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HANDBOOK
OF
JAMAICA



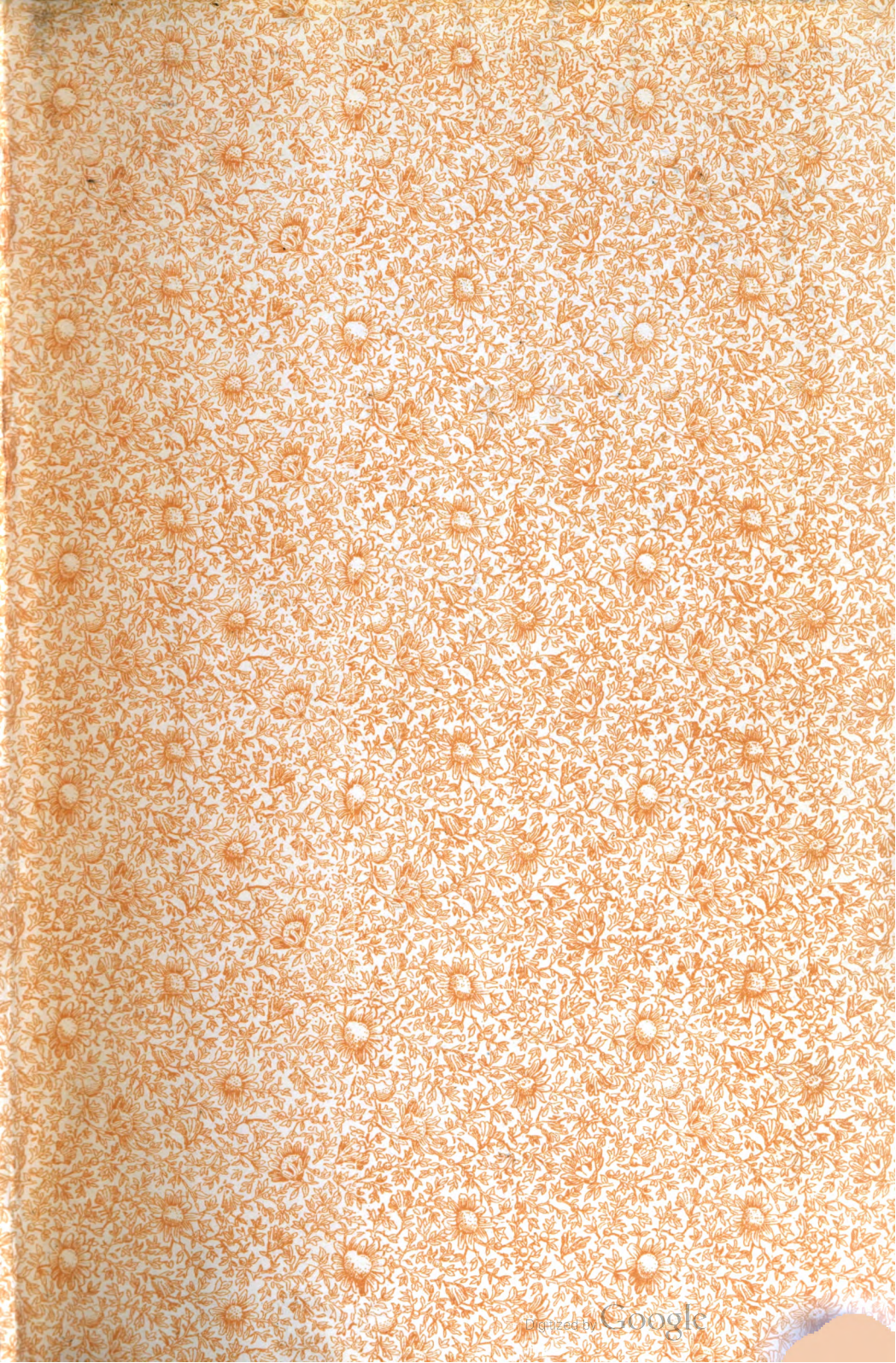
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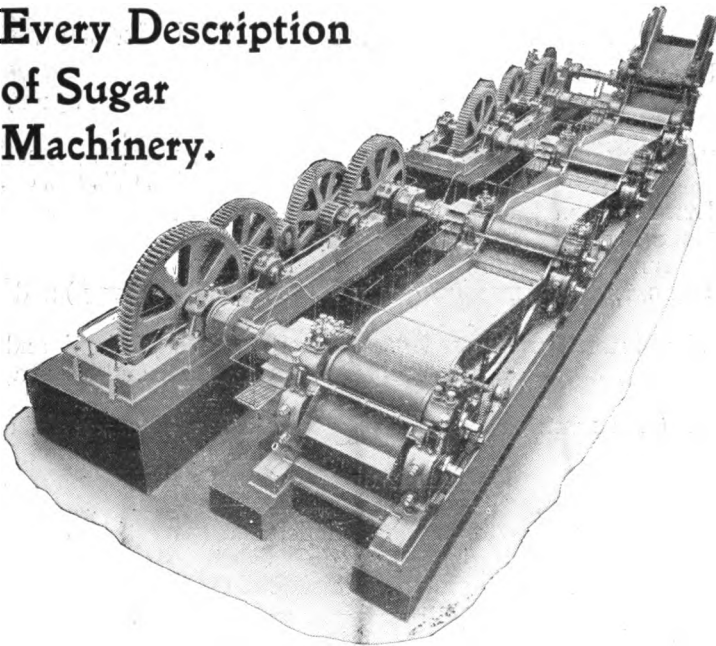
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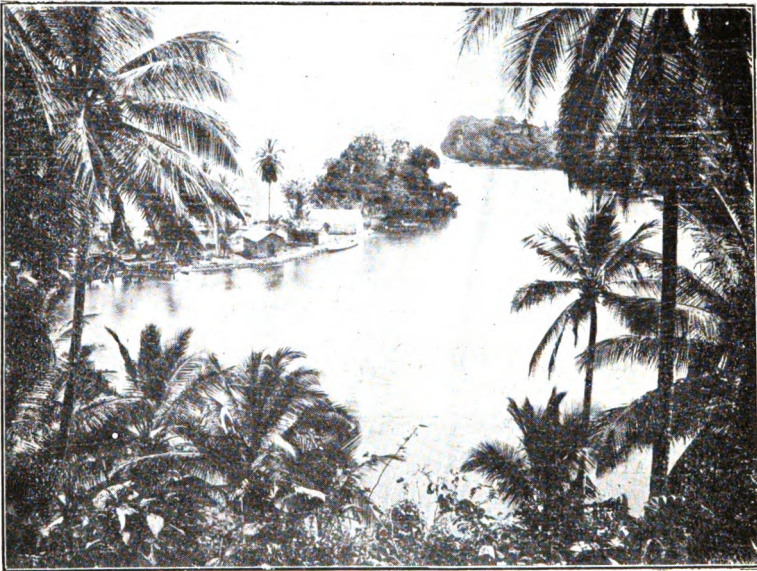
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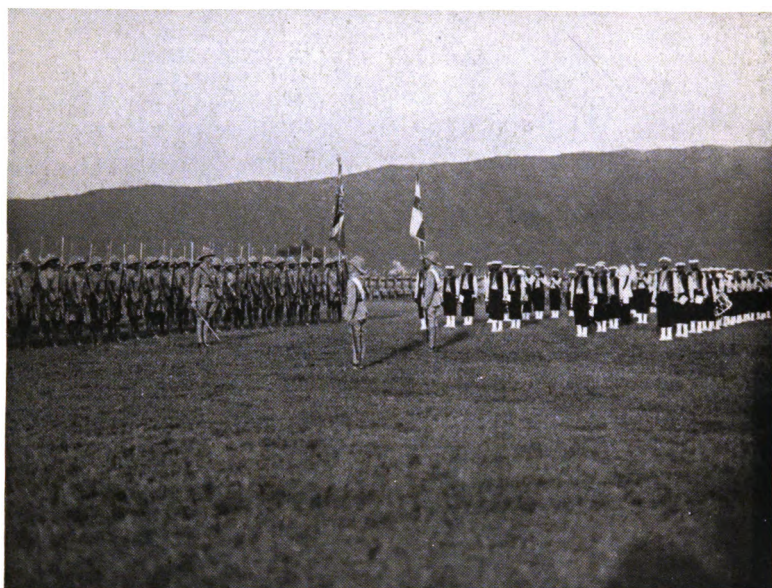
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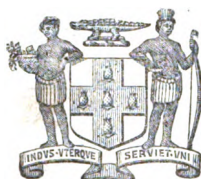
THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA
FOR
1927

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A., F.R. Hist.S.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.



FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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LONDON :
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PREFACE.

THE Omissions in Parts I to VII, are made at the instance of the Jamaica Government; the information being obtainable in previous issues of the Handbook, the various year books published in England or the Jamaica Blue Book.

Thanks are hereby tendered to those Heads of Departments, Officers of the Public Service and Managers and Secretaries of the various Public Bodies and Associations who have willingly co-operated in making this edition as complete as possible.

F. C.

Kingston,
8th June, 1927.

AT TERN

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Phl. D.

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THE
Handbook of Jamaica
FOR THE YEAR 1927
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.,
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF
OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE EDITOR.

**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
IN JAMAICA BY THE
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79 DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.**

PART I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, COLONIAL GOVERNORS, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, FOREIGN CONSULS.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and of Jamaica Lord; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), born May 26, 1867, only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by Special Decree in 1917. Their Majesties have issue:—

CHILDREN OF THE KING.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., C.G.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., Personal A.D.C. to H. M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col. in Chief, Middlesex Regiment, born June 23, 1894.

H.R.H. the Duke of York ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., Colonel in Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L. I., Hon. Col. 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and Captain R. N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.-de-C. to H.M. the King, born Dec. 14, 1895. Married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York.) Has issue Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born April 21, 1926.

H.R.H. Princess MARY (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Colonel in Chief Royal Scots, born April 25, 1897. Married Feb. 28, 1922, **Viscount Lascelles**, K.G., D.S.O. Has issue **Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles**, b. 7th Feb., 1923, **Hon. Gerald David Lascelles**, b. Aug. 21, 1924.

H.R.H. Prince HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Lieutenant, 10th Hussars, born March 31, 1900.

H.R.H. Prince GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, K.G., G.C.V.O., Sub-Lieutenant, R.N., born Dec. 20, 1902.

H.R.H. Prince JOHN, born July 12th, 1905, died Jan. 18th, 1919.

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Australian Commonwealth, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*.
New South Wales, The Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., *Agent-General*.
Queensland, Hon. J. Huxham, *Agent-General*.
South Australia, Hon. John Lloyd Price, *Agent-General*.
Tasmania, Lt. Col. Hon. R. Eccles Snowden, *Agent-General*.
Victoria, Hon. Sir George Fairburn, *Agent-General*.
Western Australia, Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., *Agent-General*.
New Zealand, Hon. Sir Christopher James Parr, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*.
Union of South Africa, Hon. J. S. Smit, *High Commissioner*.
Newfoundland, Capt. V. Gordon, C.M.G., *High Commissioner*.
British India, Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., *High Commissioner*.
Irish Free State, James MacNeil, *High Commissioner*.
Southern Rhodesia, Sir F. J. Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *High Commissioner*.
British North Borneo, *The Secretary, Court of Directors*.
Malay States, *Malay States Agency*.
Sarawak, *Advisory Council*.
Sudan Government, *Sudan Government Agency*.
Colonies, and Protectorates, *Crown Agents for the Colonies*.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Downing Street, London, S.W.

THE Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

Secretary of State.—The Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery.

Private Secretary.—J. A. P. Edgecumbe, C.B.E.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; Lieut. Col. H. V. de Satge, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Private Secretary (Appointments)—Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore.

Private Secretary.—G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.O.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Brig. Gen. Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

Private Secretary.—A. B. Acheson.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Sir. G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G. C.B.; Sir C. T. Davis, K.C.M.G.; C. Strachey, C.B., Sir J. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Legal Advisor.—Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

West Indian Department.—E. R. Darnley, R. A. Wiseman, L. B. Freeston, R. R. Sedgwick, Major G. S. M. Hutchinson.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Head Office, 4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, Stock Transfer Office, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings E. C. 2.,

Crown Agents for the Colonies, Sir Henry Charles Miller Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., Hugh Cholmondeley Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Col. James Forrest Halkett Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (Engineer-in-Chief).

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all Colonial Governments, which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments.

General Department, N. E. O. Willis (Chief Clerk), H. C. Ransom, O.B.E.

Finance Department, C. F. R. H. Urquhart, W. A. Phillips, M.B.E., F. Davis.

Stores Department, H. M. J. Warde, J. A. Blackwood.

Appointments Department, H. Martin, O.B.E., F. M. Pearson.

Shipping Department, H. F. Smith, O.B.E., E. A. Natriss.

Pay Department, H. W. L. Naylor, O.B.E., H. K. Purcell.

Engineering Contracts Department, W. Fraut, M.I.C.E., G. R. Lock, B.A., H. Horsburgh, A.M.I.C.E., H. G. Tisdall, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.

Engineering Inspection Department, C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E., W. E. Hogg, A.R.C.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., R. M. McKechnie, A.M.I.M.E.

Engineering Design Department, J. W. Spiller, M.I.C.E., W. L. Watson, A.M.I.C.E., R. W. Foxlee, A.M.I.C.E.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE.

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1923-24).	Total Exports (1923-24).
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom ..	121,090	47,350,000	£ 1,280,000,000	£ 936,000,000
Malta and Gozo ..	120	225,000	4,000,000	1,137,000
Gibraltar ..	2	22,000	3,000,000	100,000
ASIA.				
Indian Empire ..	1,900,000	320,000,000	235,000,000	270,000,000
Ceylon ..	25,500	4,500,000	21,000,000	25,500,000
Straits Settlements ..	1,660	3,480,000	87,000,000	77,000,000
Federated Malay States ..	27,700		12,000,000	26,000,000
Other Malay States ..	24,800		4,000,000	5,000,000
Hong Kong ..	390		82,000,000	86,000,000
Wei-hai-wei ..	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo ..	31,100	260,000	828,000	1,302,000
Brunei ..	2,500	30,000		94,000	105,000
Sarawak ..	42,000	600,000	1,951,000	4,298,000
Cyprus ..	3,600	311,000		1,243,000	1,271,000
Palestine ..	9,000	800,000	5,000,000	1,600,000
AFRICA.				
Cape Province ..	277,000	7,000,000	66,000,000	84,000,000
Natal ..	35,300			
Transvaal ..	110,400			
Orange Free State ..	50,000			
South West Protectorate ..	322,200	228,000	4,000,000	5,565,000
Basutoland ..	11,800	500,000		
Bechuanaland ..	275,000	153,000		
Southern Rhodesia ..	149,000	9,000,000		
Northern Rhodesia ..	291,000	1,200,000	—	400,000
Gambia ..	4,000	210,000	1,672,000	1,000,000
Gold Coast ..	79,000	2,030,000	8,315,000	10,000,000
Sierra Leone ..	34,000	1,541,000	173,000	171,100
Nigeria ..	336,000	19,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000
Somaliland ..	68,000	300,000	350,000	250,000
Kenya ..	200,000	2,530,000	6,180,000	6,140,000
Uganda ..	223,500	3,145,500		
Tanganyika ..	365,000	4,122,000	6,180,000	1,800,000
Zanzibar ..	1,020	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nyasaland ..	38,000	1,200,000	548,000	584,000
Sudan ..	1,015,000	6,000,000	5,475,000	3,542,000
Mauritius ..	720	384,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Seychelles ..	150	25,000	100,000	120,000
Ascension ..	38	150	51,000	36,000
St. Helena ..	47	3,800		
AMERICA.				
Ontario ..	407,260	2,934,000	160,000,000	214,000,000
Quebec ..	706,850	2,361,000		
Nova Scotia ..	21,500	524,000		
New Brunswick ..	28,000	388,000		
Prince Edward Island ..	2,200	89,000		
British Columbia ..	355,900	525,000		
Manitoba ..	251,900	610,000		
Alberta ..	255,300	588,000		
Saskatchewan ..	251,700	758,000	8,000	
North-West Territories ..	1,250,000	8,000		

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE—*continued.*

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population.	Total Imports (1923-24.)	Total Exports (1923-24.)
AMERICA.				
Newfoundland ..	162,750	263,000	£ 4,000,000	£ 4,500,000
Jamaica ..	4,200	863,000	5,000,000	3,147,000
Bahamas ..	4,400	60,000	1,553,000	626,000
Leeward Islands ..	750	140,000	766,000	3,000,000
Windward Islands ..	510	162,000	700,000	800,000
Barbados ..	170	156,000	2,547,000	1,849,000
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1,860	366,000	4,300,000	5,000,000
British Guiana ..	90,300	301,000	2,744,000	3,240,000
British Honduras ..	8,600	46,000	8,000,000	650,000
Bermuda ..	20	24,000	1,815,000	446,000
Falkland Islands ..	4,618	3,000	} 425,000	} 3,500,000
South Georgia ..	3,000,000	—		
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales ..	310,000	2,265,000	} 101,000,000	} 130,000,000
Victoria ..	88,000	1,667,000		
South Australia ..	380,070	495,000		
Queensland ..	670,500	842,000		
Tasmania ..	26,220	214,000		
Western Australia ..	976,000	366,000	} 49,000,000	} 53,000,000
Northern Territory ..	524,000	3,700		
New Zealand ..	105,000	1,434,000		
Fiji ..	7,500	157,000		
Papua ..	90,540	360,000		
Pacific Islands ..	12,500	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
NORTH AMERICAN.		
Canada ..	Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E., <i>Governor-General.</i>	Ottawa
Provinces of Canada.	Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt ..	Toronto
	Hon. N. Perodeau ..	Quebec
	His Honour James C. Tory ..	Halifax
	Hon. William F. Todd, LL.D. ..	Fredericton
	Hon. J. A. Burrows ..	Winnipeg
	Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce ..	Victoria, V.I.
	Hon. Frank Richard Heartz ..	Charlotte Tn.
	Hon. William Egbert ..	Edmonton
	Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. ..	Regina
N. W. Territories ..	William Wallace Cory, C.M.G. ..	Regina
Newfoundland ..	Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G. ..	St. John's
AUSTRALASIAN.		
Commonwealth of Australia ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor-General</i>	Melbourne
New South Wales ..	Adml. Sir D. R. DeChair, K.C.B., M.V.O.	Sydney
Victoria ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Melbourne
Queensland ..	Vacant	Brisbane
South Australia ..	Maj. Gen. Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G.	Adelaide
Western Australia ..	Col. Sir W. R. Champion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Perth
Tasmania ..	Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	Hobart

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
AUSTRALASIAN, <i>contd.</i>		
New Zealand	.. Gen. Sir C. Ferguson, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.G.	Wellington
Fiji Islands	.. Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.	Suva
Papua	.. Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G.	Port Moresby
Pacific Islands	.. Sir Eyre Hutson K.C.M.G.	—
WEST INDIES.		
Jamaica	.. Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew
Turks & Caicos Islands	.. H. E. Phillips, <i>Commissioner</i>	Grand Turk
British Honduras	.. Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.	Belize
British Guiana	.. Sir C. H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown
Bahama Islands	.. Charles William Orr, C.M.G.	Nassau
Trinidad & Tobago	.. Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain
Barbados	.. W. C. F. Robertson, C.M.G.	Bridgetown
Windward Islands—		
Grenada	.. Sir Frederick Seton James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	St. George
St. Lucia	.. Lt. Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.	Castries
St. Vincent	.. Robert Walter, C.M.G.	Kingstown
Leeward Islands—		
Antigua	.. Lt. Col. Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bt.	St. John's
Montserrat	.. Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O.	Plymouth
St. Christopher and Nevis	.. Lieut.-Col. T. R. S. Johnston, C.M.G.	Basseterre
Virgin Islands	.. ———	Tortola
Dominica	.. Edward Carlyon Eliot	Roseau
Bermuda	.. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Louis Bois, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Hamilton
AFRICA.		
Union of South Africa	.. The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B.	Pretoria
Sudan	.. Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O.	Khartum
Bechuanaland Protectorate	.. Jules Ellenberger, C.M.G., I.S.O.	Mafeking
Basutoland	.. J. C. R. Sturrock	Maseru
Southern Rhodesia	.. Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Salisbury
Northern Rhodesia	.. Sir Herbert James Stanley, K.C.M.G.	Livingstone
Nyasaland Protectorate	.. Sir C. Bowering, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Zomba
St. Helena and Ascension	.. C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E.	James Town
Sierra Leone	.. Sir Alexr. Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G.	Free Town
Gambia	.. Captani Sir Cecil H. Armitage, K.B.E.	Bathurst
Gold Coast	.. Brig. Gen. Sir F. G. Gurgisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Accra
Nigeria	.. Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B.	Lagos
Kenya	.. Sir W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O.	Nairobi
Uganda	.. Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G.	Entebbe
Somaliland	.. H. B. Kittermaster, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Berbera
Zanzibar	.. Seyyed Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., <i>Sultan</i>	Zanzibar
Tanganyika	.. Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Dar-es-Salaam
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar	.. Gen. Sir C. C. Monro, Bt. G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.	In Fortress
Malta	.. Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B.	Valetta

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
EUROPE, <i>contd.</i>		
Cyprus ..	Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G. ..	Nicosia
Irish Free State ..	Timothy Healy, K.C. ..	Dublin
Northern Ireland ..	Duke of Abercorn, K.P. ..	Belfast
EASTERN.		
Iraq (Mesopotamia) ..	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ..	Baghdad
Palestine ..	Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B. ..	Jerusalem
Ceylon ..	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G. ..	Colombo
Hong Kong ..	Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. ..	Victoria
Borneo ..	John Lisseter Humphreys, C.B.E. ..	Sandakan
Sarawak ..	H. H. Raja Brooke ..	Kuching
Mauritius ..	Sir Herbert J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..	Port Louis
Seychelles ..	Brig. Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E. ..	Victoria
Straits Settlements ..	Sir L. N. Guillemand, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..	Singapore
Weihaiwei ..	W. Russell Brown ..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Falkland Islands ..	A. W. Hodson, C.M.G. ..	Port Stanley

INDIAN EMPIRE.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.		CAPITAL.
The Lord Irwin. P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., <i>Viceroy and Governor General</i>		Delhi
Madras ..	Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., <i>Governor</i> ..	Madras
Bombay ..	Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie O. Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., .. C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i> .	Bombay
Bengal ..	Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.S.C.I., G.C.I.E., .. <i>Governor</i>	Calcutta
United Provinces ..	Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Allahabad.
Punjab ..	Sir William Hailey, K.C.S., C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Lahore
Burma ..	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Rangoon
Bihar and Orissa ..	Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Patna
Central Provinces ..	Sir M. S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Nagpur
Assam ..	Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Shillong
Baluchistan ..	F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Quetta
N. W. Frontier Province ..	Sir H. N. Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Peshawar
Aden ..	Major General J. H. K. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., <i>Political Resident.</i>	Aden
Andamans and Nicobars ..	Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E. <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Port Blair

BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

AMBASSADOR.	
Belgium ..	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., (Brussels.)
Brazil ..	Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B., (Rio de Janeiro.)
France ..	Rt. Hon. Marquis of Crewe, K.G., (Paris.)
Spain ..	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G., (Madrid.)
Germany ..	Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Berlin.)
Japan ..	Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., (Tokyo.)
United States ..	Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., (Washington.)
Italy ..	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., (Rome.)
Turkey ..	Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B., (Constantinople.)
Portugal ..	Rt. Hon. Sir L. B. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., (Lisbon.)
Russia ..	Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., (Moscow.)

LEGATION.	ENVOYS, MINISTERS, &c.
Austria ..	Viscount Chilston, C.M.G., (Vienna.)
Bolivia ..	Robert C. Mitchell, (La Paz.)
Chile ..	Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G. (Santiago.)
China ..	M. W. Lampson, C.B., C.M.G., (Peking.)
Colombia ..	E. St. J. D. Monzon, (Bogota.)
Costa Rica ..	Major C. B. Wallis, (Panama.)
Cuba ..	T. J. Morris, (Havana.)
Dominican Republic ..	J. Bowering, (Santo Domingo.)
Haiti ..	R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O., (Port au Prince).
Mexico ..	E. Ovey, C.M.G., Mexico
Netherlands ..	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., (The Hague.)
Panama ..	Major C. B. Wallis, (Panama.)
Peru ..	Lord Herbert Harvey, (Lima.)

FOREIGN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Argentine Republic	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Vice-Consul</i>	Kingston
Belgium	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul, (Actg.)</i>	do
Brazil	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i>	do
Chile	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul, (Actg.)</i>	do
Colombia	Fernan Pertuz, <i>Consul</i>	do
Costa Rica	J. W. Martin Carazo, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Cuba	Armando de Leon, <i>Consul</i>	do
Denmark	S. D. List, <i>Consul</i>	do
Dominican Republic	Fred. W. Kennedy, <i>Consul, (Honorary)</i>	do
Finland	L. P. Fernandez <i>Vice-Consul</i>	do
France	F. A. George, <i>Consular Agent</i>	do
Germany	Joseph Stevens, <i>Consul</i>	do
Greece	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i>	do
Guatemala	P. R. Machado, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Haiti	C. L. Martin, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Honduras	H. E. H. Lynch, <i>Consul</i>	do
Italy	F. C. Henriques, <i>Consul</i>	do
Latvia	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul, (Actg.)</i>	do
Mexico	Manuel Moreno, <i>Consul, (Honorary)</i>	do
Netherlands	C. A. Gay, <i>Consul</i>	do
Nicaragua	Alberto Orozco, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Norway	R. S. Gamble, <i>Consul</i>	do
"	I. M. Abendana, <i>Vice-Consul, (Honorary)</i>	Port Antonio
Panama	F. Maleck, Jr., <i>Consul General</i>	Kingston
Peru	C. D. Rowe, <i>Consul, (Actg.)</i>	do
Roumania	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i>	do
El Salvador	M. DeCordova, <i>Consul</i>	do
Spain	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul (Vice)</i>	do
Sweden	Horace M. Myers, <i>Consul</i>	do
United States of America	Jose de Olivares, <i>Consul</i>	do
Venezuela	C. L. Martin, <i>Consul</i>	do

PART II.

METEOROLOGY.

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN TIME.

Date.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Date.
	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	
	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	6 38	5 43	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 02	6 20	5 40	6 28	5 31	6 39	1
2	6 38	5 44	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 01	6 20	5 40	6 29	5 31	6 39	2
3	6 39	5 44	6 39	6 03	6 25	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 39	3
4	6 39	5 45	6 39	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	4
5	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 03	6 23	6 14	5 59	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	5
6	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 58	6 22	5 38	6 29	5 31	6 40	6
7	6 40	5 47	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 57	6 22	5 38	6 30	5 31	6 41	7
8	6 40	5 47	6 38	6 05	6 21	6 15	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	8
9	6 40	5 48	6 38	6 05	6 20	6 16	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	9
10	6 40	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 55	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	10
11	6 41	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 54	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	11
12	6 41	5 49	6 36	6 07	6 19	6 16	5 53	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 42	12
13	6 41	5 50	6 36	6 07	6 18	6 16	5 52	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 43	13
14	6 41	5 50	6 35	6 08	6 17	6 16	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 32	5 31	6 43	14
15	6 41	5 51	6 35	6 08	6 16	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 43	15
16	6 41	5 52	6 34	6 09	6 15	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 44	16
17	6 41	5 52	6 33	6 09	6 14	6 17	5 50	6 24	5 33	6 33	5 31	6 44	17
18	6 41	5 53	6 33	6 09	6 13	6 17	5 49	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 31	6 44	18
19	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 13	6 18	5 48	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 32	6 44	19
20	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 12	6 18	5 48	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	20
21	6 41	5 55	6 31	6 11	6 11	6 18	5 47	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	21
22	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 10	6 19	5 46	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	22
23	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 09	6 19	5 45	6 25	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	23
24	6 41	5 57	6 30	6 11	6 08	6 19	5 45	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	24
25	6 41	5 58	6 30	6 12	6 07	6 19	5 44	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 46	25
26	6 41	5 58	6 29	6 12	6 06	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	26
27	6 41	5 59	6 28	6 12	6 05	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	27
28	6 41	5 59	6 27	6 13	6 05	6 20	5 42	6 27	5 31	6 38	5 34	6 46	28
29	6 41	6 00	..	..	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 27	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	29
30	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 28	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	30
31	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 03	6 20	..	..	5 31	6 38	..	..	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures. Times for intermediate places can be estimated (vide page 23 "Sunrise and Sunset.")

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN
TIME.—Continued.

Date.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Date.
	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	
	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	5 58	5 56	6 06	5 35	6 23	5 29	1
2	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 21	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	2
3	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 20	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	3
4	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 19	5 58	5 54	6 08	5 33	6 24	5 30	4
5	5 36	6 46	5 46	6 39	5 53	6 18	5 58	5 53	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	5
6	5 36	6 46	5 47	6 39	5 53	6 17	5 58	5 52	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	6
7	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 31	7
8	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 32	6 26	5 32	8
9	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 15	5 59	5 50	6 09	5 32	6 27	5 32	9
10	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 14	5 59	5 49	6 10	5 32	6 27	5 32	10
11	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 13	5 59	5 48	6 10	5 32	6 28	5 33	11
12	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 36	5 55	6 12	6 00	5 47	6 11	5 31	6 28	5 33	12
13	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 11	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 33	13
14	5 39	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 10	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 34	14
15	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 34	5 55	6 10	6 01	5 45	6 13	5 30	6 30	5 34	15
16	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 33	5 55	6 09	6 01	5 44	6 13	5 30	6 31	5 34	16
17	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 32	5 55	6 08	6 01	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 31	5 35	17
18	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 32	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 32	5 35	18
19	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 31	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 42	6 15	5 30	6 32	5 36	19
20	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 06	6 02	5 42	6 16	5 30	6 33	5 36	20
21	5 41	6 45	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 05	6 02	5 41	6 16	5 29	6 33	5 37	21
22	5 41	6 45	5 51	6 29	5 56	6 04	6 02	5 41	6 17	5 29	6 34	5 37	22
23	5 42	6 45	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 03	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 34	5 38	23
24	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 02	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 35	5 38	24
25	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 27	5 56	6 01	6 03	5 39	6 19	5 29	6 35	5 39	25
26	5 43	6 44	5 52	6 26	5 57	6 00	6 04	5 38	6 19	5 29	6 36	5 39	26
27	5 43	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 59	6 04	5 38	6 20	5 29	6 36	5 40	27
28	5 44	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 58	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	28
29	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 24	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	29
30	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 23	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 36	6 22	5 29	6 37	5 42	30
31	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	..	..	6 06	5 35	..	..	6 38	5 42	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures. Times for intermediate places can be estimated (vide page 23 "Sunrise and Sunset.")

1927.

Phases of the Moon, Kingston, 75th Mer. Time.

Phase.	Date.	Hour.	Phase.	Date.	Hour.
New Moon	Jan. 3	3.28 p.m.	First Qr.	July 6	7.52 p.m.
First Qr.	" 10	9.43 a.m.	Full Moon	" 14	2.22 p.m.
Full Moon	" 17	5.27 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 21	9.43 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 25	9.5 p.m.	New Moon	" 28	12.36 p.m.
New Moon	Feb. 2	3.54 a.m.	First Qr.	Aug. 5	1.5 p.m.
First Qr.	" 8	6.54 p.m.	Full Moon	" 12	11.37 p.m.
Full Moon	" 16	11.18 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 19	2.54 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 24	3.42 p.m.	New Moon	" 27	1.46 a.m.
New Moon	Mar. 3	2.25 p.m.	First Qr.	Sept. 4	5.44 a.m.
First Qr.	" 10	6.3 a.m.	Full Moon	" 11	7.54 a.m.
Full Moon	" 18	5.24 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 17	10.30 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 26	6.35 a.m.	New Moon	" 25	5.11 p.m.
New Moon	Apr. 1	11.24 p.m.	First Qr.	Oct. 3	9.2 p.m.
First Qr.	" 8	7.21 p.m.	Full Moon	" 10	4.15 p.m.
Full Moon	" 16	10.35 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 17	9.32 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 24	5.21 p.m.	New Moon	" 15	20.37 a.m.
New Moon	May 1	7.40 a.m.	First Qr.	Nov. 2	10.16 a.m.
First Qr.	" 8	10.27 a.m.	Full Moon	" 9	1.36 a.m.
Full Moon	" 16	2.3 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 16	0.28 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 24	0.34 a.m.	New Moon	" 24	5.9 a.m.
New Moon	" 30	4.6 p.m.	First Qr.	Dec. 1	9.15 p.m.
First Qr.	June 7	2.40 a.m.	Full Moon	" 8	12.32 p.m.
Full Moon	" 15	3.19 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 15	7.4 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 22	5.29 a.m.	New Moon	" 23	11.13 p.m.
New Moon	" 29	1.32 a.m.	First Qr.	" 31	6.22 a.m.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.*

THE rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 16 inches.

From the late Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

* Compiled by the late MAXWELL HALL.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES.				DIURNAL TIDES.					
Moon's Decl. Small.				Moon's Decl. more than 9° North *					
Moon's Age.	First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	
d.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr	d.	hr.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1	16	12 noon		1	1 "	3½ "	16	1 "	3 "
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½ "	4 "	17	2 "	4 "
3	18	1 "	1 "	3	2 "	5 "	18	2½ "	4½ "
4	19	1½ "	2 "	4	3 "	6 "	19	3½ "	5½ "
5	20	2½ "	2½ "	5	4 "	7 "	20	4½ "	6½ "
6	21	3 "	3½ "	6	5 "	8 "	21	5½ "	7½ "
7	22	4 "	4½ "	7	6 "	9½ "	22	7 "	9 "
8	23	5 "	5½ "	8	7½ "	10½ "	23	8 "	10 "
9	24	6 "	6½ "	9	8½ "	11½ "	24	9 "	11 "
10	25	7½ "	8 "	10	9½ "	12 mnt.	25	9½ "	11½ "
11	26	8½ "	9 "	11	10 "	"	26	10½ "	12½ p.m.
12	27	9½ "	10 "	12	10½ "	12½ a.m.	27	11 "	1 "
13	28	10 "	10½ "	13	11½ "	1½ "	28	11½ "	1½ "
14	29	11 "	11 "	14	12 noon	2 "	29		2½ "

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.									
Semi-diur.					Diurnal.				
January	—	1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+	2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	—	1½ “	—	1 “	August		0 “	+	1 “
March	—	½ “	—	1½ “	September	—	½ “	+	1 “
April	—	½ “	+	½ “	October	+	1 “		0 “
May	—	½ “	+	½ “	November	+	1 “		0 “
June	+	1 “		0 “	December	—	½ “	—	½ “

In Kingston harbour the Mean range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1927.

THERE will be five Eclipses in the year 1927. Three of the Sun and two of the Moon. Also a Transit of the Planet Mercury across the Sun's disc.

I. Annular Eclipse of the Sun, January 3rd., invisible in Jamaica, but visible in South America and the South Pacific.

II. Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 15th, visible in Jamaica, as follows:

Moon enters Umbra 1.43 a.m. Total begins 3.13 a.m. Middle of Eclipse 3.24 a.m. Total ends 3.35 a.m. Moon leaves Umbra 5.06 a.m.

III. Total Eclipse of the Sun on June 29th. Invisible in Jamaica, but visible in parts of England, Norway, Sweden and northern Asia.

IV. Total Eclipse of the Moon, December 8th. Invisible in Jamaica.

V. Partial Eclipse of the Sun on December 24th. Invisible in Jamaica, but visible in the southern Hemisphere.

Transit of the Planet Mercury on November 10th. Invisible in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Commander F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above-mentioned longitude refers to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on, to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the latter three sections forming part of the work conducted by Commander Green, U.S.N. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$ west of Greenwich; or in time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec.

STANDARD TIME.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, 1912, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, namely Mean Time on 75th meridian west of Greenwich—the time of New York and Washington, and known in the United States as "Eastern Time." On 1st February, accordingly, the chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 11 seconds, and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

Standard time, correct within a few seconds, is supplied to the Post Office and as often as may be required to other Government Offices in Kingston

JEWISH CALENDAR, 5687-5688 (c.e. 1926-27.)

The Year commenced on 10th September, 1926.

1927.			
Jan.	4 New Moon	..	Shebet 1
Feb.	2 New Moon	..	Adar the first.
March	4 New Moon	..	Adar the second:
"	18 Purim	..	" "
April	3 New Moon	..	Nisan 1
"	17 Passover,	..	" 15
"	23 Passover, 7th day	..	" 21
May	2 New Moon	..	Iyar 1
"	20 23rd day of the Omer	..	" "
June	1 New Moon	..	Sivan 1
"	6 Pentecost (Shebuot)	..	" "
"	30 New Moon	..	Tamuz 1
July	30 New Moon	..	Ab. 1
"	7 Fast of Ab.	..	" "
Aug.	28 New Moon	..	E'ul 1
5688.			
Sept.	27 New Year	..	Tishri 1
Oct.	6 Day of Atonement	..	" 10
"	11 First Day of Tabernacles	..	" 15
"	17 Hoshangana Rabba	..	" 21
"	18 8th Day of Solemn Assembly	..	" 22
"	19 Simchat Torah (Rejoicing of the Law)	..	" 23
"	26 New Moon	..	Heshvan 1
Nov.	25 New Moon	..	Kislev. 1
Dec.	1st First day of Hanucha (dedication of the Temple)	..	" 25
"	24 New Moon	..	Tebet 1

NOTE:—All Jewish Sabbaths and Holy Days commence on the previous evening at sunset.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to readjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.		Year.	Observed variation East.	
	°	'		°	'
1700	6	30	Edmund Halley	1906	1 24
1804	6	30	James Robertson	1922	1 17
1876	3	45	Commander Green, U.S.N.	1922	1 10
1891	2	16	J. F. Brennan		Observer, Carnegie Institution, Wash- ington. (2)
1895	2	0	do		

In the year 1922. (1) Observations made on the Long Mountain Road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to N.E. of Kingston. (2) Observations made at Greenwich Pen, about 1 mile to West of Kingston.

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall be able to draw up the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.		Year.	Variation East.	
	°	'		°	'
1700 to 1800	..	6 30	1860	..	5 3
1810	..	6 27	1870	..	4 48
1820	..	6 21	1880	..	3 18
1830	..	6 12	1890	..	2 18
1840	..	5 54	1900	..	2 14
1850	.	5 30			

**SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES
FOR 36 YEARS.**

(1881-1898 and 1908-1925.)

Months.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average Highest Max.	Average Lowest Min.
January	75.8	69.0	82.6	86.0	67.4	89.9	63.2
February	75.7	69.2	82.4	85.8	67.3	89.4	63.3
March	76.5	71.1	82.7	86.0	68.1	89.4	64.4
April	78.2	74.7	83.1	86.7	70.2	90.3	66.7
May	79.7	77.7	83.5	87.3	72.4	90.7	68.9
June	80.9	78.4	85.0	88.5	73.6	92.2	70.5
July	81.4	78.0	86.2	89.8	73.4	93.4	70.4
August	81.0	77.2	85.5	89.8	73.5	93.1	70.5
September	80.6	76.8	84.8	89.5	73.5	92.6	70.8
October	79.4	75.4	84.0	88.3	72.6	92.0	69.3
November	78.3	73.1	83.7	87.4	70.9	90.9	67.0
December	76.8	70.6	83.0	86.6	68.8	90.1	64.7
Means	78.7	74.3	83.9	87.6	71.0	91.2	67.5

Highest max. 97.8 Aug 11th, 1923.
Lowest min. 56.7 Dec. 4th, 1887.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.	°	°	°	°
0	78.8	87.5	70.8	16.7
500	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

* This table is taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, published by the Institute of Jamaica.

ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL IN INCHES FROM 1902 to 1923. (For figures prior to 1902 see Handbook up to 1916.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1902	5.68	3.06	4.24	5.40	8.97	10.28	3.44	5.39	5.89	7.19	5.60	8.23	73.37
1903	1.94	1.40	3.19	4.90	10.63	6.00	4.30	12.79	5.34	7.28	5.78	4.83	68.38
1904	3.42	4.66	6.84	5.91	7.51	15.20	4.26	5.47	6.49	16.58	7.87	3.94	88.15
1905	7.82	2.99	7.48	5.14	8.20	10.10	2.73	6.17	8.27	12.36	6.77	7.17	85.21
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71
1907	2.58	3.75	0.36	1.24	5.12	5.96	4.26	4.63	5.39	10.51	4.26	4.55	52.61
1908	4.38	5.05	3.42	3.45	4.92	11.65	4.17	7.00	6.00	11.05	6.52	7.01	74.62
1909	4.35	1.63	2.87	3.64	6.84	6.42	5.52	8.14	15.96	11.85	21.22	1.73	90.17
1910	5.29	2.20	4.45	3.56	5.23	5.74	5.57	7.52	8.71	14.74	7.61	12.14	82.76
1911	4.35	1.44	2.02	4.00	10.31	3.81	3.22	4.37	5.71	8.28	4.92	8.46	60.89
1912	4.40	2.34	4.88	2.21	4.60	2.43	4.30	6.38	6.23	8.25	26.74	3.50	76.26
1913	3.64	1.14	3.79	7.94	8.06	3.80	4.48	5.50	6.90	7.02	8.65	3.42	64.34
1914	2.65	2.06	4.10	4.74	6.62	5.24	2.94	4.22	3.76	6.33	9.74	4.96	57.36
1915	6.32	3.90	3.23	8.77	6.44	11.90	5.82	14.10	16.68	10.73	11.01	6.05	104.95
1916	3.51	5.24	2.73	8.18	15.55	6.33	7.56	13.84	7.62	16.26	17.80	1.60	106.22
1917	3.08	3.27	2.50	7.07	7.35	8.32	5.21	7.52	15.43	6.84	9.40	4.94	80.93
1918	0.88	3.38	5.82	6.38	12.56	5.06	3.60	7.26	5.41	8.94	5.03	4.60	68.92
1919	6.29	2.50	1.92	7.44	14.51	3.46	4.33	3.54	6.20	7.69	5.11	6.46	69.45
Means	4.04	2.75	3.54	6.03	9.12	5.61	4.70	7.43	8.27	9.51	10.60	5.61	77.21
1920	2.82	2.40	3.41	0.29	8.20	4.80	2.72	4.30	6.25	7.84	5.85	2.27	51.16
1921	10.37	7.22	6.29	6.44	12.49	5.53	4.15	7.12	7.57	6.86	4.50	4.70	83.74
1922	4.16	3.76	3.70	2.07	4.54	4.32	2.93	6.11	5.83	7.47	3.88	3.61	52.38
1923	4.51	3.10	2.21	3.96	9.74	1.89	2.91	3.92	5.41	10.78	5.37	3.65	57.45
1924	1.52	2.80	1.50	2.67	6.12	4.95	5.10	6.88	12.41	13.30	15.46	6.57	79.28
1925	1.92	3.39	2.10	8.36	5.35	5.55	3.88	4.69	9.69	4.18	8.73	3.03	61.03
1926	2.70	5.19	3.56	3.91	5.52	4.53	3.71	8.33	8.76	9.03	7.78	3.83	66.85

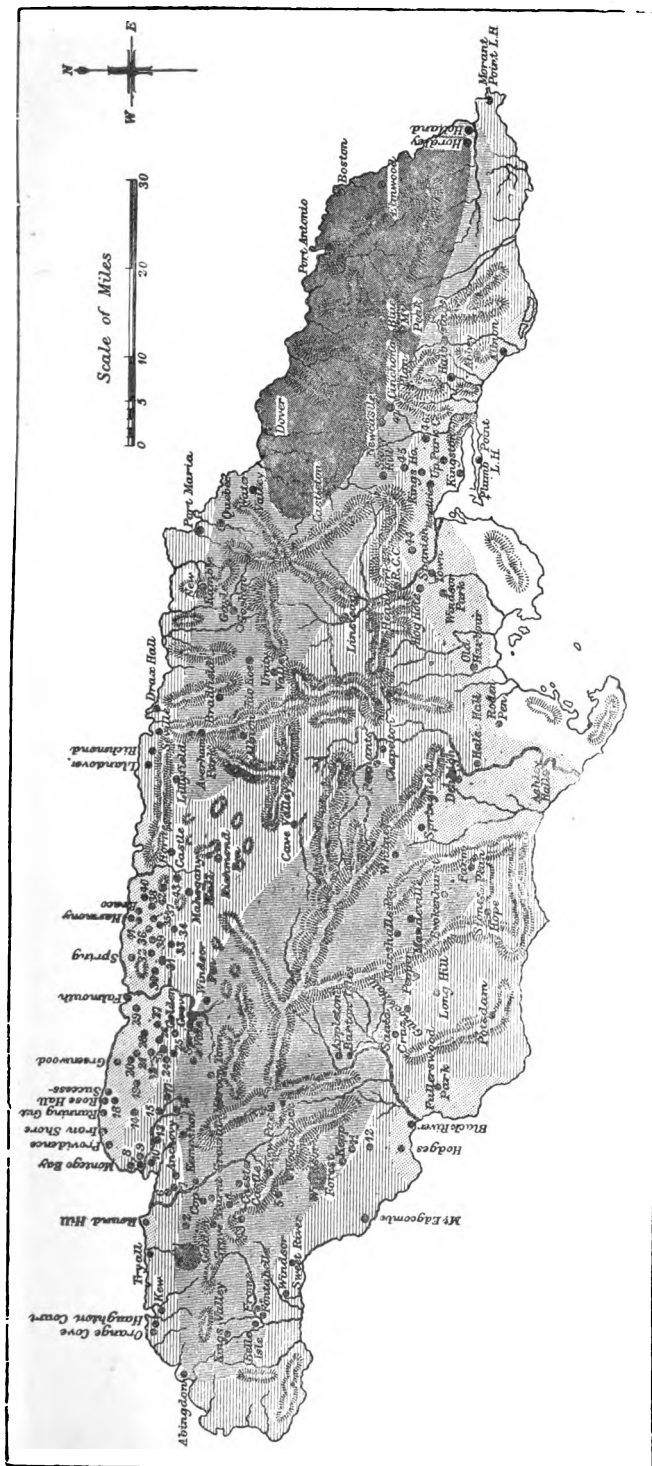
THE ISLAND RAINFALL, 1926.

Month.	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	The Island.		Average No. of Rainy days for 1926.
					Rainfall 1926.	Average 50 years.	
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
January	4.26	3.39	1.97	1.17	2.70	4.10	8
February	10.57	5.28	3.05	1.86	5.19	3.06	11
March	5.36	3.33	4.01	1.55	3.56	3.42	7
April	3.54	2.07	7.59	2.44	3.91	5.03	8
May	5.91	4.40	8.65	3.14	5.62	9.12	10
June	3.80	3.65	8.58	2.10	4.53	7.18	9
July	4.24	1.61	6.44	2.56	3.71	4.90	8
August	8.81	5.12	11.58	7.83	8.33	6.93	14
September	10.42	6.81	10.81	7.00	8.76	7.91	15
October	9.21	6.09	13.09	7.75	9.03	10.39	16
November	11.15	6.86	8.95	4.17	7.78	8.70	13
December	8.36	3.99	1.52	1.44	3.83	5.72	7
Totals for 1926	85.63	52.60	86.24	43.01	66.85		126
Totals for 50 year Average	104.60	57.79	89.28	54.13	..	76.46	..

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—DAYLIGHT PARTICULARS.

1. Shortest Day	..	December 21st	..	11 hrs. 04 mins.	}
				6.33 a.m. to 5.37 p.m.	
2. Longest Day	..	June 21st	..	13 hrs. 13 mins.	}
				5.32 a.m. to 6.45 p.m.	
3. Earliest Sunrise	..	May 30th	..	5 hrs. 30 mins.	
4. Latest Sunrise	..	January 20th	..	6 " 41 "	
5. Earliest Sunset	..	November 26th	..	5 " 29 "	
6. Latest Sunset	..	July 10th	..	6 " 46 "	

The above refers to the Sun's Upper Limb on the horizon, and to local civil time at 18 degrees North Latitude, with 7 minutes added, giving the 75th Meridian Time, being the Standard Time in use.



MAP SHOWING THE AVERAGE RAINFALL OVER JAMAICA FOR THE YEAR.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA *

THE island of Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea between 17° 43' and 18 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. long., about 4, 120 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of Haiti, 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagera, and 540 miles from Colon.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated—the first about 170 miles, and the second about 130 miles, and the third about 120 north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point, and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 32 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7¾	St. Catherine ..	498	St. Elizabeth ..	473½
St. Andrew ..	183	St. Mary ..	251	Trelawny ..	353
St. Thomas ..	298½	Clarendon ..	487	St. James ..	239½
Portland ..	338	St. Ann ..	487	Hanover ..	177
		Manchester ..	337	Westmoreland ..	320
Total	827¼	Total ..	2,060	Total ..	1,563

giving a total of 4,450½ square miles, equal to 2,848,160 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappene series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidence remaining.

*The description was originally written by Thomas Harrison, a former Surveyor-General.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp.

In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility. The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous limestones.

The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the central part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1,000 ft.	1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft.	2 000 ft. to 3,000 ft.	3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft.	4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft.	5,000 ft. and upwards.	Total areas in sq. Miles.
Kingston ..	7	$3\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	$7\frac{3}{4}$
St. Andrew ..	62	57	30	20	11	3	183
St. Thomas ..	$139\frac{1}{2}$	63	39	24	18	15	$298\frac{1}{2}$
Portland ..	103	98	49	41	26	21	338
St. Mary ..	111	117	19	4	..	..	251
St. Ann ..	89	341	57	..	..	..	487
Trelawny ..	173	142	38	..	..	..	353
St. James ..	141	92	$6\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	$239\frac{1}{2}$
Hanover ..	168	9	..	..	..	..	177
Westmoreland ..	244	76	..	..	..	..	320
St. Elizabeth ..	339	124	$10\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	$473\frac{1}{2}$
Manchester ..	47	149	141	..	..	..	337
Clarendon ..	319	119	49	..	..	..	487
St. Catherine ..	346	133	19	..	..	..	498
Totals ..	2,288 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,520 $\frac{1}{4}$	458	89	55	30	4,450 $\frac{1}{4}$

From the above it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable.

* For a more complete account of the geology of the island see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica," Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica," and "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica" by C. A. Matley, in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1923.

From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the northside of the island and southerly to the southside; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

Many of the subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arncliffe, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,408 feet high. On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned, one extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Haycock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, named also the Blake Mountains in honour of Sir Henry Blake, a former Governor of the Island, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parish of Portland divide the Rio Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Corn Puss Gap, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly north and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mamee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it

passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Country. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountain pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are justly considered to be very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coastline in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Mountains (average)	2,100
Cuna Cuna Pass	2,698
Blue Mountain Western Peak	7,360
Portland Gap	5,495
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation)	6,100
House, Cinchona Plantation	5,017
Arntully Gap	2,800
Hagley Gap	1,959

Names.	Elevation in Feet.		
Morce's Gap	4,945
Content Gap	3,250
Newcastle Hospital	3,800
Flamstead	3,660
Belle Vue	3,780
Silver Hill Gap	3,513
Catherine's Peak	5,060
Cold Spring Gap	4,500
Hardwar Gap	4,380
Fox's Gap	3,907
Stony Hill (where main road crosses it)	1,360
Guy's Hill	2,100
Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
“ “ where road cross	1,800
Bull Head	3,000
Mandeville	2,060
Accompong	1,409
Dolphin Head	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally run, the ones northerly, the others, southerly, to the sea. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego river, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally either northerly or southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. Many of these rivers now, however, have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden river already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew there is the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) River, which, rising in the mountains behind Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguanea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

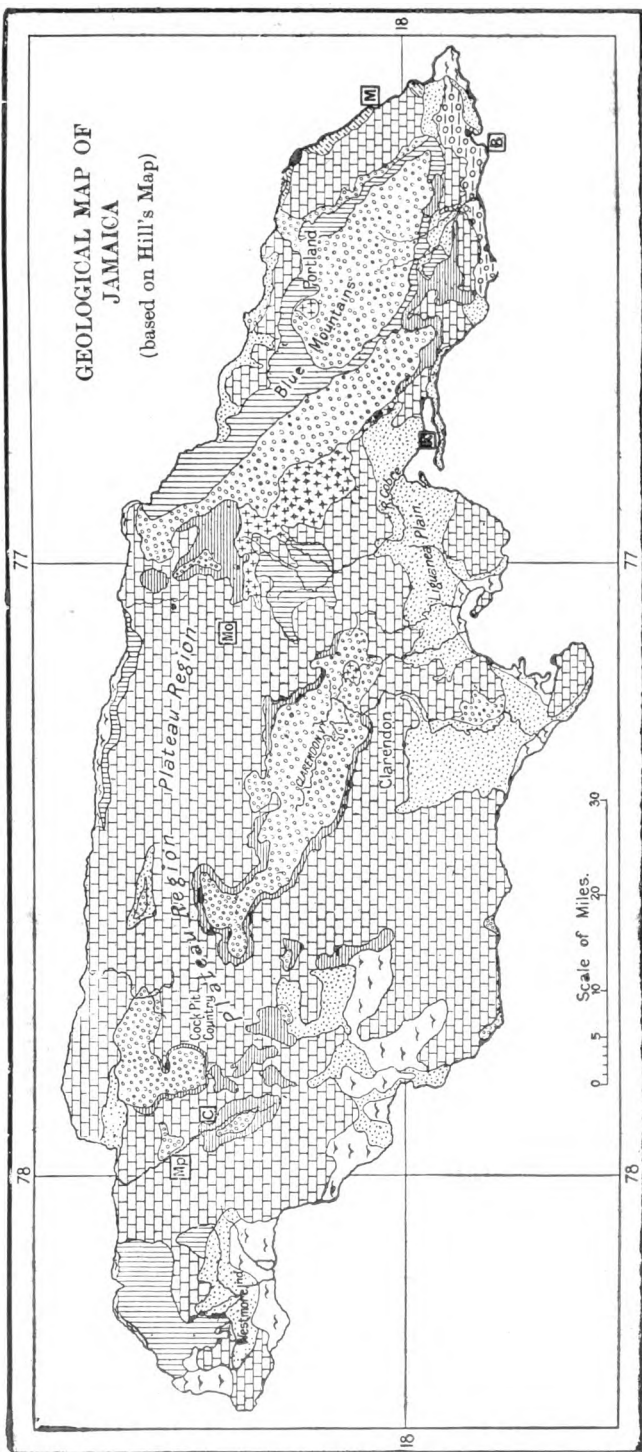
The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Llandovery River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at intervals of from 12 to 23 years at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; which receives additional water forced up on Unity Valley, Riverhead and Tadmore, the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton, Rio Hoe.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sink holes in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which point to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. It is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.



- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Recent. Alluvium, raised coral reefs, etc.</p> <p>Middle Oligocene. Montpelier, Moneague & Coble Beds.
(Oceanic Series)</p> <p>Lower Miocene or Upper Oligocene. Igneous intrusions and lavas.</p> | <p>Pleistocene. Kingston Formation.</p> <p>Pliocene. Manchieneal Beds.</p> <p>Lower Miocene or Upper Oligocene. Bowden Beds and
Clarendon Marls.</p> | <p>"Transitional"
(partly Eocene and partly Cretaceous)</p> <p>Cambridge Beds. Cambridge Beds.</p> <p>Richmond Beds. Richmond Beds.</p> <p>Cretaceous. Conglomerates, luffs
and limestones.</p> | <p>Blue Mountain Series. Blue Mountain Series.</p> |
|---|--|--|--|

From DR. REED'S "Geology of the British Empire."

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y.S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry River, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," (as the expression is) all communication along the south side of the island was cut off, until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River, a very fine river, navigable for some two miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south-west of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west) Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, from which the town of Savanna-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favourite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann, is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River and one at Swansea on Lluidas Vale.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

THERE are many mineral springs in Jamaica, some of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

The two principal are, the spring at Bath, in St. Thomas in the East, and the spring at Milk River, in Clarendon. Both of these are treated of separately in another part of this work.

In the Parish of Kingston, at Rockfort, there is a mineral spring at the sea edge, but it is not believed to be of any specific medicinal value.

In St. Andrew there are two Springs. One is a series of springs which come to the surface at Rock Hall Estate, near the Ferry and form the source of the Salt River. The other at Silver Hill in the Blue Mountains, was formerly known as the Jamaica Spa, and was maintained as a government institution. The waters are chalybeate aerated, cold tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints. A full account of this Spring is given in Dr. Phillippo's "Mineral Springs of Jamaica."

In St. Thomas in the East, the spring at Bath has already been alluded to.

At Garbrand Hall there is a series of warm springs. On the Adam's River, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Downer's Hut Gap on the main range, there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

At Moffat there is a spring on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River.

In Portland, on the Guava River, about one mile north of Downer's Hut Gap, on the main range there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

A spring formerly at Golden Vale disappeared after the Earthquake of 1907. A spring also referred to in the past as being at Priestman's River, cannot now be discovered.

In St. Mary, a spring at Quebec, mentioned by Dr. Phillippo, does not now exist.

In St. Ann there is a spring at Windsor, which at one time was very popular, people coming from all parts of the Island to get the water.

In Hanover, there is a Hot Spring at Buxton on the Cabaritta River.

In Westmoreland, the spring alluded to as Rickett's Savannah, cannot now be identified.

In St. Elizabeth, there is a Sulphuric Spring at Lower Works near Black River.

The Bath of Milk River in Vere in the parish of Clarendon has already been alluded to.

In St. Catherine, there is at St. Faith's in the St. John's district a spring on "Good Hope." The Spring at Port Henderson was once a favourite bath for the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

An analysis of the water of the spring at Manatee Bay is given by Dr. Phillippo.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1921 TO 1925.*

		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
<i>Births—</i>						
Male	.. ..	15,276	16,543	17,315	16,688	15,855
Female	.. ..	14,788	16,273	16,762	16,444	15,712
Total	.. ..	30,064	32,816	34,077	33,132	31,567
Per 1,000 population	.. ..	34.9	37.3	38.2	36.8	34.6
" cent. of Births Illegitimate	.. ..	70.0	71.0	72.6	72.5	71.8

* For Historical information in regard to the growth of Population since the earliest period when there was any authentic record and details of the Censuses before 1921, see previous issues of the Handbook.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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			<u>1921.</u>	<u>1922.</u>	<u>1923.</u>	<u>1924.</u>	<u>1925.</u>
<i>Deaths—</i>							
Male	12,044	9,898	10,061	9,616	9,618
Female	12,339	10,255	10,217	9,976	9,944
Total	..	..	<u>24,383</u>	<u>20,153</u>	<u>20,278</u>	<u>19,592</u>	<u>19,562</u>
Per 1,000 population	..		28.3	22.9	22.7	21.7	21.4
Children under 1 year per cent.	..						
of total	..		24.3	28.9	28.8	27.3	28.0
Medically certified deaths per							
cent. of total	..		<u>27.8</u>	<u>26.9</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>29.6</u>
Population	..		(a) 858,118	(b) 885,692	(b) 894,413	(b) 904,405	(b) 916,620

(a) Census (b) Estimated.

PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1866	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed.
	(Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, Lieut.-Governor	A semi-military police was organized; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	..	District Courts established. Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Apl. 23).
1868	..	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1869	..	Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountain). Telegraphic communication with Europe, America and the other Islands established. Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used.
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston. Repeal of Law of Charles II. empowering governor to declare martial law.
1871	..	Census. Population 506,154. The Governor had to pay damages for detaining in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Have</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	..	Grant returned Jan. 23.
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 26) Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. (Hurricane Oct. 31-Nov. 2.)
1875	..	Kingston street car started.
1876	..	Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,000.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.- Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Grey left (March 12). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.)
1878	..	..

* For outlines from 1492 to 1865, see

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.*

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS	
..	..	1866
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	..	1867
Withdrawal of Grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies.	..	1868
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	..	1869
Declaration of Independence in Cuba (Cespedes) (April)	..	1870
British Honduras lost its representative insti- tutions	..	1870
Disestablishment of Church of England in Bri- tish Honduras	..	1871
St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquarters of Danish West Indies	..	1872
..	..	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies	..	1873
Virginus seized by Spanish Cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot (Oct. 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	..	1874
Turks Islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	..	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13)	..	1875
Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded	..	1876
Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions	..	1877
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	..	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden	..	1878
Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution.	..	1878

previous issues of the Handbook.

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1879	..	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
	Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., Oct. 8-4 June, 1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to June 4, 1880. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life Victor and property near Kingston. Visit of U.S. steamer <i>Blake</i> on coast and geodetic survey
1880	..	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert and George. (March). Great Hurricane (Aug. 18-19) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.
1881	..	Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> . (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interests, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
1882	..	Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad: £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examinations first held Dec.)
1883	..	Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the Legislature.
1883	Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm. SIR HENRY NORMAN	Musgrave left (April 20). Gamble arrived (May 4). Norman arrived (Dec. 21). Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance:" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
1884	.. (Col. W. Clarke, adm.) (Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24). Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28). The new Legislative Council elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30. Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULES.	
..	..	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba	..	1880
Princes Albert, Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i>		
Hurricane in St. Kitts		
French began construction of Panama Canal	..	1881
Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)		
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency		1882
Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras		
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	..	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate Colony (Oct. 31)	..	1884
Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.) 18 killed		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1885	..	<p>Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26; to Ewarton (Aug. 13).</p> <p>A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.</p> <p>Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by Volunteers if regulars were called to the Soudan.</p> <p>Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.</p> <p>Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.</p> <p>First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.</p> <p>First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.)</p> <p>In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.</p> <p>Norman left for England (Dec. 10—Mar. 20) 1886.</p>
	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	
1886	..	<p>Formation of Volunteer Militia.</p> <p>Retrenchment Scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).</p> <p>Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).</p> <p>Storms (June 27 and Aug. 20).</p> <p>Education Commission's final report, recommending; (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education Boards.</p>
1887	(Col. William Clive Justice, adm.)	<p>Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).</p> <p>Foundation of Victoria Lying-in-Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.</p>
1888	..	<p>Outbreak of small pox, which lasted into 1888.</p> <p>District Court abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).</p>
—	(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.)	<p>Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17);</p>
	(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.)	<p>Norman visited England (May 25—Aug. 27).</p>
	..	<p>Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12).</p> <p>Registration of Trade Marks instituted.</p>
1889	(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.)	<p>Norman left (Jan. 2)</p>
	Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE	<p>Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).</p>
1890	..	<p>Sale of Railway to American Syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).</p> <p>Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads.</p> <p>Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it).</p> <p>Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman.</p>

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate Government (March 17) Royal Mail Co., moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados.	..	1885
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Garden started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29) Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6); End of slavery in the West Indies.	..	1886
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies.	..	1887
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island. Commencement of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)	..	1888
Tobago transferred from Windward Islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work in the Panama Canal (March)	..	1889
..	..	1890

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1891** Census. Population 639,491.
International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2 guarantee fund £28,000, total visitors 302,831.
Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April).
Lands Department formed.
- 1892** (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28).
Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
- 1893**] .. Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax Board of Education formed.
St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Island and Cayman Islands.
f
(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake, away (from June 8 to July 21).
A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894).
Major H. A. York inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and suitable for low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
- 1894** (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10)
Military riot in Kingston (June 8).
- 1895**] .. Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19).
Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.
Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10.
Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5).
The *Pearl*, schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
- 1896** (Maj.-Gen. Hallows, adm.) Importation of South American Cattle prohibited.
Professor Williams visited the colony and found the cattle disease to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks.
Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted.
Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November.
Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6.)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	..	1891
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and decla- ration of Independence (Sep. 13).	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17) Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)	..	1896

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1897 .. Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman, chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian Sugar Industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).
Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).
Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
- 1898 Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, (adm.) Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).
Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie Commissioner *pro tem.* Jan. and Feb.)
Militia Vote increased to £7,000.
Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).
Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.
Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.)
West India Weather Service instituted by United States.
Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.
Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
- 1899 .. Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff Bill (March 22), which he declared of 'paramount importance': the 4 were subsequently withdrawn
Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on finances and Mr. Elliott on the Railway.
Impl. penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).
Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.
Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).
In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.
- 1900 .. The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were again appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the Council Chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.
Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming left (May 10).
Gen. Hallowes left (July 3).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).
- (Maj. Gen. Hallowes, adm. May 10 to July 3)
(Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. July 3 to Nov. 2)
- 1901 .. Imperial Direct Line of Steamers inaugurated. *Port Morant* reached Kingston March 1, £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government.
Port Royal created a separate parish (April)
Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

Floods in Monsterrat ..

1897

Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself
(March 22)

1898

Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture
for the West Indies.Direct telegraphic communication between
Jamaica and England.Destruction of *Maine* in Havana harbour
(Feb. 15). War between United States and
Spain (April 25.) Porto Rico taken by United
States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12).
United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico
(Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States'
protection (Dec. 10). Spain gave up last of
her West Indian possessions.

Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20).

Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia,
&c., September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent
from England.Preferential Tariff granted to British West
Indies by Canada

Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)

1899

First annual West Indian Agricultural Con-
ference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sept.
8). Mansion House Fund £7,329.British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by
Parish tribunal

1900

Republican form of government established in
Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)
Atlas Line purchased by Hamburg-American
Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18)

EDWARD VII., (Jan. 22)

1901

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1902	..	Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded. £10,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of Sugar Industry pending abolition of Sugar Bounties (July). Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19). Great Hurricane (Aug. 11): total loss to colony, including following year's trade, chiefly on north-side, estimated at £2,500,000. Sixty-five deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.
1904	Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sept. 15.)	Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.). A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed. Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Storm (June 13). Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23). Mr. Olivier left (Sept. 15).
1904	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. Sept. 15-30) Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM	Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (September 30).
1905	..	New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4). The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it. Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31). Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5). Open competition for public service abolished (May). Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.). Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York.
1906	(Brigadier-Gen. Caulfeild, adm.)	British Infantry stationed in the colony withdrawn (Nov. 8). Grant for Militia considerably reduced.
1907	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16) Hon. S. OLIVIER Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER	Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000. Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3). Mr. Olivier landed (May 16). Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27).

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5)	..	1902
Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20).		
Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund, £65,769.		
Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian Sugar Industry, £250,000.		
Water riots at Port of Spain (March); 16 killed, 43 wounded	..	1903
Coolie riot at Berbice (May).		
Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1).		
Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3).		
Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18).		
Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April)	..	1904
Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4)		
Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6).		
..	..	1904
Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17)	..	1905
Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30), 8 killed, 103 wounded		
Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sept. 28), and assumption of control by the United States.	..	1906
Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)		
Coolie riot at Trinidad (March)	..	1907
Riot at St. Lucia (April)		
Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15)		
Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913		
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone		
Central American Peace treaties signed (Dec. 20)		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1908	(Hon H. Clarence Bourne, admin. April-June 4)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held.
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Aug. 22-28)	Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28)
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Sept. 14)	Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands.
1909	..	Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sept. 9)
	Hon. P. C. Cork, admin. June 3 to Sept. 3)	Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Island with reference to damage by storm.
1910	..	Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary.
		Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3—Sept. 3).
		Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11).
		Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909— 3rd April, 1913)
1911	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admin. May 1 to Sept. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened.
1912	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admin. May 25 to July 22)	Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.
		Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation: and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica.
1913	Hon. P. C. Cork, admin. SIR W. H. MANNING	Census (April) Population 831,383.
		Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18). Second block of Public Buildings occupied. Time of Colony was altered to time of 75th meridian W. L. (Feb. 1).
1914	..	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18).
		Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6).
		Visit of Prince Albert (March).
		New branch railway opened to Chapelton.
		Examinations of Joint Board of Oxford and Cambridge first held (July).
		Regulations under Martial Law published (Aug. 5th.)
1915	..	Hurricane (Aug. 12, 13).
		Storm (Sept. 25, 26).
1916	..	First Jamaica Contingent sailed (Nov. 8)
		Second Jamaica Contingent sailed (Jan. 7).
		Third Jamaica Contingent sailed (March 16).
		Hurricane (Aug. 15 and 16) damage to crops.
		Fourth Jamaica Contingent sailed (Sept. 30).
		Sir W. H. Manning visited the Cayman Islands. (May 28-30), and the Turks Islands (Nov. 22-29)
1917	(Hon. R. Johnstone admin.)	Sir W. H. Manning on leave (Aug. 31—Dec. 10).
1918	Hon. R. Johnstone, admin. SIR L. PROBYN.	Hurricane (Sept. 23) damage to crops.
1919	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admin. June 22—Aug. 18)	Sir W. H. Manning retired (May 11).
	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admin. Aug. 18—Nov. 19)	Sir L. Probyn arrived (June 12).
1920	..	Col. Bryan arrived (Aug. 18).
		Sir L. Probyn away from June 22 to Nov. 19.
		Strikes on Tramway and on Wharves (Dec.)
		Epidemic of Alastrim (June—Oct.)
		Trade Agreement with Canada (June.)
1921	..	Visit of Colonial Commission (Dec.)
1922	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admin. Sept. 4—Nov. 14)	Sir Leslie Probyn away from Sept. 4—Nov. 14.
		Canadian Manufacturers visited the Island (Feb.).
		Foot and Mouth Disease broke out (Aug.)
		War Memorial Unveiled (Nov. 11).

EVENTS ABROAD Dec.	RULERS.	
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	..	1908
Republic of Cuba re-established Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade Relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	..	1909
Severe Storm in Cuba (Oct.) Canadian-West Indian League formed	GEORGE V., (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	..	1911
Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Canada and British West Indies (excluding Jamaica) Ap il 9th)		1912
Water first let into Panama Canal	..	1913
GREAT WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug. 2) and invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia, Montenegro and Japan joined the allies; Turkey joined the Central Powers	..	1914
Italy joined the Allies. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers	..	1915
Roumania joined the Allies (August.)		1916
United States joined the Allies (April 6). Danish West Indies sold to United States (Mar. 31)	..	1917
Armistice signed (Nov. 11)	..	1918
Intercolonial Customs and Trade Conference, Trinidad (March 10).	..	1919
League of Nations (Jan. 16)	..	1920
Germany signed Peace Terms (June 28). Prince of Wales visited West Indies.	..	1921
Founding of West Indian Agricultural College at Trinidad.	..	1921
Barbados swept by hurricane (Sept. 15.)	..	1922

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1923	..	The parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew amalgamated (May 1).
1924	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. June 16—Sep. 29) SIR SAMUEL WILSON	Sir Leslie Probyn left June (16). Sir Samuel Wilson landed (Sept. 29).
1925	Sir H. Bryan adm. June 7—Aug. 23 Col.-Com. Mudge, adm. Aug. 24—Oct. 5 Hon. A. S. Jelf, adm. Oct. 6—April 27.	A Protector of Jamaicans in Cuba appointed Visit of Parliamentary Delegates. Clarendon Branch of Railway opened (March). Sir Samuel Wilson sailed (June 7). Sir Herbert Bryan sailed (Aug. 24). Hon. A. S. Jelf arrived (Oct. 6). Legislative Council ratified Canadian-West Indian Trade Agreement.
1926	Sir Edwaard Stubbs	Sir Edward Stubbs landed (April 27). Proposed Amended Constitution rejected by Legislature (Nov.).

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

IN the first two years after Penn and Venables conquered the Island of Jamaica in 1655, control was by Commissioners. In 1657 Doyley governed by Court Martial. In 1661 Doyley was made Governor, with the advice of an *elected* Council. Later the Governor's Council was nominated by the Crown, in the main on the recommendation of the Governor. In 1663-4 the first elected House of Assembly met. Soon after this the Council had a dual existence as a Privy Council and, while the Assembly sat, as a legislative Upper Chamber. It kept the two sets of its minutes in the same minute book in chronological order. The Council was often recruited from the Assembly, and not unfrequently a patriot left the Assembly and became a King's man in the Council. There was constant jealousy between the Board (Council) and the House (Assembly).

Lynch in 1671 sent home "The present state of the Government of Jamaica, on the 20th of August, 1671." "His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lieutenant-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island, viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford, John Coape, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndlos, Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Collyer, Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White, Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 18, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have any thing imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Caribbees."

In March, 1674 a Draught Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by his Majesty Governor of Jamaica, was offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Council, was to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to his Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the number to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island. With the power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more unless confirmed by his Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies, with consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for his Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted in which cases he

EVENTS ABROAD

RULERS.

West Indies Parliamentary Committee formed (July).	..	1923.
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 28).	..	1924
West Indian All Red Telegraph route inaugurated (Dec. 1).		
Locarno Pact signed (Dec. 1).	..	1925.
West Indian Conference held in London (May).	..	1926.
Hurricane struck Florida and Nassau (July), and Miami and Turks Island (September).		
West India Regiment disbanded (Oct.).		

may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea and transport them to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, and arm them or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty, and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England; to grant lands on moderate quitrents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, customhouses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by His Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place, the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this commission. And lastly to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure.

Money bills originated with the Assembly and were a constant source of dispute. In 1678-80 an attempt was made, by Carlisle without success, to force the principle of Ponysing's laws (i.e. laws made in England) on Jamaica.

The Colony soon realized that it was desirable to have an agent to solicit its affairs in England, and Jamaica was so represented from 1664 to 1845, when the office was abolished. In 1767 the Assembly and Council quarrelled over the control of the agent.

In 1728 full legislative power was ceded to the colony in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government and subject to the proviso that no Act should be passed repugnant to the laws of England and that the Crown had power of disallowance within a limited period but the money bills and "tacking" were a constant source of trouble.

The antagonism shown by many of the planters first to the abolition of the slave trade and later to Emancipation created an attitude hostile to the colony in the minds of many politicians in England.

Emancipation in 1834 was met by many of the planters in an unsympathetic manner. At the same time it encouraged the black people and coloured population to take an interest in the political affairs of the Colony. The dissenting missionaries became their strong advocates, and thereby earned the enmity of many of the planting class.

The Assembly resented the action of the Mother Country in bringing the Apprenticeship system to an early conclusion in 1838, and regarded the legislating for the better government of prisons as an infringement of their rights. A deadlock ensued under Sir Lionel Smith, and a law was passed in the Imperial Parliament to arrange for government by the Governor and Council if the Assembly refused to act. Sir Charles Metcalf did much to throw oil on troubled waters; to reconcile the colony with the Mother Country, and to conciliate all classes of the colonial community.

In the Lieutenant Governorship of General Berkeley (1846) the British Act equalizing

the sugar duties on British and foreign production raised the active hostility of the Assembly, and in a petition to the Queen was said to be "a flagrant violation of national faith, consistency and honour." And during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration (1847-53) a war of Retrenchment was waged. The treasury became bankrupt and a deadlock ensued, the Assembly declining to do any business with the Council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony in 1853.

In 1854 an Act was passed for the better government of this island and for raising a revenue in support thereof. (Vic. 17 Chap. 29). By it the old council ceased to exercise its functions as a Legislative Council and a new Legislative Council was appointed consisting of seventeen members, the old members of the Council retaining their seats. The Council enjoyed like political powers and authority exercised and enjoyed by the House of Lords of Great Britain and Ireland. By the same Law the Governor was authorised to appoint three persons members of the Assembly, and one person a member of the Legislative Council to form an Executive Committee for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of the island. No member of the Executive Committee was to be the holder of an office of emolument.

Sir Charles Darling (1857-62) fell out with his Executive Committee on the question of the intention of the government in passing the Act for the better government of the island which deprived the Assembly of the right to initiate the money bills, and they resigned.

The appointment of the Executive Committee had led to no permanent improvement, for after the first few years a constant struggle for place and power was maintained, and partisanship became more bitter than before. To use the words of Gardner, "The House of Assembly was generally felt to be a barrier in the way of all progress, and in no proper sense of the word could it be regarded as a representative body"; and Dr. Bowerbank, a former member, said it was "the curse of Jamaica." Its deliberations were often interrupted by scenes of confusion and strife.

Jamaica, with a population of upwards of half a million, was divided into twenty-three parishes or electoral districts, returning forty-seven members in all. But in 1864, the united registries showed only 1,903 persons qualified to vote, and only 1,457 persons exercised their privilege.

With such small constituencies, as Gardner points out, it was an easy matter for any man anxious to obtain a seat to do so, and in parishes where bribery and corruption could not be supposed to influence the votes, there was no representation of the great body of the people for whom the assembly was assumed to legislate. That many upright and honourable men were elected by such small constituencies must be admitted, and yet such men occasionally complained to their intimate friends that they were fast losing their self-respect.

In 1864 the island was not prosperous, the American war had raised the price of American bread stuffs, and the Governor was at variance with the Assembly. Agitation ended in riot at Morant Bay on October 11th, 1865. The Commission which reported on the matter said that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, which resistance was caused in manifold ways, by a desire to obtain land free of rent, a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of their disputes were adjudicated, and, in some cases hostility towards political and personal opponents and a desire to attain their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island."

After the suppression of the disturbances, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., Chap. 11 declaring that "from after the coming into operation of this Act the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring "that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., Chap. 12, entitled, "An Act to make provision for the

government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited act the term government should be held to include Legislature and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of the "Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an order in Council dated 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created, consisted of, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the Island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs; who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen.

In 1883 a petition was sent from the inhabitants of Jamaica for a change in the Constitution of the Colony. By an order in Council of 19th May, 1884* a "moderate step in advance" was granted: nine members of the Council were to be elected by the people. This did not give entire satisfaction.

For one session in 1893 the Governor was not a member of the Legislative Council, which was presided over by a nominated president.

In 1895 the Elected Members were increased to 14 (one for each parish,) the nominated members being increased to 10 (4 being in abeyance) and effect was given to a Resolution of the Council (known as the Kerr-Sharp resolution) to the effect that a member of Council must have been for a twelve month immediately preceding his election either a resident of the parish he represents or possess a clear annual income of £150 per annum arising from property on the parish possessed by himself or his wife. In 1899 the Governor added the dormant 4 to the nominated members of the Legislative Council to pass the Tariff Bill. They were thereafter withdrawn, but in 1900 they were reinstated.

In the "Jamaica Gazette" of November 8th, 1923, appeared the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to a proposed reform of the Constitution. The form as submitted by the Secretary of State was discussed in the Legislative Council in 1926 and rejected.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The *estimated* population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in 1911 and 1921, and the votes recorded in contested elections in 1920. The population as ascertained at the censuses of 1911 and 1921 are also given:—

—	Population — Census of		No. of Voters on List. — Total.		Votes recorded in contested elections in 1920.
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	
Kingston (including Port Royal)	59,674	63,711	3,311	3,560	..
St. Andrew	52,773	54,598	1,934	596	..
St. Thomas	39,330	42,501	1,595	1,673	..
Portland	49,360	48,970	1,712	1,871	..
St. Mary	72,956	71,404	2,320	3,154	632
St. Ann	70,651	70,922	1,351	2,531	..
Trelawny	35,463	34,602	1,054	2,333	..
St. James	41,376	41,946	1,424	2,312	..
Hanover	37,432	38,240	1,382	2,169	..
Westmoreland	66,456	68,853	2,138	4,131	1,030
St. Elizabeth	78,700	79,281	1,529	3,208	673
Manchester	65,194	63,945	1,983	3,106	914
Clarendon	73,914	82,555	1,940	4,264	..
St. Catherine	88,104	96,590	3,584	4,359	609
	831,383	858,118	27,257	42,267	..

* The order in Council is printed in the 1894 edition of the Handbook.

CIVIL LIST.

Law 26 of 1895 now regulates the Civil List which is not however at present strictly adhered to, with respect to the officers therein mentioned and is as follows:—

Governor ..	£6,000	Collector-General ..	£1,000
Puisne Judge ..	1,000	Superintending Medical Officer ..	1,000
Private Sec. and Aide-de-Camp ..	400	Inspector-General of Police ..	850
Colonial Secretary ..	1,300	Director of Prisons ..	850
Assistant Colonial Secretary ..	700	Chief Justice ..	2,000
Attorney-General ..	1,200	Puisne Judge ..	1,200
Director of Public Works ..	1,200		
Auditor-General ..	800		
			£18,650

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council and Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of Office is as a rule confined to a period of six years.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or is too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council consists of the Governor, as President: five *ex-officio* members, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General nominated members not exceeding ten in number from time to time provisionally appointed, and fourteen Elected Members, elected one for each parish of the island.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any Law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of the Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of that Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than nine elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the

unanimous votes of all the elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides, the Governor or Presiding Member, form a quorum; and the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members.

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Royal Instructions of the 29th July, 1887. Any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon His Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of His Majesty, her heirs and such successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council Books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The seats of the nominated members are vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

Public officers hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the King) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

Qualifications of Elected Members—No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz:—
 - (a) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.

- (b) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (c) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (d) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council for any electoral district, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that electoral district for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of £150 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

Qualification of Voters.—Every male person is entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
 - (b) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
 - (d) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenement or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Every female person who is qualified according to the requirements set out above, as modified by Law 22 of 1919, entitled to be registered as a voter.

The modifications are:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of 25 years.
- (2.) Is literate.
- (3.) Is qualified under 4 (a) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.
- (4.) Is qualified under 4 (b) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.

Provided:—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G., (1919); C.M.G. (1914)—Born 1876; educated at Radley and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (exhibitioner); First Class classical mods, 1897; First Class lit. hum., 1899; B.A. 1899; M.A. (1920); appointed after Competitive Examination, Second Class Clerk, Colonial Office, January, 1900; acting First Class Clerk, May, 1907; First Class Clerk, December, 1910; visited Strait Settlements, F.M.S. and Hong Kong to enquire into question of revision of Civil Service Salaries, 1910-11; Member of West African Lands Committee Commission, 1912; Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, January, 1913; Officer Administering the Government, January to October, 1913; December, 1915 to April, 1916 and March to September, 1918; Governor, Hong Kong, 16th June, 1919; assumed Government 30th Sept., 1919; joint Editor of C. O. List, 1910-12; edited "Lucas Historical Geography of the British Colonies," vol. I, 2nd edition, 1906.

Aide-de-Camp—Lt. Peter Agnew, R.N.

Private Secretary—T. St. P. Molony.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Colonel A. Mudge, C.B., C.M.G.; Colonel Commandant, Commanding the Troops, Jamaica Command.

PRIVY COUNCIL.*

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary. The Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G., Sir William Morrison, Kt., Alfred Edmund Wigan.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

D. H. Hall.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

The present Council is the ninth summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	..	1884-1888	6th Council	..	1906-1910
2nd "	..	1889-1893	7th "	..	1911-1919
3rd "	..	1894-1896	8th "	..	1920-1924
4th "	..	1897-1900	9th "	..	1925-
5th "	..	1901-1905			

MEMBERS.

President—His Excellency the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Military Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Jamaica.

A. S. Jelf, C. M.G., Colonial Secretary.

F. C. Wells-Durrant, K.C., Attorney General.

H. Simms, Director of Public Works.

R. Nosworthy, Collector General.

Nominated Members.

Charles Gray Howick Davis

Sir William Morrison, Kt.

William Arthur Sterling Vickers

Alfred Edmund Wigan

Dr. Lawson Gifford

Dr. David John Williams

William Mortimer Fraser

Lionel Albert Isaacs

John Herman McPhail

Francis Ernest Reed

* Members of the Privy Council and the Legislative Council and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.

Elected Members.

	Parish.	Elected.
Charles Wesley Hewitt ..	Hanover ..	23 Jan., 1925
Joseph Henriques Philipps ..	St. Thomas ..	28 Jan., 1925
James Alexander George Smith ..	Clarendon ..	28 Jan., 1925
Guy Seymour Ewen ..	Trelawny ..	29 Jan., 1925
Altamont Ernest DaCosta, M.B.E. ..	Kingston ..	4 Feb., 1925
Dr. Emanuel Vivian W. Mellad ..	Portland ..	4 Feb., 1925
Peter Watt Sangster ..	St. Elizabeth ..	4 Feb., 1925
George Seymour-Seymour ..	St. Andrew ..	4 Feb., 1925
Thomas James Cawley ..	St. Catherine ..	5 Feb., 1925
Philip Fraser Lightbody ..	St. James ..	5 Feb., 1925
Alfred George Nash ..	Manchester ..	5 Feb., 1925
Frederick Richard Evans ..	Westmoreland ..	5 Feb., 1925
Dunbar Theophilus Wint ..	St. Ann ..	5 Feb., 1925
A. F. G. Ellis ..	St. Mary ..	15 Dec., 1926

Clerk to the Legislative Council—H. V. Alexander (£450.)

Deputy Clerk—E. G. Soutar, £160 by £20 to £275.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[Public Buildings, (East Block) King Street, Kingston.]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation. By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers who were each assigned a salary of £1,500. The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary. As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. Provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary ..	A. S. Jelf, C.M.G. ..	£1,500	— '90
Asst. Colonial Secretary	C. W. Doorly ..	800 by 50 to 1,000	1st April, '91
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary } Ditto ..	D. H. Hall .. A. R. Dignum ..	550 by 50 to 650 do	7th Dec., '91 1st March, '96
Principal Clerk	P. G. Duff ..	450 by 25 to 550	1st April, '98
Ditto ..	E. C. Aitken ..	do	20th Oct., '02
Ditto ..	H. Nankivill ..	do	1st Aug., '11

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT., *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
First Class Clerk	J. D. Lucie Smith	£325 by 25 to 450	6th Aug., '09
Ditto	S. M. F. Binns	do	5th March, '08
Ditto	W. P. O'B. Thomson	do	18th May, '10
Second Class Clerk	F. C. H. Wilson	200 by 20 to 325	7th May, '13
Ditto	L. C. Roberts	do	15th July, '15
Ditto	C. L. Swaby	do	21st Oct., '15
Ditto	A. C. Thomas	do	2nd April, '18
Assistant	W. A. Cover	100 by 15 to 200	17th Dec., '21
Ditto	J. L. Gayner	do	21st Mar., '21
Ditto	E. P. Buckley	do	10th Oct., '22
Ditto	A. H. Richards	do	17th July, '23
Typist & Stenographer	Miss T. duMont	£3 by 2/6 per week to £3 10/ per week	July, '18
Ditto	Miss R. G. Hall	£1 per week by 10/ to £3 per week	1st Jan., '19
Ditto	Miss E. Drew	do	9th Jan., '19
Ditto	Miss B. I. Wilson	do	19th July, '20
Temporary Clerk	F. W. Evans	£100 0 0	6th July, '25
Ditto	Vacant	—	—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Head Office, Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE Department* is responsible for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of all Main Roads, Public Buildings, Lighthouses, Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines, Rio Cobre Irrigation Works, Spanish Town Water Works and other Public Works. There are 2,271 miles of Main Roads, of which 2,021 are suitable and 250 miles unsuitable for motor traffic. There are 1,338 miles of Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Public Works	Major H. Simms, M.V.O., ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., F.S.I.	£ 1,250 s. 0 d. 0	31st Oct., '08
Deputy Dir. Pub. Works	N. Roots, M. INST. C.E.	1,000 0 0	8th Feb., '08
Ast. Dir. Pub. Works	D. L. Feurtado	750 0 0	Sept., '85
Inspecting Engineer	J. M. Fletcher, A.M.Am., S.C.E. Col. F.S.I.	650 0 0	4th Nov., '19
Ditto	P. M. Cooper, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., M.I.M.	650 0 0	1st Jan., '15

*The History of the development of the Department will be found in previous issues of the Handbook.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Superintendent of Roads & Works	J. E. Streadwick	£ 500 s. 0 d.	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. S. Farquharson	500 0 0	1st April, '03
Ditto	C. S. Henriquez	500 0 0	1st Oct., '05
Ditto	R. W. Willcocks	475 0 0	31st Jany., '21
Ditto	G. S. R. Walcott	500 0 0	1st April, '10
Ditto	J. G. Cover	500 0 0	8th Jan., '11
Ditto	A. M. Gold	475 0 0	27th June, '22
Ditto	T. E. Terrier, Col. F.S.I.	475 0 0	1st April, '19
Second Class Superintendent of Roads & Works	A. M. Hall	400 0 0	1st April, '12
Ditto	D. H. Lynch	400 0 0	1st April, '18
Ditto	C. L. Phillips	400 0 0	1st Jany., '21
Ditto	H. P. Rubie	400 0 0	1st May, '21
Ditto	G. H. E. Lyons	400 0 0	29th Mar., '21
Ditto	L. B. Spence	375 0 0	1st April, '23
Ditto	H. F. S. Hoyes	375 0 0	1st May, '23
Supt. Pub. Works Stores	L. B. Bicknell	500 0 0	1st April, '17
2nd Class Clerk Stores	W. O. Duval	275 0 0	1st April, '22
Supt. Machinery	A. Scarff	500 0 0	21st Sept., '21
Chief Draughtsman	J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A.	500 0 0	3rd Aug., '14
Asst. ditto	H. M. Pratt	375 0 0	1st Dec., '25
Accountant	H. C. Livingston	500 0 0	1st Oct., '85
Chief Clerk	G. S. Cox	500 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	H. E. Pigou	375 0 0	1st July, '07
Ditto	H. W. Hylton	375 0 0	15th Oct., '06
Ditto	H. E. Mendes	325 0 0	24th April, '20
Second Class Clerk	D. C. Mais	260 0 0	16th Oct., '18
Ditto	D. P. Lacy	220 0 0	7th Aug., '20
Assistant	F. A. Hamilton	160 0 0	5th Mar., '21
Ditto	C. G. Hill	145 0 0	1st April, '23
Ditto	O. D. Sanguinetti	145 0 0	1st Jan., '24
Ditto	S. M. Bramwell	115 0 0	1st Oct., '25
Stenographer and Typist	Miss E. I. Allen	156 0 0	10th Oct., '26

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932, which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American Syndicate, for £800,000 under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

In 1913 an extension of 13 miles of line from May Pen to Chapelton up the Rio Minho Valley was opened for traffic, making the total length of line 197½ miles, and in April, 1921, a further length of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works, was opened to traffic making a total length of 200 miles.

On the 18th March, 1925, the Chapelton to Frankfield extension was opened for traffic, bringing the total length of the line to 210 miles.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary & other Emolument.
Director	John Powter	£1,250 0 0
Office Supt., Director's Office	Herbert George Pascoe	500 0 0
Chief Accountant	Geoffrey Campbell Gunter	700 0 0
Asst. Accountant	Albert Babington Milner	400 0 0
Pay Clerk	S. A. McLaverty	400 0 0
Engineer of Way and Works	H. R. Fox	700 0 0
District Engineer	J. E. Bird	650 0 0
Junior Asst. ditto	V. J. Streadwick	450 0 0
Telegraph & Telephone Inspector	E. H. Cartwright	450 0 0
Senior Clerk Engineer's Office	Henry Alexander Hamilton	400 0 0
Locomotive Superintendent	P. M. McKay	800 0 0
Asst. Locomotive Superintendent	Vacant	—
Chief Clerk, Locomotive Branch	Arthur Wilson	500 0 0
Traffic Superintendent	H. Creswell Powell	800 0 0
Chief Clerk, Traffic Branch	W. G. Gigg	500 0 0
Chief Trains Controller	H. E. DeCasseres	400 0 0
Supt. of Railway Stores	Alan Farquharson	600 0 0

ADVISORY BOARD.

(First appointed 7th May, 1902).

L. J. Bertram, c.m.g., *Chairman*; Capt. S. D. List, Hon. H. V. Myers, m.b.e., F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, H. A. L. Simpson, o.b.e., Hon. J. H. McPhail, Hon. A. G. Nash, Hon. L. A. Isaacs, H. G. Pascoe, *Secretary*.

(Refer to Part XVII. "Travelling in Jamaica" for time-tables, fares, &c.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office: Public Buildings, King St., (East Block,) Kingston.

DURING the administration of Governor Sir John Peter Grant, a Crown Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established with an officer in charge, styled Government Surveyor. On 1st October, 1890, this division of the Public Works Department was organised as a separate Department, and the Government Surveyor was appointed as its head, under the designation of Surveyor General.

Further details of the development and operations of the Lands Department will be found in previous issues of thi Handbook. For Rules as to sale of Crown Lands see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	W. A. Baker, F.S.I., F.R.G.S. *	£800 0 0	9th June, '90
Assistant Surveyor General	H. D. Rogers *	600 0 0	17th April, '05
Surveyor	H. W. Bowker, P.A.S.I., F.R.G.S. *	500 0 0	16th June, '20
Surveyor	E. D. Fort *	475 0 0	18th Mar., '23
Surveyor	Vacant	400 0 0	—
Accountant & First Class Clerk	G. C. Foster	400 0 0	26th May, '04
Assistant	I. Cleary	145 0 0	29th Sept., '23
Assistant	W. Parkinson	115 0 0	5th Nov., '25
Typist and Stenographer	Stella Levy	156 0 0	2nd Oct., '22
Temporary Clerk	H. M. Bond	200 0 0	12th June, '23

*Re-imbursed travelling expenses.

JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

(At the Public Works Building.)

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes. An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston. The registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. Mr., now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,900 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, wind movements, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes. In 1892 Rainfall Maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica. A second edition entitled "The Rainfall of Jamaica from about 1870 to end of 1909 with maps" was published in 1911, and a third edition, 1923.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Reports. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred: and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments. In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall was given charge of the whole service.

Upon the occurrence of the death of Mr. Maxwell Hall in February, 1920, Mr. J. F. Brennan succeeded as Government Meteorologist.

There are now a First-class station at Kingston; Second class stations at Morant Point Light House, Negril Point Light House, and Climatological stations at Castleton Gardens, Hope Gardens, Stoney Hill Industrial School, Hill Gardens.

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

At the request of the Admiralty, for the use of Mariners, a system of Wireless Broadcast Weather Messages, giving data of the forenoon and afternoon daily observations taken at Kingston, was adopted from 23rd May, 1921. No code is used, but messages are broadcast "enclair" at 8 a.m. and at 8 p.m., 75th Meridian Time, giving the 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. barometer readings, wind velocities and weather conditions. but since year 1926 confined to months of August, September, and October. The Call Signal being V.Q.I. and messages addressed C. Q. Wave length used in 600 meters on Spark System. The work of broadcasting is conducted by the Direct West India Cable Company.

Government Meteorologist—J. F. Brennan, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.R. Met. S.—£150.

Address—Kingston P.O.

Assistant Meteorologist.—Major G. S. Cox. £100.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.

THE expenditure of the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Accounts of the various Parochial Boards are audited under the direction of the Auditor General, and the Accounts of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation under Law 3 of 1923. In September, 1914, the audit of the Railway Accounts was placed under the direction of the Auditor General.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Auditor-General	C. G. H. Davis	1,000	0	0	17th Nov., '87
Deputy Auditor General	J. L. Pietersz	600	0	0	10th Dec., '85
Senior 1st Class Clerk	C. C. Kelly	450	0	0	1st June, '88
First Class Clerk	J. M. Burke	400	0	0	17th Sept., '01
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	400	0	0	1st April, '01
Ditto	A. W. Perkins	400	0	0	1st May, '06
Ditto	O. A. Burrowes	350	0	0	14th April, '09
Second Class Clerk	R. C. Henriques	275	0	0	1st Mar., '12
Ditto	O. R. Nunes	260	0	0	28th Mar., '11
Ditto	L. R. Francis	240	0	0	23rd Aug., '16
Ditto	H. M. Litteljohn	275	0	0	12th Jan., '22
Ditto	Miss J. A. Leake	220	0	0	8th Aug., '14
Ditto	H. W. McNair	200	0	0	1st Dec., '20
Assistant	Miss O. Hollar	160	0	0	1st Aug., '17
Ditto	Miss I. Ware	160	0	0	7th Jan., '21
Ditto	Miss M. Facey	160	0	0	2nd Sept., '16
Ditto	V. A. Wilson	160	0	0	10th July, '24
Ditto	A. L. Gabay	115	0	0	14th Nov., '25
Typist and Stenographer	Miss I. J. Benjamin	108	0	0	1st April, '24
Temporary Clerk	C. W. W. Davis	156	0	0	4th Oct., '25

TREASURY.

Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.

THE Office of Treasurer* was created by Law 20 of 1868, which abolished the office of Receiver General. Until the Earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every Parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Parochial Treasurer. Under this system all local payments are made at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the Treasury in Kingston are payable at a Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:

For sums under 10s.	2d	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
“ of 10s. and under £2	3d	“ of 6 “	7 8d.
“ of £2 “	3 4d	“ of 7 “	8 9d.
“ of 3 “	4 5d.	“ of 8 “	9 10d.
“ of 4 “	5 6d.	“ of 9 “	10 11d.

For sums of £10, 1s., and 6d. for each additional £10 or fractional part of £10 up to £50

*Historical details will be found in earlier issues of the Handbook.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Pub. Service.
TREASURY.			
Deputy Treasurer	W. M. Fraser	£ 900 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Treasurer	Vacant	—	—
Senior Firsts Class Clerk	C. G. C. Kerr	450 0 0	1st Feb., '92
First Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	400 0 0	1st March, '93
Ditto	H. E. A. Romney	400 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	F. P. Bond	400 0 0	21st Sept., '01
Ditto	A. L. Hylton	325 0 0	9th Dec., '10
Second Class Clerk	O. S. V. Brown	275 0 0	1st May., '12
Ditto	J. E. C. McFarlane	275 0 0	10th Sept., '13
Ditto	V. L. Cappe	275 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Ditto	E. A. V. Gadishaw	260 0 0	10th July '19
Ditto	A. A. Box	260 0 0	23rd Feb., '17
Ditto	J. S. Mordecai	220 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Ditto	R. D. Robinson	220 0 0	1st April, '20
Ditto	H. M. White	200 0 0	3rd Aug., '20
Ditto	A. M. Brown	200 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Assistant	N. F. Holtz	160 0 0	4th Nov., '21
Ditto	Miss M. E. Thomas	160 0 0	9th Oct., '16
Ditto	R. B. Marks	160 0 0	4th Feb., '22
Typist and Stenographer	Miss I. Cappe	145 0 0	1st Nov., '19

CURRENCY NOTES.

*Board of Commissioners.*W. M. Fraser, Island Treasurer—*Chairman.*

C H. Vidal-Hall, Acting Collector General, Hon. T. Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G.

STAFF.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Clerk	J. R. Lewis	£ 375 0 0	11th July, '10
Second Class Clerk	L. J. McPherson	275 0 0	15th April, '12
Assistant	L. Higginson	115 0 0	16th May, '21
Secretary	J. R. Lewis	25 0 0	11th July, '10

For information as to issue of Currency Notes, see under Currency.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Public Buildings (West Block) King Street.

THE Government Savings Bank was established by Law 20 of 1870, which was amended by Law 33 of 1882. These Laws were repealed by Law 7 of 1917. A Board of Management was appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of Law 7 of 1917, and Regulations were passed giving greater facilities for the encouragement of thrift.

Law 7 of 1917, was repealed by Law 11 of 1925, under which new Regulations were passed. The latter Law provides for the investment of the funds of the Bank (i) In British and Colonial Securities, (ii) In loans to Agricultural Loan Societies, (iii) In real securities in Jamaica, (iv) On deposits in Banks, (v) In any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

Under Law 11 of 1925, a Reserve Fund has been created, to which the profits of the Bank are carried; and there are Regulations providing how the amount at credit of the Reserve Fund may be expended.

The advantages assured to Depositors are (i) Absolute security, (ii) The convenience of operating an account in Kingston or at any of the Branches in the Island, (iii) Interest at the rate of 3% per annum added half-yearly, (iv) Free postage, (v) No stamp duty on withdrawals of £2 and upwards.

The Head Office is in Kingston, and there are 75 Branches conducted at Post Offices throughout the Island.

During the year 1925, the deposits amounted to £337,308 16s. 1d. and the withdrawals to £349,528 3s. 3d.

Investments at 31st December, 1925 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
In British and Colonial Stock	413,902	10	0
“ Local Government Stock	89,169	4	0
“ Loans to Government for loans to Agricultural Loan Societies	47,726	15	4
“ Loans to Government for purchase of Spring Hill, St. James	1,591	17	9
	<hr/>		
	£552,390	7	1

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. W. M. Fraser, *Chairman*.

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*.

R. H. Fletcher

Hon. A. G. Nash.

Hon. J. H. McPhail

Vacant.

Secretary—A. G. Richards, Salary—£25 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Manager ..	W. M. Fraser ..	—	—	—	1st Feb., '86
Accountant ..	A. G. Richards ..	500	0	0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk ..	E. P. Andrews ..	400	0	0	1st June, '98
Ditto ..	J. B. Facey ..	400	0	0	14th May, '06
Ditto ..	A. B. Wood ..	400	0	0	1st July, '13
Second Class Clerk ..	E. J. Andrews ..	275	0	0	3rd Oct., '12
Ditto ..	L. A. Hall ..	275	0	0	1st June, '16
Ditto ..	F. A. Erskine ..	275	0	0	1st April, '21
Assistant ..	B. Dumont ..	160	0	0	1st March, '17
Ditto ..	I. Sanguinetti ..	160	0	0	1st June, '19
Ditto ..	G. M. Logan ..	160	0	0	29th July, '18
Ditto ..	E. N. Sheridan ..	100	0	0	25th May, '26
Ditto ..	H. Mitchell ..	100	0	0	1st July, '26
Stenographer and Typist ..	L. M. Holtz ..	100	0	0	5th Feb., '26
Clerical Aid ..	— ..	976	0	0	—

STAMP OFFICE.

Old Grace Building, Olivier Place and Barry Street.

Stamp duties were first imposed in this Colony in the year 1760. The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties, they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner in association with the Receiver General. Under Sec. 3 Law 17 of 1910 the Collector General became the Commissioner of Stamps, with power to the Governor to appoint a Deputy.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods.

From 1st January to 9th May, 1909; from 1st January to 24th October, 1833; from 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The use of Adhesive Stamps was added to that of Impressed Stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this island, also on Letters of Allotment and renunciation, Power of Attorney for Voting by proxy and on Bills of Sight under the Customs Consolidated Law, 1877.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impress by dies, in self recording presses and also by means of over Embossed Stamps.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps, and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are Ex-officio Revenue Stamp Distributors. A discount of 2½ per cent is allowed on the purchase of £5 at a time made by Vendors of Adhesive Stamps, in no other case is discount allowed.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at Offices of several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and at all Post Offices in the Country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full duty being paid at the time of handing in the document.

Bills of Exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading must be stamped within seven days after execution. Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of Attorney, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred. Any document on which is payable *advatorem Stamp duty* such as Conveyances, Mortgages, Leases, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the Stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in the Colony.

Spoilt stamps are exchanged if document is tendered within 6 months of the spoiling or return of document to the island.

Unstamped documents liable to Stamp duty are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of Shareholders of all banking Co-partnership except those established by Royal Charter is required to be lodged yearly in the Stamp Office. A composition of 3 per cent. is payable quarterly on notes issued by any banking Corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Under Law 32 of 1887 a Stamp duty of 2/- and 1/- per £100 is charged respectively for Registering and transferring debentures.

Estate Duty is payable on property passing on death. The estate duty Law 21 of 1916 repeals the payment of Probate duty and imposes duty on value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted at Sec. 18 of the Law.

The rate of estate duty shall be according to the following scale:—

For information and comparison the figures are given below of the English rates of Estate Duty, 1925.

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate			Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		
		Rate of Duty per cent.			Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not Exceed		Exceeds	And does not Exceed	
*£100	£500	£3	£100	£50 0	£1
500	2,000	4	500	1,000	2
2,000	5,000	5	1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	6	5,000	10,000	4
10,000	20,000	7	10,000	12,500	5
20,000	30,000	8	12,500	15,000	6
30,000	40,000	9	15,000	18,000	7
40,000	50,000	10	18,000	21,000	8
50,000	60,000	11	21,000	25,000	9
60,000	70,000	12	25,000	30,000	10
70,000	80,000	13	30,000	35,000	11
80,000	90,000	14	35,000	40,000	12
90,000	100,000	15	40,000	45,000	13
100,000	200,000	16	45,000	50,000	14
200,000	300,000	17	50,000	55,000	15
300,000	400,000	18	55,000	65,000	16
400,000	500,000	19	65,000	75,000	17
500,000	..	20	75,000	85,000	18
			85,000	100,000	19
			100,000	120,000	20
			The rate of Duty progressively increases up to £40.		

* After 31.8. 1920 the minimum estate dutiable is £501, Law 40 of 1920.

The Estate duty and interest collected from 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926, was £18,296 19s. 9d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1 to 10 per cent. according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies, however, for the benefit of husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. A Legacy duty receipt must be stamped within 21 days from the date thereof.

The Legacy duty collected for the financial year 1925-6 amounted to £4,597 19s. 5d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898 duty is payable on all "successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. The duty collected for the year 1925-6 amounted to £5,660 15s. 2d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law 4 of 1903. The following are read with or are cognate to this Law:

Law 16 of 1879 Legacy duty Law, Law 27 of 1886 imposing duty on Building Society Mortgages, etc., Law 14 of 1898, a Law to amend the Legacy duty Law, 1879; Law 20 of 1868, The Succession duty Law; Law 7 of 1899, a Law to amend the Succession duty Law 1898; Law 6 of 1900, the Succession duty Law. Amendment Law, 1900; Law 17 of 1910; the Stamp duty Amendment Law, 1910; Law 29 of 1911, a Law to amend 17 of 1910 and further to amend Law 40 of 1903; Law 3 of 1914, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law, 1903; Law 7 of 1916, a Law to increase the Stamp duties on certain documents; Law 21 of 1916, the Estate duty Law; Law 27 of 1916, a Law to give relief during the War; Law 10 of 1919, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law, 1903; Law 13 of 1920, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law 1903; Law 40 of 1920, a Law to amend Law 21 of 1916.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	£0 0 6
" under Seal including Corporation or Company's Seal	0 15 0
" of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/ for one year only	0 0 1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects is chargeable as a lease	
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable	0 0 6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5	0 0 6
Appointments	0 15 0
Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor	50 0 0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor	0 15 0
Award	0 15 0
1. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0 0 2
2. Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0 0 1
3. Exceeding £5 and under £10	0 0 4
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 6
Above 20 " 30	0 1 0
" 30 " 50	0 1 6
" 50 " 100	0 2 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 2 0

The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland and apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated thereto.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—

Where the amount does not exceed £ 5	0 0 6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed 10	0 1 0
" 10 " 50	0 1 0
" 50 " 100	0 3 0
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0 3 0

Bills of Lading (Foreign)—The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set.

On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the island 0 0 3

Section 30 of Law 40 of 1903 declares that the Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note, or Foreign Bill of Lading after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof; or any Coastwise receipt or Inland Bill of Lading after the execution thereof.

Bills of Sight—Where the value of the goods exceeds £5	..	£0 10 0
Bonds—Above £30 and not exceeding £50	..	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100 ..	..	0 4 0
“ 100 “ 200 ..	..	0 8 0
“ 200 “ 300 ..	..	0 12 0
“ 300 “ 500 ..	..	0 15 0
“ 500 “ 1,000 ..	..	1 0 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	..	0 10 0
Certificates—On the admission of a Barrister	..	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	..	100 0 0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	..	0 2 0
Charter-party	..	0 10 0
Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland),		
Conveyances on sale—Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	..	0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	..	0 2 0
“ 10 “ 15 ..	..	0 3 0
“ 15 “ 20 ..	..	0 4 0
“ 20 “ 25 ..	..	0 5 0
“ 25 “ 50 ..	..	0 10 0
“ 50 “ 75 ..	..	0 15 0
“ 75 “ 100 ..	..	1 0 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	..	0 7 6
Commission as Land Surveyor, Law 31 of 1894	..	30 0 0
Copartnership Articles	..	1 10 0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	..	0 0 3
Certificate of Naturalization	..	2 0 0
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.		
On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	..	3 10 0
On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	..	0 15 0
Escheat—		
On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200	..	5 0 0
If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	2 10 0
On every letter of preference	..	1 0 0
For every fiat of land on escheat	..	1 0 0
Exchange—		
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	..	2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid		
Kettubah—On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.		
Leases—Law 7 of 1916—Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5	..	0 0 6
When yearly rent shall be less than £1	..	Free
Law 7 of 1916—		
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	..	0 5 0
“ 10 “ 15 ..	..	0 7 6
“ 15 “ 20 ..	..	0 10 0

Above £20 and not exceeding £30	..	..	£0 12 6
“ 30 “ “ 50	..	..	0 15 0
“ 50 “ “ 100	..	..	1 0 0
“ 00 “ “ 200	..	..	1 10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100	..	..	0 10 0
Not otherwise charged	..	..	0 10 0
Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed	..	..	0 5 0
Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—			
For each hogshead of sugar	..	..	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	..	..	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	..	..	12 0 0
A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped	..	..	0 0 6
And where such rent shall progressively increase, then the amount of duty payable shall be upon the highest rent reserved.			
Lease of Lands, &c., granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, premium or other gross sum and also of a yearly rent amounting to twenty pounds and upwards—is chargeable with both the advalorem duties payable on a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease according to the amount of rent reserved thereon.			
Letters or Powers of Attorney—Ordinary Power	..	..	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	..	..	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	..	..	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	..	..	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	..	..	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	..	..	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	..	..	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	..	..	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—	..	..	..
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company	..	..	..
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	..	..	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	..	..	0 0 6
Licenses—To Insurance Companies	..	(yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.	..	..	4 10 0
To sell gunpowder £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.	..	..	4 10 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	..	..	150 0 0
Marriage License by Governor	..	..	5 0 0
Insurance of Crops and Property*	..	..	1 0 0
Do. Passengers Baggage	..	..	1 0 0
Marriage License Law 28 of 1905	..	..	0 2 6
Mortgages—Not exceeding £25	..	..	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	..	..	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	..	..	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	..	0 5 0
Being a Collateral, or auxilliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	..	..	..
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	..	..	0 2 3
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—	..	..	..

*Through loss by hurricane or earthquake.

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	£0 2 6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	
Re-conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, War-rant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—	
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0 1 0
Naturalization, Certificate of	2 0 0
Paper Stamps—All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—	
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0 1 6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0 1 6
Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—	
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6 2/, 2/6, or 3/	0 0 1½
Above 3/	0 0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0 0 1½
Medium Paper	0 0 3
Royal Paper	0 0 9
Imperial ditto	0 1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0 0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0 6
On each Form of Title	0 1 0
Surveyors Notices	0 0 1
Passports	0 5 0
Patents—	
On every Power of Attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0 5 0
On the specification	0 10 0
On the Letters Patent	2 0 0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0 1 6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0 10 0
Policies of Insurance, Fire, Crops, Property, etc.—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0 0 6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £3,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4 0 0
Passengers Baggage	0 0 1
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.	
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof	
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.	
Above six months, the full annual rate.	
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—Law 13 of 1920.	
(1) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2s. 6d. per centum of the sum insured	0 0 1
(2) In any other case—	
(a) For or upon any voyage—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured	0 0 3
(b) For time—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured—	
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	0 0 3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0 0 6

Policies of Insurance, Life.—

Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	£0 0 6
Does not exceed £50	0 0 9
Does not exceed £100	0 1 3
For every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 3
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0 0 6

Private Bills—

On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0 0
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Protests—

On every Protest or other notarialact	0 4 0
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Receipts—

Of or above forty shillings	0 0 1
In full of all demands or of that nature	0 1 6
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds	0 2 0
For every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording "crop accounts"	0 4 0

Schedule—

Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of	0 1 6
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Scrip—On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds

0 0 1

Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards ..

0 1 0

Settlements—

Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* pecuniary consideration—

For every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 10 0
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Shares—

On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—

Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10	0 0 6
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“ “ “ shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10

0 0 6

If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be

0 2 6

Summons—On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same

0 1 6

On every warrant issued in lieu of summons

0 1 6

Voting—On every instrument for the purpose of voting ..

0 0 1

Warrants—On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign languages

2 0 0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps ..	C. Vidal-Hall (Actg.) ..	£ s. d. As Col. Genl.	—
Deputy Stamp Commissioner ..	C. C. Manton ..	600 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk and Cashier ..	Gerald A. Howden ..	375 0 0	May, '09
Second Class Clerk ..	L. L. Ingram ..	275 0 0	April, '12
Assistant ..	J. A. Wilson ..	160 0 0	Aug., '20

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a chief clerk and nineteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (Public Buildings, King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston consists of a Collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; a Chief Clerk, four first class clerks; six second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor; an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-five out-door officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; a second class collector, one assistant collector; two assistants; and five lockers and gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish, and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue he has to discharge the duties of parochial treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. This clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.	Principal Out Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Cow Bay, Port Henderson.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio	Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Orange Bay, Manchioneal
Annotto Bay	—
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour	—
Falmouth	Rio Bueno
Montego Bay	—
Lucea	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar	Negril. Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay
Black River	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond.
Milk River	Carlisle Bay. Salt River.

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law, as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916—

A tax at the rate of one shilling on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the Island except in the parish of Kingston, where the rate is eight-pence.

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909 and 51 of 1920—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under Sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable:

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding nine-pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 21 of 1922.

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operation of Laws 15 and 16 of '03 by Law 14 of '07

Horsekind	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city ..	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city ..	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city ..	0 6 8

**GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAWS 30 OF 1867, 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899, 36 OF 1908,
16 OF 1911, 18 OF 1911, 20 OF 1914, 21 OF 1922.**

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	..	..	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	..	..	0 11 0
Each head of horned stock used for draft	..	..	0 1 0
Each ass	..	..	0 2 0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	..	..	2 0 0
Each wheel of a carriage	..	..	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart	..	..	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire	..	..	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	..	..	1 0 0
Each firearm	..	..	0 8 0
Each Traction Engine used on roads 2s. 6d. per hundred weight or part thereof.			

Trailers.

Each trailer equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires 1s. per hundred weight or part thereof
 Equipped with soft solid metal or hard tires 2s. per hundred weight or part thereof

Motor Cycles.

Not exceeding 3 hundred weights in weight unladen £1 0 0
 Exceeding that weight 1 10 0

Motor Cars.

Equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires and not used for hire 5 10 0
 Used for hire (equipped with all pneumatic tires) 7 10 0
 Equipped on all or any of the wheels with soft solid tires 6s. per hundred weight or part thereof

Motor Trucks.

With pneumatic tires on all wheels and not exceeding in weight thirty hundred weights 6 0 0
 Exceeds 30 hundred weights but not exceeding 50 hundred weights 7 10 0
 Exceeds 50 hundred weights 12 10 0
 Equipped with soft solid tires, or partly with soft, solid and partly with pneumatic tires not exceeding 30 hundred weights 10 0 0
 Exceeding thirty but not exceeding 50 hundred weights .. 12 0 0
 Exceeding fifty hundred weights 10s. for every hundred weight or part thereof
 Equipped with metal or other hard tires 5s. for every hundred weight or part thereof

Traction Engines.

Equipped on all or any of the wheels with metal or other hard tires 2/6 per hundred weight or part thereof

Registration of Motor Cars Law

Driver's license 0 10 0

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868, 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Morant Bay, and Port Royal 0 4 0

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878 AMENDED BY LAWS 31 OF 1898, 13 OF 1916, 15 OF 1919, AND 9 OF 1920, CONTINUED IN FORCE BY LAWS 2 OF 1921, 1 OF 1922 AND 1 OF 1923, etc.

On all rum and other distilled spirits distilled or made in this Island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes' Hydrometer + 60%.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902,

18 OF 1910, 5 OF 1919, 8 OF 1920 AND 9 OF 1920*

On all cigars manufactured in this Island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s per 100, a duty at the rate of 2s. per hundred.

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100 a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1s. per pound.

SOAP EXCISE DUTY—LAW 26 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAW 39 OF 1903.

On every box of Soap of 56lbs. weight manufactured in this Island 10d.

BEER DUTY—LAW 19 OF 1896, AMENDED BY LAWS 11 OF 1896,

5 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920*

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d. + 10%

MATCH DUTY—LAW 12 OF 1901, AMENDED BY LAW 12 OF 1912, 5 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920*

On every gross of twelve dozen boxes of matches manufactured in this Island, each box to contain fifty sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion, 6d. + 10%

LICENSES.**Exclusive of Stamps**

Brewer's License	..	..	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	..	..	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	..	..	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	..	..	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	..	..	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	..	..	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	..	..	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	..	..	0 10 0
<i>Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Laws 7 of 1893 and 23 of 1914.</i>			
For each license in respect of each parish	..	..	£5 0 0
<i>Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Laws 18 of 1869, 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.</i>			
License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals	..	..	£0 11 0
(1/ to Collector of Taxes and 10/ to Clerk of Petty Session.)			
License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms	..	..	5 10 0
(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)			
<i>Spirits—Laws 31 of 1905.</i>			
For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	..	£10	0 0 0
In any other parish	..	..	5 0 0
For each retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston	..	25	0 0
In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath	..	£20	0 0
In any other part of the Island	..	..	10 0 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	..	..	10 0 0
In any other parish	..	..	5 0 0
On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	..	..	5 0 0
Stamp	..	..	0 10 0

*Continued in force by Laws 2 1921, 1 of 1922, 1 of 1923, 2 of 1924, 1 of 1925 and 4 of 1926.

Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still £5 0 0

Trade—Law 7 of 1908.

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses £12 10 0

Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—

For the Island £7 10 0

For the parish of Kingston 5 0 0

For any other parish 2 10 0

Wharfinger—For each wharf 2 10 0

Supercargo—For each person carrying on business 5 0 0

Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper 1 10 0

Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings

Entertainments Duty Law 14 of 1919 as amended by 15 of 1920, and 22 of 1923 and 21 of 1924.

When the payment for admission, in respect of each person exclusive of amount of duty does not exceed 6d.

Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 1/ ½d.

“ 1/ “ “ 1/6 1d.

“ 1/6 “ “ 2/ 1½d.

“ 2/ “ “ 3/ 2d.

“ 3/ “ “ 4/ 3d.

“ 4/ “ “ 7/6 4½d.

“ 7/6 “ “ 10/ 6d.

and sixpence for every ten shillings or part of ten shillings over the first ten. One third of this Tax goes to Parochial Revenue.

*Agricultural Produce buyers Licenses Laws 7 of 1918.**Class I.*

Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, nutmegs, orange oil, kola or bissie. annata £5 0 0

Class II.

Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit and coconuts 5 0 0

Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof. 5 0 0

License to buy in all Parishes 50 0 0

INCOME TAX.

Law 24 of 1919—Section 8 (1).

Income Tax in respect of the income of any person shall be charged at the following rates:—

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------|
| (a) | On the first £100 | Nil |
| | On every pound of the Income beyond— | |
| (b) | £100 and up to £400 | 2½d. |
| (c) | £400 and up to £500 | 3d. |
| (d) | £500 and up to £750 | 4d. |
| (e) | £750 and up to £1,000 | 6d. |
| (f) | £1,000 and up to £1,500 | 9d. |
| (g) | £1,500 and up to £2,000 | 1s. |
| (h) | £2,000 and up to £5,000 | 1s. 3d. |
| (i) | £5,000 and up to £8,000 | 1s. 6d. |
| (j) | £8,000 and up to £10,000 | 1s. 9d. |
| (k) | On every pound beyond £10,000 | 2s. |

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83rd section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part 1, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons, reg. tonnage	£	s	d	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage	£	s	d
Do. from 50 to 100 tonnage	1	10	0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000 tons	7	0	0
Do. from 100 to 200 "	2	0	0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000 "	8	0	0
Do. from 200 to 500 "	3	0	0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000 "	9	0	0
Do. from 500 to 800 "	4	0	0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10	0	0
Do. from 800 to 1,200 "	5	0	0				

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those aid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895, as amended by Law 53 of 1920.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs. weight, 1/ per half brl., 6d. gr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37. Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

A Law to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Duties on Imports.

As enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as "The Tariff Law, 1922," 4 of 1925.

2—(1) On and after the coming into operation of this Law, there shall be raised, levied collected and paid unto His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of the Government of this Island, upon the several articles imported into this Island and enumerated in the First Schedule to this Law, the several duties therein set forth, subject to the following conditions, viz:—

(a) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or the Dominion of Canada or of any part of the British Empire to which any preferential tariff in force in the Colony for the time being has hereafter been made to apply by action taken under Sec. 26 of this Law: Provided that such goods shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council from time to time.

(b) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "General Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to all goods not entitled to admission under the column "Preferential Tariff" of such Schedule.

(2) The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time make Regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section. All such Regulations shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and shall have the force of Law.

3—The articles enumerated in the Second Schedule to this Law shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

4—Anything in the next preceding two sections to the contrary notwithstanding the articles enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported

for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importation for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the Island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of Law 18 of 1877, or by any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account from the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor or the person appearing as the importer may be proceeded against under section 34 of Law 24 of 1885, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor.

5—The articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law shall pay duty at the rate of Five per centum ad valorem: Provided that if they are the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of the Dominion of Canada or of any other part of the British Empire to which any preferential tariff in force in the Colony for the time being has hereafter been made to apply for by action taken under Section 26 of this Law, such articles shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

6—In every case in which the value of goods imported into this Island is to be ascertained for the purposes and in manner provided in section 2 (1) of Law 20 of 1912 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor and in which exchange is a part of such value the rate of conversion shall be taken as that prevailing between Jamaica and the country whence the goods are imported on the day that due report of the ship bringing the goods shall be made in pursuance of section 42 of Law 18 of 1877, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor.

7—(1) In this Law the expression "Cotton Piece-Goods" means all woven fabrics made entirely of cotton in piece lengths but shall exclude all cloth manufactured in the piece with a border or selvedge marking a point for cutting to make up into an article of a distinctive character.

(2) The Preferential Tariff for Cotton Piece-goods shall apply to the following parts of the British Empire:—Empire of India, Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Dominion of New Zealand, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, British Possessions and Protectorates in Africa, Fiji, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Falkland Islands, Seychelles, St. Helena, British Honduras, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Guiana, British West Indies.

8—Without prejudice to the generality of the power to make Regulations under other sections of this Law the Governor in Privy Council may by such Regulations provide for the certificates, invoices and bills of lading to be furnished in respect of all or any goods to which any Preferential Tariff in force in this Colony for the time being applies and may also by Regulations prescribe the conditions governing the direct importation of such goods and their passage through another country.

9—The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the First Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the Second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated; but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to advalorem duty, shall be liable to advalorem duty, and when the package contains advalorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such advalorem goods.

10—In the case of spirits subject to duty according to their strength of proof, such strength shall be ascertained by means of Sykes (or "Sikes") Hydrometer; and in case such strength cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct use of the Hydrometer, it shall

be ascertained by the distillation of a sample and the subsequent test in like manner of the distillate.

11—Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles, coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

12—It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Invoices or other proper Officer of Customs without prejudice to the power to take samples for examination conferred by the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, or by any Customs Law for the time being in force in this Island or by this Law, to accept as *prima facie* evidence of the character of cement entered for Island consumption a declaration of the consignor attested in writing by a reliable cement tester, in the country of manufacture, recognized as such by the Governor of this Island, that the article so entered is cement, conforming to the standard fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

13—Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into this Island, or who being in this Island, has in his possession any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading, or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any signature or other attestation purporting to show, or which may be used to show that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to a penalty not less than £20 and not exceeding £100, or in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

14—Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such Regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

15—Upon the re-importation of articles once exported, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 20 of this Law are returned to this Island such goods shall pay the import duty in force at the time of such return.

16. If any goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty shall have been paid under this law, are duly exported within two years of their first importation there shall be a drawback in respect of such goods of an amount equal to the preferential duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule to this Law: provided that where any duty has been paid on goods exported as ships' stores or on any of the articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law there shall be a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid if the article is exported within two years of its importation; provided further that such goods are exported in the original, whole and unbroken packages in which the same were imported, and that no drawback of duty shall be allowed unless the amount of drawback on any one transaction is not less than four shillings.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under Law 2 of 1922 shall have been paid, on its being proved to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs that a mistake has been made and that such goods are not the goods ordered by the importer and that such goods have been returned to the exporter, if duly exported within three months of their first importation shall receive a drawback of the full duties paid on importation.

17—The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military Authorities in this Island for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the Public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback, or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

18—There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign-going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same together with a declaration from such builder or repairer that he believes such ship-building materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

19—Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

20—Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture or putting up of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation made under section 16 of this Law to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

21—On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule, on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

22—The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

23—In construing the language employed in Schedule 2 of this Law to describe articles intended to be free of duty the articles named as free must be considered in their primary character in relation to the use under which exemption is given. When the character of such articles has been added to, modified or changed by embellishment or combination with some other article whose primary character is other than that described against the article on the free list the consideration as to whether the composite article is liable to duty shall be the relative value of the component parts considered under the two schedules of the tariff, viz:—the schedule imposing duty and the schedule granting exemption. If the value of the dutiable portion exceeds the value of the portion coming under a description on the free list then duty shall be charged on the composite article; but if the value of the portion formed by any items appearing on the free list exceeds the value of the portion not exempted then the article considered in its complete character shall be exempt from duty.

24—No goods imported free of import duties under the provisions of any law, certificate or concession shall be sold or transferred without the importer notifying the Collector General, and paying such import duties as would be payable if the purchaser or transferee had, on the day of sale or transfer, imported the goods, and any such goods sold or transferred without such import duties being paid as are hereby declared to be payable, shall be liable to be seized wherever found and forfeited, and the person so selling the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 157 of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) or against any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor. The provisions of the last mentioned Law, and any laws amending the same or substituted therefor in so far as they relate to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under those Laws, or any of them, shall apply to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under this Law.

25—In amendment of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, (Law 18 of 1877) and Laws amending the same it is hereby provided that

- (a) The combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice set forth in the Fifth Schedule of this Law in respect of goods liable to advalorem duties shall be declared to in all cases where the rates of duties set forth in the

column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Origin" shall be declared to in all other cases of goods liable to ad valorem duties; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Value" shall be declared to in all cases where preferential duties other than those ad valorem shall apply and in all cases where duties other than those preferential and other than those ad valorem, General Tariff, shall apply the Form of Invoice alone shall be required. Invoices shall be presented in original and duplicate to the Collector of Customs who shall retain the original; Provided that in the event of an importer not having received a duplicate Invoice the Collector shall retain the original Invoice: Provided that the combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice above specified may be altered and amended from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council as provided in section 2, subsection 2 of this Law.

- (b) That after the words "any invoice" in the twelfth line of section 25 of Law 18 of 1877, there be inserted the words, "he may order an entry to be made by Bill of Sight under Section 51 of this Law, or"

26—The Legislative Council may from time to time by resolution extend to any part of the British Empire the whole or any part of the preference given by this Law to the United Kingdom and Dominion of Canada, and thereafter all the sections of this Law dealing with the Preferential Tariff shall apply to goods from such part of the British Empire in accordance with the terms of the Resolution.

By Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 6th July, 1922, under Section 26 of Law 2 of 1922, the Preferential Tariff was extended to embrace the Dominion, Colonies, and Dependencies, viz.: The Dominion of New Zealand, the Colonies of Cyprus, Fiji, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Dependencies of the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. By a further Resolution passed on the 26th March, 1924, the Preferential Tariff was extended to Newfoundland and the Irish Free State.

27—In this Law the letters "p.c." in any one of the tariff columns in the First Schedule represent and have the meaning of the words "per centum, ad valorem."

28—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in The Revenue Temporary Protection Law, 1898 (Law 23 of 1898) no import duty paid during the month of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-five under the provisions of the said Law 23 of 1898, in accordance with an Order issued under the said Law by the Governor in Council to the Collector General shall be repaid to the person who paid the same.

29—In the case of importations of goods the manufacture or produce of a foreign country the currency of which is substantially depreciated the value for duty shall not be less than the value that would be placed on similar goods manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom and imported from that country, if such similar goods are made or produced there. If similar goods are not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the value for duty shall not be less than the value of similar goods made or produced in any European country, the currency of which is not substantially depreciated.

The Collector of Customs may determine the value of such goods, and the value so determined shall, until otherwise provided, or determined by the Governor, be the value upon which the duty on such goods shall be computed and levied under regulations prescribed by the Governor.

30—The Laws mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule: Provided that any Regulations made under or by virtue of any of the Laws so repealed and in force at the time of the coming into operation of this Law shall continue in force, so far as the same may not be rendered inapplicable by any section of this Law, until fresh Regulations repealing or adding to the existing Regulations have been made under this Law.

31—The provisions of this Law relating to any preference given to the Dominion of Canada or to any part of the British Empire shall remain in force for and during the term of the agreement made with the Dominion of Canada and subject to the terms of such agreement.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—(SECTION 2).

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
1	Animals and Birds Living—		
	(a) Asses, per head	£1	£1 6/8
	(b) Cattle, per head	£2	£2 13/4
	(c) Goats, per head	10/	13/4
	(d) Horses, per head	£3	£4
	(e) Mules, per head	£3	£4
	(f) Sheep, per head	10/	13/4
	(g) Swine, per head	10/	13/4
	No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.		
2	Ammunition and Explosives—		
	Ammunition:		
	(a) Cartridges, per 100	3/	4/
	(b) Shot, per 100 lbs.	9/	12/
	Explosives:		
	(c) Gunpowder for sporting purposes, per lb. ..	1/6	2/
	(d) Gunpowder for blasting purposes, per lb. ..	9d.	1/
	(e) Other explosives, per lb. ..	9d.	1/
3	Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter per gallon ..	1/6	2/
4	Biscuits, Bread and Cakes: Unsweetened per 100 lbs.	3/1	4/2
5	Butter and Butter Substitutes:		
	(a) Butter per 100 lbs.	15/	20/
	(b) Butter substitutes including butterine and oleomargarine, per 100 lbs. ..	15/	20/
6	Candles:		
	(a) Tallow candles per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Other Kinds, per 100 lbs.	18/9	25/
7	Cattle and other Animal Foods:		
	Bran, and Middlings per 100 lbs. ..	1/10½	2/6
8	Cement, i.e., Portland Cement:		
	(a) which conforms to such standards as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette, per 400 lbs.	1/	1/4
	(b) other than that included in (a) per 400lbs. ..	3/	4/
9	Cheese, per 100 lbs.	12/6	16/8
10	Chicory, per lb.	1/	1/4
11	Cider and Perry, per gallon	1/6	2/
12	Cocoa:		
	Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
13	Coffee:*		
	(a) Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
	(b) roasted or ground per 100 lbs. ..	£1 10/	£2
14	Cotton:		
	Piece-Goods	10 p. c.	20 p. c.
15	Fish:		
	(a) Salmon and Trout dried salted, smoked, or pickled per 100 lbs.	5/3	7/
	(b) Alewives, Herrings and Mackerel dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs. ..	2/	2/8
	(c) Other kinds, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs.	3/6	4/8

*The importation of foreign coffee is already prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
16	Glucose, per lb. ..	2½d.	3d.
17	Grain, Flour, Pulse and Preparations thereof:		
	(a) Corn (maize) per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(b) Oats, per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(c) Rice, per 100 lbs. ..	2/3	3/
	(d) Rice, undressed, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(e) Wheat, per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(f) Other kinds, not to include pearl barley, per 100 lbs. ..	3d.	4d.
	Flour and Meal:		
	(g) Wheat and Rye, per 196 lbs. ..	7/	8/
	(h) Other kinds, per 196 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	Pulse:		
	(i) Beans and Peas, whole (per 60 lbs.) and split peas (per 70 lbs.) ..	9d.	1/
	(j) Dhol, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(k) Other kinds, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	Farinaceous Preparations:		
	(l) Arrowroot and Corn Flour, per 100 lbs. ..	3/1	4/2
18	Lard and Lard Substitutes, per 100 lbs. ..	6/3	8/4
19	Matches: In boxes containing 50 matches (matches in boxes containing a greater or less quan- tity than 50 matches each are to be charged in proportion) per gross of boxes	1/9	2/4
20	Meats:		
	(a) Beef, Pork and Tongues pickled, salted or cured, per 100 lbs. ..	5/8	7/6
	(b) Smoked or dried per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	16/8
	(c) Bacon, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	16/8
	(d) Ham, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	16/8
	(e) Sausages, dry or pickled per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	16/8
21	Medicines and Drugs: Opium, not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb. ..	£1	£1 6s. 8d.
22	Milk:		
	(a) Condensed, other than skimmed milk referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(b) Skimmed as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs. ..	£1	£1 6s. 8d.
23	Oils:		
	(a) Edible, per gallon ..	3½d.	5d.
	(b) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils per gallon ..	3d.	4d.
	(c) Lubricating, per gallon ..	3½d.	5d.
	(d) Motor Spirit, including Benzine, Benzo- line, gasolene, naptha and petrol spirits generally, per gallon ..	6d.	8d.
	(e) Other kinds, excluding essential, medicinal and perfumed oils per gallon ..	4½d.	6d.
24	Paper:		
	Cards, playing per pack (not exceeding 54 cards per pack) ..	4½d.	6d.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
25	Potatoes, per 100 lbs. ..	7½d.	10d.
26	Salt:		
	(a) Rock Salt, per ton ..	11/3	15/
	(b) All other including table salt per 100 lbs.	1/	1/4
27	Soap:		
	Common, brown, yellow or blue mottled and other laundry soaps per 100 lbs.	2/6	3/4
28	Spirits:		
	(a) Brandy, (b) Gin	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(c) Whisky	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 13s. 0d.
	(d) Spirits of wine and		
	(e) Alcohol (including absolute alcohol and British Colonial Rum*) per gallon of proof spirit as ascertained by Syke's or Sike's Hydrometer; provided that in the cases of (a), (b), (c) (d) and (e) in no case shall the duty be less per liquid gallon than as follows:		
	(a), (b), (d) and (e): Preferential 21/ General 23/8, (c), Preferential 21/ Gene- ral 27/10 per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(f) Cordials and Liqueurs:		
	All kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing spirits, per liquid gallon	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	Unenumerated Spirits: not to include Bay Rum and dentrifices, toilet preparations and washes:		
	(g) Potable, perfumed, if tested—per proof gallon: provided that in no case should the duty be less per liquid gallon than 21/ Preferential and 23/8 General Tariff	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(h) Potable, perfumed—if not tested, per liquid gallon	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(i) Spirituous Compounds, not being methy- lated spirits, nor perfumery, nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmaco- pœia or the United States Pharmaco- pœia, nor Medicinal Spirits and not otherwise enumerated containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
29	Sugar:		
	(a) Refined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Unrefined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
30	Tea, per lb.	1/	1/4
31	Tobacco and Snuff:		
	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Leaf, per lb.	2/6	3/4
	Manufactured:		
	(b) Cigars, per lb.	10/	13/4
	(c) Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb. ..	6/	8/
	(d) Snuff, per lb.	3/6	4/8
	(e) Other manufactured tobacco, per lb. ..	4/	5/4
32	Vinegar, per gallon	1/	1/4

*The importation of Foreign Rum is already prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
Wine:			
33	Of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit, (wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be classed as spirituous compound—		
	(a) of a value of 12/ per gallon and under and not exceeding 18 ..	5/3	6/9
	(b) of a value per gallon of over 18/ and upwards ..	11/	13/3
Wood and Timber—			
34	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 ft. ..	6/9	9/
	(b) Lumber, sawn or hewn, wholly or partly dressed by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 feet ..	10/6	14/
	(c) Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(d) Shingles, Wallaba, per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(e) Shingles, Boston Chips and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described per 1,000 ..	3/	4/
35	All other Articles: not in this Schedule particularly enumerated, or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted, or included in the Third Schedule ..	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
In the case of specific duties, these rates to be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, ware and merchandise respectively.			
The importation of foreign coffee and rum is prohibited.			

SECOND SCHEDULE—(SECTION 3.)

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

- Arms, Ammunitions, Uniforms, Accoutrements and Prizes imported by, or for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, the Civil Service, the Police Force or any Militia or Volunteer Force or Rifle Association sanctioned by the Governor.
- Articles for the Navy, Army or Militia as specified below, viz.:
 - Mess plate, furniture and Band instruments for use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
 - Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army or Militia on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.
 - Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this Island, consigned by Bills of Lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the Bills of Lading and the certificate of the Officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported

for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the Island without special permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a Bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without the payment of duty.

3. Articles imported by, or taken out of Bond for the use of the Governor and household as provided by Law, the Colonial Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the Certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the Colonial Government, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a Certificate from the Revenue Commissioner shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
4. Articles imported by, or for the use of, any office or bureau for meteorological observations approved by the Governor.
5. Articles re-imported into the Colony and so proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs: Provided that duty shall be paid on the cost of any repairs or additions.
6. Articles for the official use of any foreign Consulate, or the luggage and personal effects of the Consular representative of any foreign country, or his family or suite if such Consular representative is not engaged in any other business or profession in this Colony, provided that a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British Consulate therein.
7. Articles the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays.
8. Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
9. Bees, beehives and all accessories for Apiaries.
10. Books, printed, bound or unbound, manuscripts, music, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, unframed photographs, almanacs, trade catalogues, bank notes, used and unused postage stamps, and used post cards; but not account books, printed labels, printed forms, or Christmas cards.
11. Bullion and Coin.
12. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.
13. Fuel Oil or Bunker Fuel, being petroleum imported for use as Fuel only to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, which flashes above 170 F. by Abel's Test.
14. Horses, baggage and furniture of Officers on Imperial Service in His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces. If sold in the Island the Collector of Customs for Kingston to be notified and duty to be collected.
15. Lymph for human vaccination, vaccines, serums and antitoxins for human and animal diseases.
16. Manures, all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, coal-tar disinfectants when in liquid form including carbolic acid, cyllin, and Jeyes. Also vermin-killers, and other substances including sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, lime and other substances which the Collector of Customs is satisfied are imported for use as manures, or remedies for diseases of, or preventatives of insect attacks on plants and animals or destruction of vermin.
17. Medicines—the remedy known as “606” Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido-Arseno benzol) and similar preparations and Quinine, Sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark; Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs.
18. Wrapping paper for fruit stamped as such.
19. Packages and bags, exported with produce and returned empty, also bags and sack made of fibre, copper and tin containers, used for putting up or containing Island produce.

20. Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—The component parts of any articles which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any articles which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free things.
21. Patterns and samples of no commercial value.
22. Paper intended exclusively for the printing of newspapers, magazines or periodicals, invoiced as such and supported by a Declaration of Importer that such paper is imported for that purpose only, and not to include any sized water marked or writing paper of any kind.
23. Personal Effects, not being merchandise, of natives of Jamaica or others domiciled in Jamaica who have died abroad.
24. School requisites, namely: slates and slate pencils, globes, atlases, charts, copy books and maps.
25. Professional plans and specifications.
26. Pure bred horses, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits and poultry imported for breeding purposes, and approved of by the Director of Agriculture.
27. Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
28. Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
29. Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation, or cultivation.
30. War medals and war decorations; also medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as or to be competed for as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
31. Wire for fencing, fencing staples and tying wire for fastening the fences.
32. Wood Hoops, and truss hoops, also staves and headings, and also iron and steel hoops, and iron or steel cut into lengths for making iron and steel hoops.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 4.)

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by Proprietors or Managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.
4. Works of Art, Drawings, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of Art, Science or Industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of Natural Science.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 5.)

1. Flags of the British Empire.
2. Locomotives, tractors, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction and equipment of railways and tramways.

3. Machinery, including parts, viz.:—

(a) Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, electrical motors, machines, and machinery, whether stationary or portable worked, by power or by hand for cultivating, manufacturing or preparing for market, salt, camphor, and the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres; and for raising water for the development, manufacture or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.

(b) Sewing machines.

4. Models of invention and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.

5. Scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including absolute alcohol for preserving purposes, imported exclusively for the purpose of prosecuting scientific investigations on behalf of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, and not for sale or exchange, subject to such regulations as the Collector General shall prescribe.

Whenever any local merchant shall have supplied any of the above articles to the Managing Body or person in charge of such Secondary School for the equipment of such school, the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which Drawbacks may be claimed on goods exported.

6. Aircraft.

7. Articles imported specially for the use, furnishing and decoration of Churches used for Public Worship, on the signed declaration of the Head of the Denomination that such articles are specially imported for those purposes.

8. Articles necessary for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light and measuring electricity which the Collector of Customs at the port of importation is satisfied are imported by and are solely for the use of the Jamaica Public Service Company in constructing new works and renewals of existing works. Provided, however, that if any such articles so imported by the Company are sold by the Company in the Island, the Company shall notify the Collector of Customs, and shall pay the duty thereon to him. A monthly return shall be furnished by the Company to the Collector of Customs of each and every article so sold.

9. Agricultural implements, artizan tools and implements.

The implements and tools being such as shall be approved from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council.

10. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.

11. Stills and parts thereof.

12. Telephones and Telephone Switchboards.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

SECTION 25.

Combined Certificate of Value and of Origin to be written, typed or printed on Invoices of Goods

I (1).....of (2).....
manufacturer

of (3).....supplier of the goods enumerated in this invoice
 amounting to.....hereby declare that I [(4) have the authority
 to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the aforesaid manufacturer and that I] have
supplier

the means of knowing and do hereby certify as follows:—

(1) Here insert Manager, Chief Clerk, or as the case may be.

(2) Here insert name of firm or company.

(3) Here insert name of city or country.

(4) Words bracketed should be omitted where the manufacturer or supplier himself signs the Certificate.

VALUE.

1. That this invoice is in all respects correct and contains a true and full statement of the price actually paid at the place of purchase, or to be paid for the said goods, and the actual quantity thereof.

2. That no arrangements or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods has been or will be made or entered into between the said Exporter and Purchaser, or by any one on behalf of either of them either by way of discount, rebate, compensation or in any manner whatever other than as fully shown in this invoice or as follows (5).....

.....

ORIGIN.

Delete whichever of 3 (a) or 3 (b) is not applicable. If 3 (a) is used delete 4 and 5. If 3 (b) is used insert required particulars in 4 and 5.

3 (a). That every article mentioned 3 (b). That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been *wholly* produced the said invoice has been either *wholly* or manufactured in (6)..... *partially* produced or manufactured in (9).....

.....

4. As regards those articles only partially produced or manufactured in (6).....

.....

(a) That the final process or processes of manufacture have been performed in that part of the British Dominions.

(b) That the expenditure in material produced in (6)..... and/or labour in (6)..... calculated subject to qualifications hereunder, in each and every article is not less than one-fourth of the Factory or Works costs of such article in its finished state.

5. That in the calculation of such proportion of produce of labour of the (6)..... none of the following items has been included or considered:—

“Manufacturer’s profit or remuneration of any Trader, Agents, Broker, or other person dealing in the articles in their finished condition: royalties: cost of outside packages or any cost of packing the goods thereunto: any cost of conveying, insuring, or shipping the goods subsequent to their manufacture.”

Dated at.....this.....

day of19....

Witness.....Signature.....

(5) Here insert particulars of any special arrangement.

(6) Insert “United Kingdom” or name of other part of British Dominions.

INVOICE.

(Place and Date).....19....

Invoice of.....consigned by.....
of.....to.....
 of.....to be shipped per.....
 Order Number.....

Country of Origin.	Marks and numbers on packages.	Quantity and description of goods.	Selling Price to Purchaser.	
			At	Amount.

(Signature).....

Witness.....

Artisans' tools and implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under item 2 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 2 of 1922.

ARTISANS' TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The following tools and implements ordinarily used in their trade or calling by journeymen fitters, journeymen masons, journeymen bricklayers, journeymen plasterers, journeymen smiths, journeymen carpenters, journeymen painters, journeymen cabinet-makers, journeymen boot-makers, journeymen saddlers, journeymen watchmakers, journeymen farriers or journeymen tailors, that is to say:—

Adzes, Adzes, clawed, Adzes, coopers, Adzes, iron drivers, Adzes, platelayer's Adzes, stock drivers, Angle dividers, Anvils, Augurs, Awls, Axes. Bench bits, Bench cramps, Bench drills, Bench hooks, Bench holdfasts, Bench knives, Bench screws, Bench screw joiners, Bench stops, Bench vises, Bellows used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Benders, pipe, rail, etc., Bevels used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Bits and braces, Blow torches, Bolt clippers, Bootmakers' lasts, Bootmakers' needles, Bootmakers' bristles, Bootmakers' last hooks, Braces, Bradawls, Brick cleaning hammers, Bricklayers' hammers, Brushes, paint, Brushes, varnish, Brushes, whitewash, Brushes, used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Belt fastener frame, fitters, Callipers, Chisels, Coopers' drivers, Coopers' crowls, Compasses, Clamps, Creases, Creasing irons, Cramps, Crucibles, Cup tools, smiths, Cold sets, smiths. Dyes and Stocks, Depth gauges, Dividers, Draw knives, Drills, Dummies, masons, Dummies, plumbers, Dehorners, farriers, Farriers' hammers, Farriers' knives, Farriers' rasps, Farriers' pinchers, Farriers' tongs, Files and rasps, Files, whip saw, Fire-spots and baskets, Floats, Foot rules, plasterers, Forges, Blacksmiths, Framing rods,

Smiths' Gauges, Gauges, depth, Gimlets, Glue pots, Gouges, Grooves, Hammers, carpenters' Hammers, tinman's Hammers, sledge, Hammers, farriers', Hand saws, Handsaw sets, Hand ratchets, Hand vises, Hatchets, Hatchets, claws and shingle, Hardies Smith's Hooks and Screws, bench, Horses, tinman's, Heel Shaves, Shoemakers', Inch measures, tailors', Internal cutters, Iron, soldering, Irons, tailors'. Joiners' bench screws, Jewellers' bellows, Jewellers' blow pipes, Jewellers' tuning Knives, draw, Knives, farriers', Knives, putty, Knives, saddlers', Knives, shoemakers', Lasts, bootmakers', Last hooks, bootmakers' Lead ladles, Levels, spirit, Mallets. Painters' brushes, Painters' putty knives, Painters', scrapers, Picks, Pincers, farriers, Pipe-cutters, Pipe joiners, Pipe openers, Pipe wrenches, Planes and irons, Pliers, Plumbs, Plumb bobs, Plumb and level, Punches, Putty knives. Rasps, Reamers, Rivet snaps, Round shaves, Rules. Saddlers' knives, Saddlers' screw creases, Saws, Saws band. Saws, cross cut, Saws, pit, Saw sets, Scissors, painters', Screw drivers. Scribing blocks, Scribers, Scutches, Shears, Shoemakers' knives, Shoemakers' lasts, Sliding bevells, Smith's cup tools, Smiths' set hammers, Smith's snap tools, Smith's tongs, Soldering furnaces, Soldering irons, Soldering lamps, Spanners, Spirit levels, Spoke shaves, Spoke trimmers, Shoemakers' bristles, Squares, Squares, tailors', Stakes, Steel and punches, Stocks and dies, Swages, Swage blocks. Tailors' irons, Tailors' inch measures, Tailors' scissors, Tailors' squares, Tailors' thimbles, Tape measures, Taps, engineer's, Tar brushes, Treading machines (not including power machinery), Tire shrinkers, Tracing wheels, Trammel heads, Trowels, Try squares and bevells, Tongs for all trades, Turning lathes, Turning tools (not including power lathes or power tools), Turnscrews plasterers, Twitches, Tinman's snips. Vises. Wrenches.

Agricultural Implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Item 2 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 2 of 1922:—

Axes, Agricultural forks, Athey truss wheels, Bill hooks, Banana gouges, Banana knives, Barratones. Cultivators, Clod crushers, Cane bills, Cane knives, Cane digging bills, Cutlasses, Chaff cutters. Dibbles. Ensilage cutters. Fruit pickers, Field rollers and pulverisers. Grass knives, Ginger knives. Harrows, Hay balers and binders, Hay knives, Horse-hoes, Hoes. Mattocks, Mowers such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers. Pickaxes, Ploughs, Pruning saws, Pruners including pruning scissors. Rakes. Roadless units. Sowing machines, Stump extractors, Spuds, Sickles, Scythes, Spades, Shovels, Sprayers (but not such as are ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns). Trenching spades. Watering cans., Wedges, iron and steel, for splitting wood.

LAW 9 OF 1919—Continued by 7 OF 1920.

LAW TO IMPOSE A TEMPORARY TAX ON PACKAGES.

SCHEDULE.

On every package other than a package containing Kerosene Oil	
or containing Condensed Milk	1/
Lumber, on every 1,000 ft. or less quantity	2/
Shingles of any kind, on every 1,000, or any less number	1/
Iron, unmanufactured	Free
Coal	Free
Bricks, tiles and slates (per 1,000)	2/
Ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description, (per cwt)	1/
Stoves, iron pots, and other hollow ware, not being packed in package (per cwt).	1/
Oars and hand spikes (per doz.)	1/
Paint per keg and drums (per 112 lbs.)	1/
Salt	Free
Spades, shovels and forks	Free
Cutlasses	Free
Factory and also agricultural machinery, which in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council, is imported for the purpose of improving economically, the manufacture of exports out of local products	Free

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911, regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Jamaica,

Collector of Customs,

19

Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export* on the
for on which Drawback
of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take
account of the goods at

I am, &c.,

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2, Tariff Law 1911, the Officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

* Here give general description of the goods.

† Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the Officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	} in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like		
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	} in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines		
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, and Oils other than Petroleum	} in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other pkg.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	..	at least two ounces from each package
Matches	..	at least twelve boxes from each package
Soap	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Candles	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Biscuits and Crackers	..	(Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

DECLARATIONS.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922, outside of which Drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me
this day of
19 }

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922 outside of which Drawback is barred, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me
this day of
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchantable or not having been in actual use.

Declared to before me
this day of
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in
 the Declaration of were sold by
 to the said and that the said goods were duly
 imported by and that the values of the goods
 upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished
 herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me }
 this day of
 19 }

J.P.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council this fourteenth day of May, 1912.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council.

*Rule made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911, "The Tariff
 Law, 1911."*

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

For Original Importer.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that
 I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice
 that the goods have been imported for the purpose of

 and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining
 under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which
 exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under
 Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

For Middleman.

I.....do solemnly and truly
 declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry
 and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of

 and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having
 been specially prepared for the purpose and being *prima facie* unsuitable for other
 purposes than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been
 granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

WHARFAGE AS AMENDED BY LAW 9 OF 1923.

Public Wharfage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and Law 9 of 1923, and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston shall in the case of any of the goods enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Law which shall be landed or received at his wharf, be entitled to demand and receive wharfage at and after the rate stated in the first column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfage at half the above rate.
- II. The Wharfinger of any wharf out of Kingston shall be entitled, in respect of any of the goods enumerated in the said Schedules A and B. which shall be landed or received at his wharf to demand and receive wharfage at and after the rate stated in the second column the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods, and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfage at half the above rate.
- III. A Wharfage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of Lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C and D shall be charged: column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months, and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra Wharfage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra Wharfage.
- IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to Wharfage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rate fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

Where any goods are left on a wharf after the time allowed by this Law a Wharfinger may by giving notice in writing by registered post to the consignees or shippers of such goods, request that such goods be removed from his wharf within such time as may be specified in such notice being not less than three months after the date of such notice; and in default of such goods being removed, storage may be charged at the full rate for each month or part of a month during which such goods may remain on the wharf.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s d.	s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package	0 6	0 9
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks, and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubicfoot	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubicfoot above 8	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats, in casks or tierces, per 100 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Beef, pork, tongues, and other wet provisions, per tierce ..	1 4	2 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions per barrel ..	0 8	1 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per half-barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Bellow's Smith's, each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles, slates, per 1,000	12 0	18 0
Butter, lard in firkins per 56 lbs. each	0 4	0 6
Candles, in boxes 25 lbs. each	0 3	0 4½
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose per bolt	0 4	0 6
Carriages four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, including wheels, each ..	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	1 0	1 6
Cordage, per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, peas, and grits, per barrel	0 6	0 9
ditto per bag of 2 bushels	0 4	0 6
Cheese in hampers or boxes per 36 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Demijohns, jars and jugs of any description, empty per gallon ..	0 1	0 1½
Dynamite, 50 lbs. boxes, per box	1 0	1 6
Detonators per box in quantities not exceeding 5,000	1 0	1 6
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware per hogshead	2 0	3 0
Fish, dried, per tierce	1 4	2 0
Fish, dried per box	0 6	0 9
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 8	1 0
Fish, smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 4	0 6
Fish, smoked red herrings, per small box	0 1	0 2
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per barrel	0 8	1 0
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per half-barrel	0 4	0 6
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel or bag per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards and other articles of furniture, not exceeding 8 cubic feet per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Gasolene, per drum	2 0	4 0
Gunpowder, per keg of 50 lbs.	1 0	1 6
Hoops, truss, per set	0 8	1 0
do wood, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Horses, mules, and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each ..	5 0	6 9
Ice, loose, per block 200 lbs.	0 4	0 6
do per hogshead	2 4	3 6
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt. per 100 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
do in packages over one ton as per agreement	0 0	0 0
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per 100 lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders, and other large pieces, not exceeding one ton in one piece per 100. lbs	0 6	0 9

	Column		Column	
	No. 1.		No. 2.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lime temper or other, per puncheon	2	0	3	0
Lime temper or other, per hogshead	1	6	2	3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per hogshead	1	6	2	3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per barrel	1	0	1	6
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0	8	1	0
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100 lbs.	0	4	0	6
Oars and handspikes, per dozen	1	0	1	6
Oil, Kerosene and other, per case of 8 gallons	0	6	0	9
Oil, Kerosene and other, per drum of 5 gallons	0	4	0	6
Oil, Kerosene any other, per 40 gallons drum or cask, per drum or cask	2	0	3	0
Ox bows, per dozen	0	4	0	6
Paint in kegs or drums per 100 lbs.	0	4	0	6
Ploughs or Harrows, each	1	4	2	0
Rice, in bags, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0	4½
Salt, loose per bushel	0	2	0	3
Salt, in bags or sacks, per 200 lbs.	0	6	0	9
Salt, per barrel	0	6	0	9
Sheep, hogs, and goats passed through the wharf	0	6	0	9
Shooks for hogsheads, per set bundled	0	4	0	6
Shooks for barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0	6	0	9
Shooks for puncheons, per set bundle	0	6	0	9
Staves for butts and pipes per set bundled	0	6	0	9
Staves for hogshead and puncheons, per set bundled	0	6	0	9
Spades, shovels and forks, per dozen	0	6	0	9
Soap in boxes, per 56 lbs.	0	3	0	4½
Stones, dripstones, each	1	0	1	6
do grindstones, and tombstones, not exceeding one ton, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0	9
Ditto above 1 ton, by agreement having stones, 12x12 inches, each	0	2	0	3
Spirits or wines, per pipe or butt	4	0	6	0
ditto per hogshead	2	0	3	0
ditto per quarter cask	1	4	2	0
ditto bottles in cases of 1 dozen quarts or two dozen pints, per case	0	6	0	9
ditto per barrel	1	0	1	6
Tar, pitch, or turpentine, per barrel	0	6	0	9
Tea in chests, half chest and boxes, per 50 lbs.	0	4	0	6
Tobacco in boxes, bales, or sersons, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0	9
Turtle, each	1	0	1	6

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the Exports of this Island:

	Kingston.		Other Parishes.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Annotto, arrowroot and beeswax, per barrel	0	5	0	7½
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0	3	0	4½
Cocoanuts loose, per 1,000	7	6	10	6
Do in bags of 100, per bag	0	4	0	6
Cocoa, in bags and barrels per 200 lbs.	0	6	0	9
Coffee, per tierce	1	4	2	0
Do per barrel	0	5	0	7½
Do per bag not exceeding 200 lbs.	0	5	0	7½
Ginger, per tierce	2	0	3	0
Do per bag or barrel	0	6	0	9

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Hides, wet, each	0 3	0 4½
Do dry, each	0 3	0 4½
Honey, per cask of 25 gallons	0 7	10
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 6	2 3
Pimento, in bags per bag	0 4	0 6
Rum, per puncheon	2 0	2 6
Do per hogshead	1 4	1 6
Do per quarter cask	0 8	0 9
Sugar, in barrels, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4
Do in bag, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood and other dye or any native woods, per ton	6 0	6 0
Do Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	9 0	12 0
Do Native shingles, loose per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Do Native shingles, in packages per 100	0 6	0 9
Do Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 6	0 9
Do Walking sticks, loose, per 100	2 0	3 0
Wool, sheep's in bales, or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 4½	0 6½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months:

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, per 1,000 feet	9 0	12 0
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	7 0	10 0
Shingles in bundles, per 100	0 6	0 9

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for landing or shipping, exclusive of labour:

Bananas, per bunch of any size	0 1	0 1
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0 0½	0 0½
Oranges, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Oranges, per crate	0 1½	0 2½
Coal and patent fuel, including keeping on wharf for three months, per ton	3 0	4 6
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month, per ton	0 6	0 9
Re-shipping same per ton	1 0	1 6
Labour, receiving and delivering Coal by agreement For use of wharf inclusive of labour.		

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
		£ s. d.		
HEAD OFFICE.				
Collector-General	C. H. Vidal-Hall, actg.	1,000 0 0	Feb.,	1883
Supervisor	Vacant	—	—	—
Chief Clerk	J. W. Gayner	475 0 0	March,	1896
First Class Clerk	G. A. Robinson	400 0 0	March,	1895
Ditto	W. DeW. Logan	400 0 0	July,	1906
Ditto	M. A. Sullivan	375 0 0	Sept.,	1897
Ditto	S. A. Chambers	375 0 0	Aug.,	1906
Ditto	H. C. Stedman	350 0 0	May,	1912
Second Class Clerk	V. E. Johns	275 0 0	April,	1912
Ditto	W. S. Murray	275 0 0	July,	1906
Ditto	R. K. Stimpson	260 0 0	May,	1918
Ditto	D. K. Wynter	240 0 0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto	H. G. Williams	240 0 0	Aug.,	1919
Ditto	(Miss) E. I. Vine	220 0 0	Aug.,	1905
Ditto	C. T. Livingston	220 0 0	March,	1920
Assistant	I. L. Lewis	160 0 0	June,	1922
Ditto	O. M. Royes	160 0 0	Sept.,	1922
Ditto	H. G. R. Irons	160 0 0	Oct.,	1922
Ditto	V. L. Cover	160 0 0	July,	1921
Ditto	L. A. Falla	145 0 0	June,	1923
Ditto	R. O'L. Guilfoyle	145 0 0	June,	1923
Ditto	N. G. Gregory	130 0 0	May,	1924
Typist	(Miss) I. Sullivan	156 0 0	May,	1922
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>				
Collector, Inspector Invoices and Shipping Master	G. S. Shaw	600 0 0	Sept.,	1891
Chief Clerk	A. T. Pullar	425 0 0	April,	1897
First Class Clerk	L. D. Brandon	400 0 0	March,	1894
Ditto	K. V. Samuel	400 0 0	Feb.,	1902
Ditto	C. L. Campbell	375 0 0	Feb.,	1908
Ditto	V. A. Bird	375 0 0	Dec.,	1906
Second Class Clerk	F. G. Burrowes	275 0 0	March,	1909
Ditto	A. H. C. Packer	275 0 0	July,	1916
Ditto	L. C. Isaacs	260 0 0	Feb.,	1919
Ditto	L. A. Doran	240 0 0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto	A. G. Turner	240 0 0	April,	1920
Ditto	G. R. Johns	200 0 0	June,	1920
Assistant	J. A. J. Francis	160 0 0	Oct.,	1920
Ditto	A. V. L. Cummings	160 0 0	Jan.,	1921
Ditto	G. V. Aarons	130 0 0	March,	1924
Ditto	G. R. Simpson	100 0 0	May,	1926
Surveyor	G. A. Gauntlett	500 0 0	March,	1893
Assistant Surveyor	C. H. Dickson	400 0 0	April,	1898
First Class Landing Waiter	A. J. Mohrman	400 0 0	Feb.,	1892
Ditto	E. T. Moore	400 0 0	Feb.,	1892
Ditto	A. E. Marshall	400 0 0	March,	1896
Ditto	D. V. Jacobs	400 0 0	July,	1902
Ditto	A. C. Murray	400 0 0	Nov.,	1894
Ditto	R. R. Facey	375 0 0	May,	1907
Ditto	F. R. Dehaney	375 0 0	Oct.,	1906
Ditto	R. Hutton	400 0 0	Sept.,	1907
Ditto	O. H. Nash	350 0 0	March,	1908
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	F. C. Lofthouse	400 0 0	April,	1904

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
		£	s.	d.		
<i>Kingston Customs, contd.</i>						
First Class Out-Door Officer	J. H. Smith	160	0	0	March,	1897
Ditto	B. C. Hylton	160	0	0	Jan.,	1907
Ditto	J. A. Francis	146	5	0	March,	1912
Ditto	E. B. Stanley	146	5	0	June,	1912
Ditto	S. Walker	146	5	0	Sept.,	1905
Second Class Out-Door Officer	R. V. Steele	140	0	0	March,	1914
Ditto	H. Taylor	137	10	0	Dec.,	1916
Ditto	H. Forbes	126	5	0	March,	1919
Ditto	F. H. Stedman	126	5	0	Nov.,	1919
Ditto	H. S. Hall	126	5	0	Nov.,	1919
Ditto	H. Willoughby	126	5	0	May,	1920
Ditto	G. W. Gibbons	126	5	0	May,	1920
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	126	5	0	July,	1921
Third Class Out-Door Officer	W. C. Phillips	112	10	0	Nov.,	1920
Ditto	C. H. Ferguson	106	5	0	July,	1921
Ditto	C. S. Willis	106	5	0	Oct.,	1921
Ditto	C. H. Cooke	106	5	0	Aug.,	1922
Ditto	P. Harvey	106	5	0	Dec.,	1922
Ditto	N. H. Franklin	106	5	0	Feb.,	1924
Ditto	A. S. B. D'Oyley	106	5	0	Dec.,	1924
Ditto	A. A. Johnson	106	5	0	Jan.,	1924
Ditto	L. E. Phillibert	106	5	0	April,	1925
Ditto	A. R. Phillips	106	5	0	April,	1925
Ditto	H. E. St. A. Hollar	106	5	0	April,	1925
Ditto	S. H. Donaldson	106	5	0	May,	1925
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>						
Second Class Collector	D. Norman	500	0	0	March,	1893
Officer i/o Rum Warehouses	E. T. Reed	525	0	0	Sept.,	1892
Assistant Collector	C. R. Campbell	400	0	0	April,	1906
	Travelling allowance	25	0	0		
Locker and Gauger	G. T. Foster	275	0	0	Nov.,	1917
Ditto	D. A. Saunders	275	0	0	April,	1912
Ditto	W. P. Watkins	275	0	0	Dec.,	1907
Ditto	N. V. Millingen	260	0	0	June,	1920
Ditto	E. D. G. Coombs	220	0	0	July,	1919
Second Class Clerk	J. P. H. McLaughlin	275	0	0	Jany.,	1917
Ditto	H. B. Brown	180	0	0	June,	1920
Assistant	E. L. Munroe	160	0	0	June,	1922
Ditto	V. L. James	100	0	0	July,	1926
<i>St. Andrew.</i>						
Assistant Collector	E. A. Millengen	400	0	0	Febr.,	1891
	Travelling allowance	56	0	0		
Second Class Clerk	C. A. Robinson	260	0	0	Aug.,	1918
Assistant	S. J. Parry	160	0	0	June,	1921
Ditto	E. Thompson	160	0	0	July,	1920
<i>St. Thomas.</i>						
Second Class Collector	G. L. Facey	450	0	0	March,	1896
Assistant Collector	D. E. Lofthouse	375	0	0	April,	1910
	Travelling allowance	115	0	0		
Ditto	H. L. Murray	350	0	0	Feb.,	1910
	Travelling allowance	36	0	0		
Second Class Clerk	R. O. Evans	200	0	0	April,	1920
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. A. Steele	275	0	0	Nov.,	1906
Ditto	L. A. Robertson	275	0	0	July,	1909
Assistant	E. H. S. Barnett	130	0	0	Aug.,	1924

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
<i>Portland.</i>				
First Class Collector	D. G. Archer, Actg.	£ 400 0 0	June,	1893
Assistant Collector	H. B. Batley	400 0 0	Oct.,	1889
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0		
Ditto				
Second Class Clerk	O. W. Grossett	275 0 0	Sept.,	1913
Second Class Landing Waiter	C. F. Crooks	275 0 0	May,	1906
Ditto	Vacant			
Assistant	S. N. Ingram	160 0 0	July,	1922
Out-Door Officer	H. L. Payne	160 0 0	March,	1897
Ditto	G. W. Facey	160 0 0	July,	1919
Ditto	E. A. C. Smith	160 0 0	April,	1921
Ditto	R. A. Oliver	160 0 0	March,	1910
<i>St. Mary.</i>				
First Class Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	550 0 0	March,	1887
Assistant do.	R. H. Nicholas	400 0 0	Jan.,	1905
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	L. F. Reid	275 0 0	Jan.,	1913
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. C. Forbes	275 0 0	Feb.,	1905
Ditto	H. E. Hitchins	275 0 0	Sept.,	1911
Assistant	E. G. Banks	160 0 0	May,	1922
Ditto	W. T. Tomlinson	100 0 0	July,	1926
<i>St. Ann.</i>				
First Class Collector	J. B. H. Mais	575 0 0	May,	1883
Assistant do.	J. A. M. Smith	400 0 0	April,	1902
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Ditto do.	A. J. DePass	400 0 0	March,	1893
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Ellis	240 0 0	Feb.,	1919
Second Class Landing Waiter	D. D. Oliver	200 0 0	April,	1918
Ditto do.	J. F. Hill	275 0 0	Feb.,	1901
Assistant	R. L. Bramwell	160 0 0	May,	1921
Ditto	L. B. Wallace	115 0 0	April,	1925
Ditto	S. A. Stewart	100 0 0	July,	1926
Ditto	R. L. C. Aarons	115 0 0	Nov.,	1925
<i>Trelawny.</i>				
Second Class Collector	J. M. Fonseca	475 0 0	March,	1895
Assistant do.	St. G. V. Thompson	400 0 0	March,	1895
	Travelling allowance	135 0 0		
Ditto do.	T. A. Foote	350 0 0	Dec.,	1902
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	W. B. Clark	260 0 0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto Landing Waiter	D. B. Barned	275 0 0	April,	1908
	Travelling allowance	12 10 0		
Assistant	(Miss) I. R. M. Cooke	160 0 0	Jan.,	1921
<i>St. James.</i>				
First Class Collector	E. F. Wilson	550 0 0	June,	1880
Assistant do	C. S. L. Hogarth	400 0 0	April,	1906
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Locker and Gauger	J. A. Binns	275 0 0	April,	1912
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. A. Davis	275 0 0	Feb.,	1891
Ditto	A. J. Barned	275 0 0	Oct.,	1906
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Sterling	240 0 0	Jan.,	1920
Assistant	R. Craig	130 0 0	May,	1924
Ditto	J. C. Smith	115 0 0	Feb.,	1925

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
<i>Hanover.</i>		£ s. d.		
Second Class Collector	D. T. Seaton	475 0 0	Feb.,	1890
Asst. Collector	J. W. Weller	325 0 0	July,	1902
	Travelling allowance	135 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	J. H. Scott	275 0 0	Dec.,	1909
Assistant	J. L. Hill	160 0 0	July,	1920
<i>Westmoreland.</i>				
Second Class Collector	E. B. Levy	475 0 0	Feb.,	1892
Asst. Collector	J. C. Whyte	400 0 0	Mar.,	1896
	Travelling allowance	155 0 0		
Ditto	A. H. Packer	400 0 0	Feb.,	1892
Second Class Clerk	H. V. Lewis	220 0 0	April,	1920
Ditto Landing Waiter	H. A. Wallace	275 0 0	April,	1916
Assistant	C. Johnson	130 0 0	March,	1924
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>				
Second Class Collector	A. P. Williams	500 0 0	March,	1891
Assistant Ditto	C. H. Cameron	400 0 0	June,	1903
	Travelling allowance	145 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	I. A. Wallace	260 0 0	May,	1918
Ditto Landing Waiter	G. T. Farquharson	275 0 0	Dec.,	1907
Assistant	F. Box	130 0 0	Aug.,	1924
Ditto	J. S. Marshall	160 0 0	Sept.,	1920
Ditto	G. A. T. Eaton	160 0 0	Nov.,	1920
<i>Manchester.</i>				
Second Class Collector	L. G. Carvalho	500 0 0	Feb.,	1892
Asst. Collector	E. A. Swaby	350 0 0	April,	1908
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	A. B. Brandford	200 0 0	April,	1920
Assistant	S. C. Gordon	115 0 0	Feb.,	1925
<i>Clarendon.</i>				
Second Class Collector	T. E. Fray	500 0 0	March,	1893
Assistant Ditto	C. M. Arscott	400 0 0	March,	1893
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0		
Ditto Ditto	V. H. deV. Fonseca	400 0 0	July,	1902
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	A. D. V. Gauntlett	260 0 0	Feb.,	1918
Ditto Landin. Waiter	S. S. Owen	180 0 0	July,	1920
Assistant	H. A. Francis	160 0 0	June,	1922
Ditto	G. L. Miles	160 0 0	Nov.,	1921
Ditto	J. M. Jones	160 0 0	Aug.,	1920
<i>St. Catherine.</i>				
Second Class Collector	E. C. Harriott	500 0 0	Nov.,	1887
	Travelling allowance	40 0 0		
Assistant Ditto	F. L. Nicholas	400 0 0	Feb.,	1890
	Travelling allowance	25 0 0		
Ditto Ditto	J. S. Lopez	400 0 0	Feb.,	1905
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	A. M. Bennett	200 0 0	June,	1920
Locker and Gauger	W. L. Crawford	275 0 0	April,	1912
Assistant	E. J. Gale	160 0 0	Oct.,	1920
Ditto	J. C. A. Campbell	130 0 0	Jan.,	1924
Ditto	K. F. Dickson	115 0 0	Nov.,	1925
Ditto	Vacant	100 0 0		

VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit rent of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these, poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906 the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amending permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911, under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made. This law was amended by Law 23 of 1919 under which the Valuation Commissioner ceased to be a member of the Board of Assessment and the number of members appointed by the Governor was increased to four in each Parish.

Under these laws every person is required to tender an ingiving of the description and value of his property, and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and four other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

KINGSTON.	M. D. Farrier, R. E. H. Melhado, W. R. Gillies, A. S. Hendricks.
ST. ANDREW.	H. E. Bolton, G. W. Byrnes, G. Seymour Seymour, H. G. T. Drew.
ST. THOMAS.	W. Dougall, L. G. Harrison, W. T. Lannaman.
PORTLAND.	C. A. S. Hinshelwood, E. Ernest Gray, Samuel D. Smith, W. A. O'Sullivan.
ST. MARY.	A. D. Goffe, J. H. Scarlett, F. H. DeLisser, S. Magnus Walker.
ST. ANN.	Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. N. Hemming, H. A. Fowler, Charles Costa.
TRELAWNY.	H. P. Sewell, A. L. Delgado, D. O. Kelly-Lawson, J. H. Clerk.
ST. JAMES.	David Mills, Joseph Shore, A. B. Lowe, Edmund T. Hart.
HANOVER.	Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, J. G. Robertson, Hon. C. W. Hewitt Robert Hay.
WESTMORELAND.	R. M. Ewen, C. T. Cahusac, W. H. Farquharson.
ST. ELIZABETH.	Stafford Maxwell, C.E. Isaacs, Hon. A. E. Harrison, H. W. Griffiths.
MANCHESTER.	W. H. Coke, John G. Miller, L. B. Meikle.
CLARENDON.	Thos. Abrahams, Hon. G. W. Muirhead.
ST. CATHERINE.	T. H. Sharp, M. O. V. French-Mullen, Ivan H. Campbell, Douglas S. Lopez.
PORT ROYAL.	G. W. Clements, James J. Dahl, James Jones, Anthony Miller.

A Re-Valuation of Property was completed in 1919 and became effective from 1st April 1920. Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained, under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903, 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916.

Under the provisions of Law 23 of 1919 the Valuation Roll which was completed in 1919, and which became effective from the 1st April, 1920, should remain in force for a period of seven years. This period expires on the 31st March, 1927. A re-valuation of property should, therefore, have taken place during the year 1926. Law 3 of 1926, however, was passed to provide for the continuation of the existing Roll until the Legislative Council shall by resolution otherwise determine.

Acting Valuation Commissioner

..

E. S. Murray.

Summary of Valuation Rolls, 1st April, 1926.

Parish.	Total for each Parish.				Grand Total.	
	Taxable.		Non-taxable.		Holdings.	Value.
	Holdings.	Value.	Holdings.	Value.		
		£		£		£
Kingston ..	8,772	2,110,422	343	711,033	9,115	2,821,455
St. Andrew ..	13,083	1,215,656	274	216,270	13,357	1,431,926
St. Thomas ..	12,575	707,215	185	48,611	12,760	755,826
Portland ..	13,955	690,854	306	99,428	14,261	790,282
St. Mary ..	16,883	1,369,000	213	81,043	17,096	1,450,043
St. Ann ..	20,457	1,052,241	246	74,023	20,703	1,126,264
Trelawny ..	9,480	533,174	90	23,178	9,570	556,352
St. James ..	9,013	632,784	121	41,302	9,134	674,386
Hanover ..	8,738	499,966	113	37,274	8,851	537,240
Westmoreland ..	13,470	780,620	131	40,107	13,601	820,727
St. Elizabeth ..	19,973	809,797	176	116,920	20,149	926,717
Manchester ..	16,073	684,161	140	67,020	16,213	751,181
Clarendon ..	22,047	929,499	255	63,791	22,302	993,290
St. Catherine ..	24,257	1,260,569	317	220,431	24,574	1,481,000
Port Royal ..	208	20,144	11	116,144	219	136,288
	208,984	13,296,102	2,921	1,956,875	211,905	15,252,977

POST OFFICE.

[Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the *Handbook* prior to 1898. Full information concerning the Post Office can be obtained from the "Post Office Guide" to be obtained at the Post Office, price 3d.]

THERE are 232 Post Offices in the island. Of these 63 are Telegraph, and 80 are Telephone Offices. All Telegraph and Telephone Offices are in communication with each other, and also with the Railway Telegraph system, which comprises 40 Telegraph Offices.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage, local and oversea.

LOCAL:—*Letters*—1d. for each oz. or fractional part of an oz.

Post Cards—Single, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Reply paid, 1d.

Printed and commercial papers— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz.

Local (and British) newspapers and local magazines— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each copy.

Parcels—(a) 1d. for each 2 oz.; (b) 4d. per lb.

A local packet of "Printed" or "Commercial" Papers may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission as a parcel.

The LOCAL rate of postage on "Printed" and on "Commercial" Papers is the same, viz., ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz.) but for OVERSEA mail the rate differs. See "Oversea" below.

Parcels.—Under scale (a) a parcel may not exceed 11 lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 1d. for each 2 oz.)

Under scale (b) a parcel may not exceed 11 lbs in weight nor 1,000 cubic inches in size, three feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 4d. per lb.)

Registration fee—2d. (See *Registration*, (Inland) p. 152.)

Advice of Delivery fee—2d.

OVERSEA:—*Letters*— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz. for the British Empire; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz. for all other countries in the Postal Union.

Letters for H. M. Ships of War and H. M. Troops serving abroad, irrespective of address.
1d. per oz.

Post-Cards—Single, 1d. each; Reply paid, 2d., each.

Printed Papers— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers— $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first 10 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Samples—1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz., thereafter.

Registration Fee—2d. for all articles.

Advice of Delivery Fee—2d. (for registered articles only.)

Insurance Fee (Letters only)—5d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Limits of Size and Weight.

Letters—Letters or articles paid at the letter rate of postage may not exceed 18 inches in any one direction except that when in form of a roll they may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Letters to the British Empire may measure 2 ft. by 18 ins. *Limit of weight to all countries*—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Post Cards—Maximum size $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins.

Printed and Commercial Papers—Limits of size for packages of printed and commercial papers is the same as for letters.

The maximum weight of packages of printed papers is 5 lbs. for the British Empire and 4 lbs. 6 ozs. for other countries. *Single* volumes of printed books sent separately to *any* destination may, however, weigh as much as 6 lbs. 9 ozs.

Limit of weight is 5 lbs. for British Empire and 4 lbs. 6 oz. for other countries.

Samples—Packets of samples for foreign countries must not exceed 18 inches in length, 8 in width and 4 in depth, unless in form of a roll, for which the limits are 18 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. Packets of samples addressed to the British Empire may measure 2 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth.

Limit of weight is 5 lbs. for British Empire and 1 lb. 2 oz. for other countries.

"Blind Literature"—Packets containing papers impressed for the use of the blind sent to any place abroad are accepted up to a maximum weight of 6 lbs. 9 ozs. The prepaid rate of postage on such packets is:—

Up to 2 lbs. 3 oz. = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; up to 4 lbs. 6 oz. = 1d.; up to 6 lbs. 9 oz. = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In all other respects the regulations as regards printed papers apply.

REGISTRATION (Inland.) *

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage. Packets containing money, jewellery, or other value, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter rate of postage*. Any packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee.

I.—FEES.

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee .. 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s.

Limit of compensation £2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

These fees *include* the ordinary registration fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Government officials are authorized to send and receive correspondence through the mails, postage free:—

A

Attorney General
Auditor General
Central Board of Health, Chairman
and Secretary
Chief Commissioner, Contagious Diseases
of Animals Law
Chief Justice
Clerk of Legislative Council
Collector General
Collectors of Customs

Collectors of Taxes and Assistants
Colonial Secretary and Assistants
Custodes of Parishes
Director of Agriculture and Island
Chemist
Director of Education
Director of Public Works
Director of Railway
District Medical Officers
Government Meteorologist

* Conditions governing registration of *inland* correspondence differ from those governing *overseas* correspondence.

Government Savings Bank, Manager of
 Governor, His Excellency the
 Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.
 Inspector of Income Tax and Secretary
 of Assessment Committee
 Inspector General of Police
 Inspectors of Police
 Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of
 Schools
 International Health Board, Director
 for Jamaica
 Judge of the Kingston Court
 Keeper of the Records (*Not* Deputy
 Keeper: See list B.)
 Land Board: Secretary of
 Mayor of Kingston
 Naval Agent
 Officer Commanding Troops
 Parochial Treasurers
 Postmaster for Jamaica
 Puisse Judges

Quarantine Board, Chairman and
 Secretary
 Registrar General
 Resident Magistrates
 Secretary of Assessment Committee
 Secretary of Central Board of Health
 Secretary of Land Board and Agricultural
 Loan Board
 Senior and Junior Sanitary Medical
 Officers
 Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital,
 Kingston
 Staff Officer of the Local Forces
 Stamp Commissioner and Deputy Stamp
 Commissioner
 Superintendent of the Lunatic
 Asylum
 Superintendents of Public Works
 Superintending Medical Officer
 Surveyor General
 Treasurer

Note.—Letters for the technical officers of the Department of Agriculture, viz: Deputy Island Chemist, Microbiologist, Entomologist, Veterinary Surgeon, Headmaster Farm School Superintendent Experimental Station and Inspector of Plant Diseases, addressed "care of the Director of Agriculture," are delivered free.

B.

The following may send *but not receive* official correspondence free of charge:—

Administrator General
 Advisory Board, Rio Cobre Irrigation
 (letters must bear signature of Secretary
 Mr. F. E. Taylor)
 Clerk of Courts
 Clerk Victoria Jubilee Hospital
 Comk, of of Jamaica Civil Service
 Widows' and Orphans' Pensions
 Crown Solicitor
 Deputy Keeper of Records
 Director of Prisons
 Director of Public Health Bureau
 Government Electrical Inspector
 Harbour Master
 Headmaster Kingston Technical and
 Continuation School
 Inmates of the Lepers' Home
 Inspecting Engineers, P.W.D.
 Inspector Hookworm Campaign
 Mico Training College, Principal and
 Secretary
 Officer in charge of Coleyville Wireless
 Officer Commanding Jamaica Militia
 Artillery
 Passport and Permit Officer
 Principal of Mico Training College
 Principal of Shortwood Training College
 Protector of Immigrants
 Registrar of the Supreme Court
 Registrar of Titles

Secretary of Board of Directors, Short-
 wood Training College
 Secretary of Board of Education
 Secretary of Board of Supervision
 Secretary of Central Supplementary
 Allowances Committee
 Secretary of Institute of Jamaica (a)
 Secretary of Jamaica Agricultural Society
 Secretary of Kingston Athenaeum (a)
 Secretary of Marine Board
 Secretary of Mico Training College
 Secretary of Public Tenders Committee
 Secretary of Sugar Industry Aid Board
 Secretariat Tourist Trade Development
 Board
 Secretary of Vere Irrigation
 Shortwood College: Principal and
 Secretary of Board of Directors
 Superintendent of General Penitentiary
 Superintendent of Government Printing
 Office
 Superintendent of Industrial School
 Superintendent of Machinery, P.W. Dept.
 Superintendent of Public Gardens
 Superintendent of St. Catherine District
 Prison
 Superintendent of Stores, P.W. Depart-
 ment
 Superintending Inspector, Hookworm
 Campaign

Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification," bearing the signature of the medical practitioner and addressed to a Medical Officer of Health or the Central Board of Health, or a Local Board of Health, are admitted free of postage.

Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston, are to be allowed through the post free of charge.

Ex-service men of the B.W.I.R., may send artificial limbs free by inland parcel post addressed to the Military authorities at Up Park Camp, Cross Roads, or to the Technical School, Kingston. The parcel must be clearly marked on the outside "Artificial Limb for repair."

Letters addressed to places abroad cannot be franked, but should be prepaid.

Elected and Nominated Members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of franking letters relating to Public Business which they may write in their official capacity as Members of the Council and sending them through the post free of charge, their signatures and official designation to be placed on the envelope.

(a) Franked labels are sent out with each packet of books to enable them to be returned through the post free of charge.

Letters sent by registered mail to officials named above in both lists A and B, must be prepaid with the registration fee of 2d., with the sole exception of letters for the Manager of the Government Savings Bank which are wholly postage free.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are kept in stock:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/, 2/, 3/, 5/, 10/.

Books containing eighteen 1d. stamps and twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are issued, price 2/.

Inland Post-cards are sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, reply paid at 1d. each.; International post cards, 1d. each, reply paid, 2d each.

Newspaper wrappers are sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Registered letters envelopes bearing a 3d. stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d. are sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/, and 8/6 are sold at all post offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed Stamps title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all Post Offices.

Quinine is also sold at all Post Offices in $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. packages.

The following is a description, together with the dates of issue, of all postage stamps in circulation:

Denomination.	Description.	Date of issue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Jamaica Exhibition, 1891	Nov. 12, 1920
1d.	Arawak Indian making cassava	Oct. 3, 1921
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Contingent embarking: Inset, head of H.M. King George	July 4, 1919
2d.	King's House, Spanish Town	Feb. 18, 1921
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Return of a contingent	do
3d.	"Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494"	Apl. 8, 1921
4d.	The Cathedral, Spanish Town	Jan. 21, 1921
6d.	View of Port Royal Harbour, 1853	Dec. 5, 1922
1/	"Queen Victoria of Jamaica Lady Supreme"	Dec. 10, 1920
2/	The Rodney Memorial	do.
3/	"Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Jamaica 1839-42"	do.
5/	"Isle of Wood and Water"	April 15, 1921
10/	"George V, of Jamaica Supreme Lord"	May 6, 1920

All postage stamps of the colony are now being printed on the Multiple Crown-Script (C.A.) water-mark paper.

Postage stamps are sold by licensed stamp vendors as well as at all Post Offices.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the Head Office, Kingston, and at the Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage. (The registration fee of 2d. must, however, be prepaid.)

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica and the Cayman Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	0s. 9d.
Above £2 " "	5	1 6
" 5 " "	7	2 3
" 7 " "	10	3 0

and 5d. for each additional £1 or fractional part thereof. Limit for each order is £40.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2	..	..	..	0s. 9d.
For any sum over £2 and not exceeding £5	..	..	..	1 6
“ “ 5 “ “ 7	..	..	..	2 3
“ “ 7 “ “ 10	..	..	..	3 0

and 3d. for each additional £1 or fractional part of that amount. Limit for each order is £100 or £20 10s. 8d.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2	..	..	..	0s. 6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding 5	..	..	..	1 0
“ 5 “ “ 7	..	..	..	1 6
“ 7 “ “ 10	..	..	..	2 0

and 6d. for each additional £3 or fractional part thereof. Limit for each order is £40.

The limit amount for Money Orders drawn on United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands, Trinidad and Cayman Islands, is £40 and on United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, £20 10s. 8d. or \$100.

A through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and foreign countries via the United Kingdom. Such through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of two-pence for each £1 with a minimum charge of four-pence.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The system of Telegraph Money Orders is in operation between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order is required to pay, in addition to the M.O. commission, the cost of the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate (2/4) or at the “deferred” rate (1/2) per word. Every word in the telegram has to be paid for; in the case of a “deferred” telegram, the instruction “L.C.O.” is charged as one word, and the word “Postmaster” has also to be sent in every case and must be paid for. Further details may be had from the Chief M.O. Office, Kingston, or from Parochial Treasuries.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Amounts and poundage.—The only Postal Orders sold in Jamaica are British Postal Orders, and they are issued and paid at all the Post Offices in the Island. They are available for use in the colony and in British Colonies and certain other places abroad.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d, 1s., 1s 6d., 2s. 2s. 6d.	..	..	..	1d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.	..	..	..	1½d.
At 7s. 6d.	..	..	..	2d.
At 8s., 10s.	..	..	..	2½d.
At 20s.	..	..	..	4½d.

Postage Stamps Affixed to Postal Orders.—The sender of a Postal Order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d., by affixing Postage Stamps not exceeding three in number to the face of the Order.

REPLY COUPONS.

All countries, whether they issue reply coupons or not, exchange reply coupons presented to them for a stamp or stamps *representing the postage on a single-rate letter*. Reply coupons are to be regarded as valid only for two months from the date of issue (six months in the case of countries beyond sea), and not more than 10 coupons may be sold to or exchanged for a single applicant on any one day. Coupons are sold at the Money Order Office, Kingston, for 6d. each, and are cashed at the rate of 3d. for a 50-centime, and 1½d. for a 25-centime coupon.

INLAND

DAYS AND HOURS OF

*Explanation of**a.*—Closing time for newspapers, books,*b.*—Closing time for newspapers, books=12.15 p.m.;*c.*—Closing time for newspapers, books=2.15 p.m.;*d.*—Closing time for newspapers, books,*t.*—Telegraph Offices. *tel.*—Telephone Offices.

All offices transact parcel post business, but parcels addressed

Registered letters for offices for which the mail closes at 6.30 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Above Rocks, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	18	10.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>
Adelphi, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	120	1.10 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Albany, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Albert Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	103	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Alderton, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	51	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Alexandria, <i>t</i>	do	76	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Alley, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Alligator Pond, <i>l. tel.</i>	Manchester	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Alston, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	68	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Anchovy, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	105½	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Annotto Bay, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Askenish, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	144	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Balaclava, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Balcarres, <i>l.</i>	Portland	45	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Bamboo, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	59	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Banana Ground, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	57½	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Bartons, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	30	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Bath, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	41	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Belfield, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	42½	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Bellas Gate, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	34	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Bensonton, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	58	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Bethel Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Black River, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	98	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
		104	—	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Bluefields, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	118	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Bog Walk, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	20½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Bonny Gate, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	55	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Boroughbridge, <i>t. l.</i>	St. Ann	69	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Bowden, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Thomas	42	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Braes River	St. Elizabeth	77	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Brainerd, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	35½	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Brown's Hall, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	34	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Brown's Town, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Buff Bay, <i>t.</i>	Portland	40	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Bull Bay, <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	10	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Bushy Park, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Catherine	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>

MAILS.

POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Marks of Reference.

registered letters, parcels=9.15 a.m.

for registered letters and parcels=12.30 p.m.

registered letters=2.30 p.m.; parcels=3 p.m.

registered letters, parcels=10 a.m.

Ry. t.—Railway Telegraph Offices.

to those offices marked "1" are occasionally subject to delay.

must be posted not later than 4 p.m. on the previous day.

Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.13 p.m.	4.13 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
1.05 p.m.	1.05 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
12.10 a.m.	—	4.50 p.m.	—	—	9.15 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
...	...	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
11.25 p.m.	11.25 p.m.	12.05 a.m.	12.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Cambridge, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	98	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Carron Hall, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Cascade, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	148	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Castleton, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	19	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Catadupa, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. James	94	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Cave Valley, <i>t. l.</i>	St. Ann	94	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Cedar Valley, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Thomas	23	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Chapelton <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	145	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Chalky Hill, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	62	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Chester Castle, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	107	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Christiana, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	64	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Claremont, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	47	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Clark's Town, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Clonmel, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Coleville, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Colonel's Ridge, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	53½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Comfort Hall, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	75	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Constant Spring, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	6	Three times	
Craighead, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Crofts Hill, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Crooked River, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Cross Keys, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	70	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Cross Roads, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	2	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Dallas, <i>l.</i>	do	10	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Darliston, <i>tel. l.</i>	Westmoreland	136	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Deeside, <i>l. tel.</i>	Trelawny	107	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Devon <i>l.</i>	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Direct Cable, <i>t.</i>	Kingston		Three times	
Dry Harbour, <i>t. l.</i>	St. Ann	71	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Duncans, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	82	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Elderslie, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	91	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Enfield, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Epworth, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	56	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Ewarton, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	29	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Fairy Hill	Portland	71	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Falmouth, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	92	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Fellowship, <i>l.</i>	Portland	80	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Four Paths, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	37	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Frankfield, <i>tel.</i>	do	57	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Fyffes Pen, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Gayle, <i>tel.</i>	St. Mary	81	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>

Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.36 a.m.	10.36 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
10.22 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.07 p.m.	7.07 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
3.19 p.m.	3.19 p.m.	9.56 a.m.	9.56 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	10.05 p.m.	10.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
daily	Three	times	daily		
6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.				
3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
daily.					
6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
1.50 a.m.	1.50 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
		3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
6.18 p.m.	6.18 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.				
8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Gibraltar, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	91	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Giddy Hall	St. Elizabeth	95	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Ginger Hill <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	91	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Glengoffe, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Catherine	20	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>
Golden Grove, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	45	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Gordon Town, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	9	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Grange Hill, <i>t.</i>	Westmoreland	137	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Grantham, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	60	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Gregory Park, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	6½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Green Island, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	152	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Guanaboa Vale, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Catherine	22½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Guy's Hill, <i>tel.</i>	St. Mary	38	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Hagley Gap, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	19	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Half-way Tree, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	3	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
			3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Hampden, <i>l. tel.</i>	Trelawny	100	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Hampstead, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Mary	44	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Harker's Hall, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Catherine	30	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Harry Watch, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Hartlands, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Catherine	15	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Hayes, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	40	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Hector's River, <i>t.</i>	Portland	51	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b.</i>
Highbate, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	38	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b.</i>
Hope Bay, <i>t.</i>	Portland	49	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Hopewell, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	126	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Inverness, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	78	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Ipswich, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	86	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Islington <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	46	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Jackson Town, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	90	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
James Hill <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	60	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Jericho, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	143	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Johns Hall, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Jones Pen, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	1	Twice daily.	
Keith, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	73	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Kellits, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Lacovia, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	85	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
				3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Lamb's River, <i>l. tel.</i>	Westmoreland	103	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Lascelles, <i>t.</i>	Kingston		Three times	
Latium, <i>l.</i>	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Laughlands	St. Ann	61	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Lawrence Tavern, <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	15	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>
Liguanea	do	5	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Lime Hall	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Linstead, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>

Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	3.35 a.m.	3.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	2.35 a.m.	2.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	4.41 p.m.	4.41 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.25 p.m.	3.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	2.50 a.m.	2.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
12.55 a.m.	12.55 a.m.	10.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.05 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
daily	7.05 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	3.05 a.m.	3.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Little London, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	135	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Little River, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	103	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i> 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i> 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Llandewey	St. Thomas	17½	—	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Lluidas Vale, <i>tel.</i>	St. Catherine	37	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Lodge, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	68	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Long Bay	Portland	68½	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Lucea, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	139	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Lucky Hill, <i>tel.</i>	St. Catherine	36	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Maggotty, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	83	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Maidstone, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	69	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Malvern, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	87	9.15 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.15 a.m. <i>a</i>
Manchioneal, <i>t.</i>	Portland	56	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Mandeville, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Mavis Bank, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Andrew	14	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
May Pen, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	32½	6.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Middle Quarters, <i>tel.</i>	St. Elizabeth	89	—	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Mile Gully, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	94	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Milk River, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	61	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Mocho, <i>l. tel.</i>	do	49	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Moneague, <i>t.</i>	do	44	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Moneague, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Montego Bay, <i>t.</i>	St. James by road	117	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
	by rail	113	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Montpelier, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	103	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Moore Town, <i>l.</i>	Portland	86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Morant Bay, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	31	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Mount James, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	14	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
Mount Regale, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	41	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Mountainside, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Munro, <i>tel. l.</i>	do.	92	9.15 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Myer's Wharf, <i>t.</i>	Kingston	1	Three times	Three times
Myersville, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	87	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Myrtle Bank, <i>t.</i>	Kingston	—	Three times	Three times
Negril, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	147	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Newcastle, <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	14	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Newmarket, <i>tel.</i>	St. Elizabeth	100	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Newport, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	64	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Ocho Rios, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	64	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Old England	Manchester	65	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Old Harbour, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Old Harbour Bay, <i>l.</i>	do	27	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Oracabessa, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	79	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Orange Bay, <i>Ry. t.</i>	Portland	43	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Pear Tree Grove, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	40	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Pedro, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Pedro Plains, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	113	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Pembroke Hall, <i>tel.</i>	St. Mary	86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Pepper	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>

Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.	4.35 a.m.	4.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
—	5.45 p.m.	—	5.00 a.m.	—	8.15 a.m.
11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	1.40 a.m.	1.40 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.50 a.m.	3.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.48 p.m.	5.48 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	2.20 a.m.	2.20 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	—	9.00 p.m.	—	—	9.15 a.m.
5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.25 a.m.	4.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
4.30 p.m.	4.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.10 a.m. daily.	10.10 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.15 a.m. daily.	7.15 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.41 p.m.	7.41 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
3.25 a.m.	3.25 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
7.20 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	7.25 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Petersfield, <i>tel</i>	Westmoreland	129	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Point, <i>l.</i>	St. James	127	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Point Hill, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Catherine	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Port Antonio, <i>t.</i>	Portland by road	77	—	—
Port Antonio, <i>t.</i>	Portland by rail	75	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Port Maria, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Port Morant, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Port Royal, <i>t.</i>	Port Royal	6	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Porus, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Pratville, <i>l.</i>	do	73	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Priestman's River, <i>t.</i>	Portland	65	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Race Course, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Ramble, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	109	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Red Hills, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	10	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Redwood, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	31	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Retreat, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	73	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Richmond, <i>t.</i>	do	36	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Rio Bueno, <i>t. l.</i>	Trelawny	76	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Riversdale, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Catherine	26½	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Riverside, <i>tel. l.</i>	Hanover	145	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Rock River, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Runaway Bay, <i>tel.</i>	St. Ann	67	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
St. Ann's Bay, <i>t.</i>	do	57	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
St. Marg. Bay, <i>Ry. t.</i>	Portland	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
St. Peters, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	18	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Salt River, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Sandy Bay, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	130	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Santa Cruz, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
		78	—	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Savanna-la-Mar, <i>t</i>	Westmoreland	128	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
		125	—	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Seaforth, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Thomas	37	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Sherwood Content, <i>l.</i>	Trelawny	100	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Shooter's Hill, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	55	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.30 a.m.
			9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Siloah, <i>Ry. t.</i> (Apple- ton)	St. Elizabeth	78	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Skibo, <i>l.</i>	Portland	46	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Smith's Village, <i>tel.</i>	Kingston	1	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			noon	noon
			3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
Somerton, <i>l.</i>	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>a</i>
Southfield, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	82	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Spaldings, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	62	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Spanish Town, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	12	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Springfield, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	107	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Spring Hill, <i>l.</i>	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Spur Tree, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>

Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
7.40 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
10.50 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
—	—	12.00 m.	12.00 m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
—	—	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.10 p.m.	9.10 p.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.35 p.m.	10.35 p.m.	12.50 a.m.	12.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	2.40 a.m.	2.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
—	10.20 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	—	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	—	3.20 p.m.
8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.45 a.m.	—	2.00 p.m.	—	—	9.15 a.m.
6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
9.50 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.
12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.43 p.m.	3.43 p.m.	9.32 a.m.	9.32 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
11.50 a.m.	11.50 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
noon	noon	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
8.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Stewart Town, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	85	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Stony Hill, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Sturge Town, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	84	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Swift River, <i>l. tel.</i>	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Thompson Town, <i>l. tel.</i>	Clarendon	48	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Toll Gate, <i>l.</i>	do	41	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Trinity Ville, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Thomas	28	1.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Troja, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Catherine	31	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Troy, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Ulster Spring, <i>tel.</i>	do	100	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Union Hill, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m.
Victoria Town, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	54	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m. <i>b</i>
Walderston, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Walker's Wood, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	46	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>a</i>
Warsop, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	82	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>b</i>
Watermount, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Catherine	27	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Watson's Hill, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Watt Town, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Ann	94	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
White House, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Williamsfield, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Windsor Castle	Portland	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Windward Road	Kingston	15	Three times	daily.
Woodford, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	51	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>
Woodhall, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	19	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Yallahs, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	19	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>

SUMMARY.

Out-Going.

Mails close as under:

1. For first trains to Kendal and Ewarton, daily at 6.30 a.m.
2. For *through* train to Montego Bay, daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. For *through* train to Port Antonio, daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For *Windward*, East via Morant Bay, daily at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the *Northside*, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the *Southside*, on Mon., Wed., and Friday at 9.30 a.m. For the *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
- 7 For Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15 p.m.

Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon. Wed., and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	11.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.
6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	10.25 a.m.	10.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.25 p.m.	5.25 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.

SUMMARY.

In Coming.

Mails are received as under:

1. From Gordon Town, &c., daily at 8.50 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, daily at 11.45 a.m.
3. From *Windward*, East via Morant Bay, daily at 8.15 a.m.
4. By train from Port Antonio, daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Kendal daily at 9.15 a.m.
6. By train from Montego Bay, daily at 3.20 p.m.
7. From *Northside*, daily at 9.15 a.m.
8. From *Southside*, on Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 3.20 p.m.
9. From *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 9.15 a.m.

MAIL COACHES.

A motor mail and passenger service is maintained between the following places: Kingston and Port Antonio, via Morant Bay; Ewarton and Montego Bay; Montego Bay and Lucea, Balacava and Malvern, Balacava and Ulster Spring, Maggoty and Black River, Montpelier and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Cross Keys, Linstead and Gayle, Richmond and St. Ann's Bay, and Shooter's Hill and Brown's Town. The time of arrival and departure of the mail coaches may be ascertained by referring to the preceding Table.

The rates of passenger fares average 4d. to 5d. per mile.

OVERSEA MAIL COMMUNICATION.

I. UNITED KINGDOM—Letter mail to and from the United Kingdom is sent and received by each available opportunity via the United States, and by the Elders and Fyffes, and Leyland and Harrison Lines of steamers via Liverpool or Bristol. The Department endeavours to forward mail for the United Kingdom by the most expeditious route in each case. Parcel post mail is conveyed only by the direct steamers.

II. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Mails (both letter and parcel) to and from the U.S.A. are conveyed by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Atlantic Fruit Co., Clyde S. S. Co., and Jamaica Fruit and Steamship Co., the most expeditious opportunity being utilized as far as possible.

III. CANADA—Letter mail to and from the Dominion of Canada is sent and received by each U.S. mail. Parcel-post mail is, however, conveyed only by the steamers of the Pickford and Black Line trading between Halifax N.S. and Jamaica, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine trading between Montreal and Halifax and Jamaica about once every three weeks.

IV. CENTRAL AMERICA—Mail communication with these countries is maintained by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., and Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

V. WEST INDIA ISLANDS—Letter and parcel post mails to and from the West India Islands are exchanged regularly by way of the New York Mails; also exchanged with Trinidad and Barbados by way of Cristobal. The Horn Line and the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company maintained a direct service with Haiti.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine maintains a direct service between Jamaica, Bermuda, and the Bahamas.

VI. CAYMAN AND TURKS ISLANDS—An irregular mail service to and from these Islands is maintained by means of schooners and sloops. Letter mail to and from Turks Island is also exchanged via New York.

VII. CUBA—Mails are conveyed regularly by the Webster Shipping Co.'s steamers. There is no direct parcel post exchange with Cuba.

The average frequency with which mails are exchanged between Jamaica and the principal countries overseas with which it has direct communication works out as follows:

RECEIVALS FROM U.S.A., three every week, two from New York, one from New Orleans; Europe, two every week (direct and via N.Y.); Central America, three every fortnight; Cuba, one every week.

DISPATCHES TO U.S.A. and Canada, two every week; Europe, five every fortnight (direct and via N.Y.); Central America, one every week; Cuba, one every week.

REGISTRATION (OVERSEAS)

If it is proved to his satisfaction that a letter or packet duly admitted to Registration has been entirely lost whilst in his custody the Postmaster undertakes to pay an indemnity of 50 francs, except in cases beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake and war.) No compensation, however, is payable except in the case of the loss of the entire letter or packet; and no claim will be admitted if made more than a year after the letter or packet was posted.

The Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union give the same undertaking in respect of registered letters or packets lost whilst in their custody.

If it is desired to obtain compensation in the case of abstraction of contents of a letter, or to provide for a higher maximum than 50 francs, recourse must be had to the Insurance System. See "Insurance" below.

INSURANCE—OVERSEAS (For Letters only.)

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—5d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

A LETTER is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance; post cards, printed papers, commercial papers or sample packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to customs duty in the country of destination cannot be sent by insured letter-post. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent in insured parcels.

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes, coupons, securities, bonds and other documents of the kind.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel post exchange exists between Jamaica and most foreign countries.

The parcel mail for the United Kingdom and Irish Free State, United States of America, Canal Zone, Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, Honduras and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available *direct* opportunity. That for the majority of the W. I. Islands is sent and received via New York, and also by any direct opportunity offering.

The parcel mail for Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama.

Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via the United Kingdom.

Foreign (except to U. S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered, but they may be insured to certain countries.

For rates of postage, dimensions, weight, conditions of insurance, etc., etc., consult Post Office Guide, sold separately.

For information concerning the rates of duty levied on parcels received from abroad, reference should be made to the "Schedule of Import Duties," (vide "Revenue Department") in earlier pages of this Handbook.

A Customs clearance fee of 6d. will be collected on every parcel-post parcel (whether it contains dutiable matter or not), and on every package (other than parcel-post) which on examination is found to contain dutiable matter.

TELEGRAPHS.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is ninepence for any number of words up to twelve, and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portage fees must be prepaid:—

- a. At the rate of 6d. per mile (one way) counting from boundary of free delivery.
- b. If delivery by horse messenger is required, at the rate of 1/ per mile (one way) counting from the office.

The above rates are maintained whenever practicable. If messengers cannot be obtained at these rates the Postmistress is authorised to make the most reasonable arrangement possible.

The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays and Public Holidays excepted.

Night, Sunday and holiday* services may be obtained at the following rates:—

a. Between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., double rate for telegram, plus a fee of 1/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 6d. for the messenger.

b. Between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. double rate for the telegrams plus a fee of 2/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 1/ for the messenger.

c. The charges of 6d. and 1/ respectively, for messengers, refer only to telegrams for delivery up to one mile from the office.

d. On Public Holidays all offices are open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m., and telegrams are accepted at the *ordinary week day rates during these hours*.

e. Certified copy of a telegram may be obtained on application to Postmaster for Jamaica, on payment of a fee of 6d. If special search is necessary the cost incurred will be charged in addition.

Inland telegrams are retained on file for 3 months, and foreign telegrams for 6 months.

f. Abbreviated telegraphic addresses (inland) for use at any office, may be registered with the Postmaster for Jamaica at a cost of 5/ per annum, or upon payment of £2 for a permanent address.

Cablegrams. Full rate cablegrams for any part of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office on payment of the inland tolls in addition to the amount charged by the cable company.

Cablegrams addressed to the United Kingdom and Ireland or Europe, will be routed "Via Imperial," unless otherwise marked by the sender.

* In respect of holiday services, note conditions set out in par. d.

The route offers the advantage of a direct, speedy and reliable service between Jamaica and the United Kingdom and Ireland and Europe; it is entirely British owned and operated and touches only British territory.

Patrons are urged to mark their cablegrams "Via Imperial," for which indication no charge is made.

Deferred Cablegrams, in plain language are accepted at half rate to most parts of the world.

Week End Letter Cablegrams in plain language are accepted for the United Kingdom and Ireland, United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Turks Island.

Wireless Messages for ships at sea are accepted for transmission through the D.W.I. Cable Co's Kingston Station to vessels within a radius of 300 miles at a rate of 10d. per word. Vessels beyond this distance can be reached at increased rates.

Cable Rates. Ordinary. "Via Bermuda," "Via Bermuda Imperial" or "Via West India & Panama Telegraph Co.": per word, Austria, 3/-; Belgium, 2/8½, etc.; Canada, according to location, 1/6 to 2/1; France, 2/8½; Germany, 2/9½; Great Britain and Ireland, 2/4; United States, according to location 1/6 to 2/1.

"Via Bermuda-Marconi" to Great Britain and Ireland, 2/2 per word.

Deferred. To all points mentioned above at half the rates quoted. These messages must be in plain language and must bear the prefix, etc.

LCO (Language of country of origin), LCD (Language of country of destination) or LCF (French), which is counted for and signalled as the first word in the address. Such message must not contain code words in the text, though registered cable addresses may be used.

Week-End. These cables are accepted by both Cable Companies for all stations in the United Kingdom and Ireland: at the rate of 11/8 for 20 words (minimum) and 7d. for each additional word.

The prefix "W. L. T.," which is counted and charged as one word, must be written as the first word of the address.

These cables must be written entirely in plain language, and must reach the cable Company's Office in Kingston before closing hour on Saturday, and are deliverable on the Monday morning following.

All British Route to the B.W.I.—The new "All British" cable to the British West Indies is now open. Messages for this route should be routed "Via D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd." Rate, 1/3 per word to British West Indian Islands only. Deferred messages 7½d. per word.

Public telephone call offices have been established at Cross Roads and Halfway Tree post offices. The fee is 2d. for a conversation not exceeding three minutes.

Local telegrams from authorized Government officials, Members of the Legislative Council and other authorized persons on public business, are transmitted free of charge, if written on the official form.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Postmaster for Jamaica	R. H. Fletcher	750 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Asst. Ditto	H. C. Savage	600 0 0	3rd June, '05
Chief Clerk & Accountant	S. W. Royes	500 0 0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	400 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	T. H. Smith	400 0 0	1st March, '96
Ditto	A. E. Pullar	400 0 0	6th May, '01
Ditto	W. A. Campbell	400 0 0	20th June, '03
Ditto	A. E. Fielding	400 0 0	24th Feb., '05
Second Class Clerk	E. L. Morris	275 0 0	24th June, '11
Ditto	G. F. White	275 0 0	28th July, '13
Ditto	L. Lewis	275 0 0	28th July, '14
Ditto	V. H. Murphy	260 0 0	4th June, '19
Ditto	E. M. Morales	240 0 0	3rd May, '21
Ditto	B. C. Marsh	240 0 0	1st July, '18
Ditto	E. O. Marson	220 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Ditto	R. Charlton	200 0 0	21st Jan., '21

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Assistant ..	V. A. Isaacs ..	160	0	0	9th May, '21
Ditto ..	N. Pomier ..	160	0	0	1st July, '20
Ditto ..	E. Seivright ..	160	0	0	14th Aug., '20
Ditto ..	A. V. Nash ..	160	0	0	2nd Feb., '20
Ditto ..	G. S. Grannum ..	160	0	0	19th Oct., '20
Ditto ..	A. H. Durant ..	145	0	0	23rd Apr., '23
Ditto ..	M. F. Guilfoyle ..	145	0	0	25th Feb., '24
Ditto ..	D. G. Priestley ..	130	0	0	12th July, '24
Ditto ..	S. E. Fyfe ..	130	0	0	18th Aug., '24
Ditto ..	R. E. A. Mais ..	130	0	0	8th Oct., '24
Ditto ..	E. Ashman ..	115	0	0	26th Jan., '25
Ditto ..	G. E. Feres ..	115	0	0	9th Feb., '25
Ditto ..	R. W. Grant ..	115	0	0	15th July, '25
Electrical Inspector ..	G. A. Rock ..	650	0	0	11th Dec., '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs ..	T. J. Guilfoyle ..	500	0	0	16th Sept., '17
Assistant Scribe do ..	S. P. Bathar ..	400	0	0	17th Nov., '19

In addition to the above there is an auxiliary staff of lady clerks and a subordinate staff of sorters, letter carriers and telegraph messengers.

JAMAICA MEDICAL SERVICE. *

Districts.—There are 45 Medical Districts at present under the charge of 45 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that Institution a Senior Medical Officer, assisted by 4 Resident Medical Officers, and a Supernumerary who, however, is liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and 3 Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st December, 1925, was £93,254 0s. 0d. The receipts were £2,393 12s. 3d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £90,860 7s. 0d.

Leave and Pensions.—As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

* Historical details of the development of the Medical Department will be found in earlier issues of the Handbook.

Full information concerning the duties of District Medical Officers, Medical attendance on the Poor, etc., can be obtained from the Island Medical Office, North Street, Kingston.

Medical attendance on the Poor—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 12 students undergoing a course of instruction.

Hospitals.—The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospi- tal	20 beds	Cave Valley Hospital	12 beds	Chapelton Hospi- tal	33 beds
Hordley Hospital	30 "	Falmouth	" 18 "	Lionel Town Hos- pital	50 "
Port Antonio	" 55 "	Ulster Spring	" 6 "	Spanish Tqwn Hospital	70 "
Port Antonio	" 55 "	Montego Bay	" 36 "	Linstead Hospital	35 "
Buff Bay	" 50 "	Luca	" 20 "	Lepers Home	120 "
Annotto Bay	" 60 "	Sav.-la-Mar	" 60 "		
Port Maria	" 65 "	Black River	" 41 "		
St. Ann's Bay	" 20 "	Mandeville	" 28 "		
				Total	829

Admissions to the Public General Hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—1. Cases of serious accident; 2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment; 3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness, if in a condition to be moved, should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed, and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals:—

Regulations for the guidance of the Out-door Department at Public General Hospitals.

1. There will be an Outdoor Department at each Public General Hospital.
2. The Outdoor Department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.

3. (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian Immigrants.
- (2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorized by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend under the provisions of sub-section (4).
- (3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system.
 - (a) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;
 - (b) persons seeking admission to hospital, but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;
 - (c) persons for whom there is no room in hospital.
- (4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets, may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3s. and 2s. respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. One-third of these fees is to be credited to Government to cover the cost of drugs, etc., and two-thirds to be retained by the Medical Officer.

4. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Officer, has allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.

5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.

6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical attendance.

7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his or her name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Out-patients."

8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.

9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1d. for a bottle.

10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the hospital daily.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

North Street.

Patients.—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution. Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m. Applicants for medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Inspector of Poor or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant ticket.

They will be examined and prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officers at noon as follows:—Mondays and Thursdays—for Women and Children; Tuesdays and Fridays—for Men.

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic was restarted at the Public Hospital, Kingston, on 1.9.23. Any person who may be suffering from Venereal Disease (that is Gonorrhoea, Chancres or Syphilis) or from complications of any form of Venereal Disease will be treated free of cost if they attend between 7 and 8 a.m.

Males on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Females on Wednesdays and Fridays.

On Saturday of each week persons unable to pay for continuous treatment outside are given Salvarsan injections on payment of a small fee.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than articulated seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.

Board of Visitors: R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., *Chairman*; Hon. A. F. DaCosta, M.B.E., Dr. C. Barrington Armstrong, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M. M. Alexander, T. N. Aguilar.

Honorary Consulting Surgeons: F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., M.S., Edin.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

Statement shewing the admissions etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admit- ted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	Patients discharged.			No. who died.
				Cured.	Re- lieved.	Not im- proved.	
1921	303	4,311	283	2,695	830	267	518
1922	304	4,419	289	2,764	831	277	530
1923	282	4,466	297	1,991	1,222	425	444
1924	287	4,696	294	2,412	1,419	378	482
1925	287	5,319	310	3,366	1,031	387	506

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. In the case of immigrants they will be received daily up to 6 p.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Board, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

Creole and Coolie Labourers on Sugar Plantations shall be admitted free of all charges, provided that, on examination, they are considered by the Medical Officer suitable cases for hospital treatment, and that there is accommodation available for them.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule, however, will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated.

JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the admissions, discharges and deaths in the Lunatic Asylum for each of last five years to 31st December, 1925.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.												Remained last day in each year.		
				Recovered.			Reliev'd			Not im- proved.			Died.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1921	198	194	392	103	80	183	5	2	7	2	2	81	47	128	622	649	1,271	
1922	191	183	374	111	94	205	6	4	10	2	2	51	43	94	641	690	1,331	
1923	198	150	348	78	66	144	12	6	18	1	2	3	43	51	94	705	715	1,420
1924	168	178	346	81	66	147	4	17	21	3	3	6	51	54	105	734	752	1,486
1925	204	182	386	101	99	200	8	13	21	1	1	49	42	91	780	778	1,558	
Totals	959	887	1,846	474	405	879	35	42	77	8	6	14	275	237	512	3,482	3,584	7,066
Average for 5 years																696	717	1,413

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Chairman—Dr. B. M. Wilson, Suptg. Medical Officer; M. M. Alexander, Dr. L. A. Crooks, Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., J. M. Nethersole, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., T. N. Aguilar. *Secretary*, R. R. Wynter.

LEPERS' HOME.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1925, the daily average of patients was 105. *Visiting Justice*—Geo. McGrath.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL,
NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

Admission to Hospital.—The following are the rules regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital:—

Cases of Instrumental labour and urgent cases will be admitted for treatment at any hour, and for this class of cases two beds shall always be kept in readiness.

In the event of the Institution being full, or from any other cause, it being undesirable to admit fresh inmates, the Matron shall in consultation with the Visiting Surgeon have power to refuse admission to any applicant, but shall at once notify the fact to the Police in order that other arrangements may be made.

Every other person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution will be required to produce :

- (a) a certificate (gratuitous) from the Inspector of Poor that she is unable to pay for her treatment, and from the District Medical Officer that she appears to be a suitable case for admission to the Institution, or,
- (b) an approved agreement to pay 15s. and 1s. per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days in Hospital, as well as any other exceptional expense incurred such as for removal of patient or burial.

The Matron will attend daily at the Hospital at 10 a.m., to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Payment will, according to the foregoing rules, be required for the treatment and maintenance of any person admitted as an instrumental or urgent case, who may be in position to pay, and, when necessary, enquiry will be made as soon as practicable of the Inspector of Poor as to the ability of the patient, or her friends, to pay the hospital dues.

Attendance at Homes.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in case of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the Medical Officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.

The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.

- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage of 1/6 per mile one way.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Statement shewing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.	No. admitted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	No. who died.	Longest time for which any one inmate has stayed.
1921 | 10	836	22	7	37 days
1922 | 28	870	30	9	40 "
1923 | 24	868	22	5	54 "
1924 | 19	887	23	10	38 "
1925 | 23	944	24	8	33 "

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>		£ s. d.	
Suptg. Medical Officer	B. M. Wilson, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., M.D., (Manch.) Cert. Lond., S.T.M. 1	1,000 by £50 to £1,200	3rd Aug., '04
Senior Sanitary Medical Officer	G. C. Strathairn, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Edin., Cert. from London, S.T.M. 1	800 0 0 by £50 to £1,000	30th April, '22
Chief Clerk	M. C. Solomon 2	500 0 0	23rd Mar., '85
1st Class Clerk	B. M. Clark	375 0 0	May, '11
1st Class Clerk and Medical Storekeeper	Chas. Don 1 & 3	400 0 0	6th June, 1900
2nd Class Clerk	E. A. Morris	275 0 0	1st March, '13
Assistant	A. S. McCarthy	145 0 0	1st Nov., '22
ditto	Miss V. Hollar	160 0 0	1st Nov., '21
ditto	E. M. Cupidon	145 0 0	1st Nov., '22
ditto	Miss E. N. Fletcher	145 0 0	1st April, '23
Typist	Miss I. Moses	156 0 0	1st May, '24
1st Assistant Storekeeper	S. M. Edwards	310 0 0	1st June, '12
2nd do do	C. H. Seale	100 0 0	15th Oct., '26
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	B. M. Wilson	—	—
Senior Medical Officer	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas. 4	700 0 0	26th April, '95
Resident Medical Officer	G. F. Baxter, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 5	600 0 0	1st Mar., '21
ditto	A. S. Westmoreland, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., Lond. 5	600 0 0	7th April, '21
ditto	A. deMercado, M.D., Columbia Univ. 4	600 0 0	10th Aug., '24
ditto	L. M. Clark, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., by £25 to £600	400 0 0	1st Oct., '26
Dispenser	R. A. N. Gordon 5	275 0 0	Dec., '89
Asst. Dispenser	L. E. Milwood	120 0 0	10th Sept., '19
Matron	Miss A. J. Douglas, O.B.E. 5 & 6	270 0 0	17th Sept., '18
Asst. Matron	Miss A. Walton 5 & 6	130 0 0	13th Sept., '26
Dental Surgeon	S. C. DePass, D.D.S.	150 0 0	11th Sept., '12
Chaplain	Rev. G. H. Thompson	50 0 0	1st April, '15
Bacteriologist and Pathologist Bact. Lab.	A. W. Grace, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dp. M. & H., M.B. 7	700 by £50 to £800	11th Jan., '26
Asst. Bact. Laboratory	S. M. Dailey	275 0 0	1st April, '12
2nd Lab. Asst.	J. Reid	150 0 0	1st. April, '24
Warden	C. H. Valencia 5	200 0 0	16th Nov., '15

1 Receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorised scale.

2 Receives £30 as Secretary Central Board of Health.

3 Receives £30 as Disinfecting Inspector.

4 House allowance in lieu of quarters.

5 Furnished residence.

6 Receives 1/6 per day rations, £6 p.a. light, £12 p.a. uniform, £15 12/ p.a. servant (matron only).

7 Seconded for work with the Royal Society for 2 years. Dr. G. M. Hargreaves, M.B., ch.B., Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Eng., acting since 14.11.26.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director ..	R. W. D. Hewson, 5 .. L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.P.P. & S. Glas.	£ s. d. 700 0 0	22nd Nov., '26
Senior Asst. Medical Officer ..	J. S. Myers, M.D., C.M., McGill Univ., Canada 1	625 0 0	12th April, '15.
Second Asst. Medical Officer ..	J. J. Cameron, M.R.C.S., 1 Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	550 0 0	1st July, '93
Third Asst. Medical Officer	U. Murray, M.D., C.M., 1 Loyal Univ.	500 0 0	1st July, '26
Clerk and Purveyor ..	R. R. Wynter 1 ..	400 0 0	1st March, '17
Second Class Clerk ..	A. E. Nicholas ..	220 0 0	3rd Sept., '23
Dispenser ..	W. A. James 2 ..	150 0 0	1st Oct., '88
Assistant ..	I. A. Jervis ..	115 0 0	16th Dec., '24
Storekeeper ..	J. Hogg ..	125 0 0	1st Nov., '05
Chief Attendant	Vacant 1 ..	—	—
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	G. P. Campbell ..	175 0 0	1st April, '05
Superintendent and Dispenser	E. A. A. Levy 1 ..	300 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron ..	M. McPherson 1 ..	130 0 0	15th Nov., '11
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon ..	G. S. Escoffery, M.B., ch.B., Aber. 3	200 0 0	1st Nov., '26
Matron ..	Miss E. M. Thompson 1 & 4	290 0 0	12th Dec., '12
Assistant Matron ..	Miss E. McNeil-Smith 1	120 0 0	—
Clerk ..	E. A. Morris, acting ..	25 0 0	1st June, '20
Dispenser ..	R. A. N. Gordon 1 ..	12 0 0	Dec., '89
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal ..	J. N. McIntosh, acting, M.B., ch.B., Edin.	600 0 0	23rd March, '26
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	G. S. Escoffery, M.B., ch.B., Aber. 3	250 0 0	1st Nov., '26.

1 Furnished residence.

2 Receives an allowance of £24 per annum for quarters and 1/ per diem for rations.

3 Receives £50 p.a. travelling allowance.

4 Also receives 1/6 per day rations; Light £6 per annum; Servant £15 12s. per annum; Uniform £12 p.a.

5 Unfurnished residence.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of First Appointment.
Kingston ..	Kingston ..	L. Gifford, M.D., C.M., Edin.	1.5.83
St. Andrew ..	Stony Hill ..	R. H. Davidson*	27.7.15
	Gordon Town ..	R. M. Atkinson*	28.7.25
	Lower St. Andrew	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	Nevis, '86
St. Thomas ..	St. David ..	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin.	28.8.96
	Plantain Garden	F. R. Evans*	10.10.07
	River		
	Morant Bay ..	A. A. Anderson *	17.6.22

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of First Appointment.
Portland	Port Antonio	C. A. Mosely, M.D., C.M., Halifax, M.R.C.S., Eng.	2.6.81
	Buff Bay	E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.	24.1.17
	Manchioneal	S. J. Arthurs*	1.7.23
St. Mary	Annotto Bay	H. Joslen, M.D., Dur., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., London.	1.4.91
	Richmond	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	20.12.06
	Port Maria	G. I. Lecesne, M.B., ch.B., Edin.	1.9.08
	Gayle	W. I. Escoffery, M.B., ch.B., Aber.	1.4.15
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	A. E. Myers, M.B., ch.B., Aberdeen	10.6.09
	Cave Valley	H. T. Strudwick*	2.7.11
	Claremont	A. G. Curphey, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	4.3.13
	Brown's Town	W. E. Wilson, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	1.6.12
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	G. H. Robertson*	1.7.20
	Duncans	J. H. Clarke, * acting.	1.7.26
	Falmouth	J. A. Barnes*	20.9.'21
St. James	Montego Bay	D. L. Tate, M.B., ch.B., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin.	1.7.20
	Adelphi	A. M. Mills, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.7.20
Hanover	Lucea	F. W. Baillie, M.B., ch.B., Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin.	15.11.21
	Green Island	R. G. Sherlock, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	1.11.21
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B., C.M., Edin., L.R.C.P., Lon.	16.5.92
	Little London	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Edin.	16.2.83
	Lambs River	Noel Sandford*	1.7.20
	Grange Hill	S. A. Isaacs*	10.8.15
St. Elizabeth	Black River	C. D. Johnston*	1.7.20
	Santa Cruz	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.	14.10.84
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	12.6.01
Manchester	Mandeville	Geo. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	25.5.91
	Newport	R. Mott Trille*	1.7.20
	Mile Gully	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.4.92
	Porus	R. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	24.11.21
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M., Aber.	31.8.92
	May Pen	A. G. McKenley, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	1.7.20
	Vere	L. B. Lyon, M.B., Toronto, M.C.P. & s., Ont.	15.5.19
	Frankfield	A. J. Thomas, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., F.L.P. & s., Glas.	16.3.22
	Crofts Hill	J. A. Watson, L.M., Nova Scotia	1.7.20
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	G. P. Campbell*	1.4.05
	Linstead	L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	25.5.91
	Old Harbour	A. T. Clarke*	16.7.10
	Glengoffe	T. A. Dryden*	1.12.21
Port Royal		J. N. McIntosh, M.B., ch.B., Ed., actg.,	23.3.26
Temporary Out-stations	Southfield and Manning's Home	Harold Castle, L.S.A., Lond.	1.9.22

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this Island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The laws now in force are 38 of 1893, 23 of 1894, 23 of 1895, 6 of 1903, 26 of 1908, 39 of 1909, 8 of 1913, 28 of 1914 and 11 of 1918.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer or Visiting Officer is authorised to admit her to free pratique, or pratique under restrictions according to circumstances.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 2 of Law 28 of 1914, order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast are placed in quarantine pending the decision of the Quarantine Board. Provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels with or without disinfection as may be ordered.

There is power to the Governor to appoint quarantine stations and to frame rules for the same.

Rules.—The following Rules were made in 1918 for carrying out the Quarantine Laws :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Visiting Officer are to hoist the yellow flag on the top of the main mast and are to take up their anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Health or Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between a vessel in quarantine and the shore without permission from the Quarantine Board. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine without permission from the Quarantine Board.

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy at Port Royal placed to mark the quarantine ground there, or to anchor within a hundred yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coal, or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with a ship in quarantine, all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground, unless otherwise ordered by the Quarantine Board.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away, unless otherwise ordered by the Quarantine Board.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9. Passengers in a ship that is placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Health or Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such quarantine station or place as may be pointed out by the Health or Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of a ship in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Health or Visiting Officer, and under his instructions and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the quarantine station.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed without the permission of the Quarantine Board or Health Officer.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being handed over to the Postal Authorities undergo such process of fumigation as the Quarantine Board or Health Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Health Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the quarantine station if so ordered by the Quarantine Board. The Pilot who accompanies the ship to sea shall proceed on his return to the quarantine station if so ordered by the Quarantine Board, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules or Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

16. Quarantine Rules—1 to 17 passed in Privy Council, 2nd April, 1874, are hereby cancelled.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine:—

The following is the scale of charges for maintenance of persons detained in quarantine approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 14th May, 1923:—

For first class passengers at the rate of 12/- per day. For second class passengers at the rate of 8/- per day. For third class passengers at the rate of 5/- per day. Labourers, 4/- per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates; 3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates. Under 3 years of age—free.

These rates to be increased by half in the case of passengers under treatment in the hospital at the Station.

The Governor in Privy Council has allowed a somewhat more liberal dietary being given the occupants of the Quarantine Station. Ice, soup, also coffee and tea at dinner; fruit, jam, marmalade and cocoa for breakfast and luncheon; mutton and English sausages once a week for 1st class passengers. An improvement in the diet scale for 2nd and 3rd class passengers, has also been made.

The following Rule was made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 16th January, 1889:—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough, to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purpose of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893. viz.:

Scarlet Fever	.. 6 days	Measles	.. 18 days
Diphtheria	.. 4 "	Whooping Cough	.. 14 "
Yellow Fever	.. 18 "	Plague	.. 6 "
Cholera	.. 6 "	Small Pox	.. 14 "

Poliomyelitis, Influenza, Alastrim, Chicken Pox.

Fees approved by the Governor for remuneration of District Medical Officers or other Medical Practitioners visiting ships in quarantine, Gazette—January 4, 1912:—

Fees.

(a) To diagnose (and treat) a case of illness on board ..	£1 1 0
(b) To thoroughly inspect a ship and crew ..	1 1 0
Ship, crew and passengers ..	2 2 0
(Stowaways included in crew).	
(c) Mileage at the rate of 1/6 per mile (one way only) for any journey done by land or in so far as it is done by land, in cases where the quarantine ground is far removed from the Medical Officer's residence.	
(d) In cases of night visits (between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.) an additional fee equal to half as much again as the approved fee.	
(e) The mileage and the fee for night visits to be paid by the ship requiring the Medical Officer.	

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Quarantine Station at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment.

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions the Quarantine Station shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions to visit the Quarantine Station daily, if practicable, or as frequently, as may be deemed necessary with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the quarantine station to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Quarantine Station are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Quarantine Station to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7, are strictly observed.

The Quarantine Station which was opened on the 5th April, 1881, is situated at the mouth of the Harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent. The Quarantine Station buildings consist of blocks standing somewhat apart from one another. The 1st class quarters measure 112 ft. x 21 ft. x 20 ft., and have a spacious piazza on all 4 sides, 22 ft. wide. They consist of 24 rooms, 12 for males and 12 for females, with 4 rooms for married couples in addition. The second-class quarters were built to hold 10 male and 5 female passengers. There are 160 cots for the accommodation of 3rd class passengers. When the words are full, accommodation can be found in the piazzas for a large number of cots. Each division is supplied with separate lavatory and bathroom. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above the sea level. Accommodation is provided for 8 male and 6 female patients with a dispensary and room for attendants. The hospital at the station is now completely mosquito proof screened. A second hospital, mosquito proof, to hold four patients, is situated higher up the hill than the old hospital.

There is a Lyons's Steam Disinfector at the station, where passengers' clothes, bedding and other articles may be properly disinfected. Water is stored in two tanks having the following capacities: 13,500 gallons and 10,000 gallons. These have been recently made mosquito proof. A third tank capable of holding 10,000 gallons has been erected alongside the hospital. A jetty has been erected running out into the sea some 150 feet. Good fishing is abundant, and there is a fine beach for sea-bathing and for a promenade.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the city of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastern part of Jamaica; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,360 feet above the sea. A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board, is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A superintendent, a labourer and a house-cleaner, reside permanently in the Institution, while a nurse and sewing woman generally reside in the institution, but may be removed when there is no one undergoing quarantine. Other nurses or servants are employed when required.

VISITING OFFICERS.

(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893).

Port.	Visiting Officer.	Deputy Visiting Officer.
Morant Bay	G. L. Facey	E. A. Steele
Port Morant	H. L. Murray	L. A. Robertson
Manchioneal	Outbay of Port Antonio.	
Port Antonio	D. G. Archer	O. W. Grossett
Annotto Bay	R. H. Nicholas	—
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	E. C. Forbes
Ocho Rios	Outbay of St. Ann's Bay.	
St. Ann's Bay	A. J. DePass	J. F. Hill
Dry Harbour	D. D. Oliver	—
Rio Bueno	Outbay of Falmouth	
Falmouth	J. W. Fonseca	D. B. Barned
Montego Bay	C. S. L. Hogarth	A. J. Barned
Mosquito Cove	Outbay of Lucea	
Lucea	D. T. Seaton	I. L. Hill
Green Island	—	—
Savanna-la-Mar	E. B. Levy	H. A. Wallace
Black River	A. P. Williams	G. T. Farquharson
Milk River	V. Fonseca	S. F. Owen
Port Royal	Dr. I. A. McIntosh	F. C. Lofthouse

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Basil M. Wilson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Manch.), Suptg. Med. Officer, *Chairman*; Hon. Dr. L. Gifford, M.D., Hon. Dr. D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C., Cambridge, Lieut. J. H. Owen, D.S.C., R.N.R., Capt. Lindsay, The Senior Sanitary Medical Officer.

Charles Don, *Secretary*.

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Central Board of Health.

Basil M. Wilson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Manch.) Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*; Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, The Senior Military Medical Officer, S.M.O., Public Hospital, J. M. Nethersole, Dr. D. J. Phillips, S. Lockett, M.C.V.S., M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.
Dr. G. C. Strathairn, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Senior Sanitary Medical Officer*.

* For historical information, see previous issues of the Handbook.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908.

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas., Chapelton.
 Allen, G. P. F., M.B., B.S., Liverpool, 11 Hanover St., Kingston.
 *Anderson, O. E., Cross Roads.
 Auden, F. T., M.B., Ch.M., Edin., Claremont
 Aris, F. W., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
 Beard, W. E. H., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Leeds, Yorkshire, England.
 Beard, E. A. C., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., George Town, Grand Cayman.
 *Blair, H. H., Spanish Town.
 Bond, H. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., 73 Kentish Twn. Rd., Lond., N.W. England.
 Branday, A. L. J., M.B., C.M., Edin., 27 Hamstead Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, Eng.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D., & C.M., Montreal, England.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
 Brown, U. F. F., M.B., B.S., Edin., Falmouth.
 Browne, S. O., M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.
 *Browne, W. A. S., Kingston.
 Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Port Antonio.
 Calder, C. A., M.B., Ch.B., Edin., Half-way Tree.
 Cassidy, M. I. T. B.M. & B.S., Glas., W. A. M. Staff, Acra, Gold Coast, West Africa.
 Cassidy (nee Beard,) M. A. A. M.B. & B.S., Glas., St. Mary, Abbot's Hospital, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W.S.
 Castle, H. D. B., L.S.A., Lon., Malvern.
 Catto, H. W., M.B. & B.S., London, Monmouthshire, Eng.
 Clark, L. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 *Clarke, John H., Falmouth.
 Cooke, F. H., L. & L.M., R.C.P. L. & L.M., R.C.S., Irl., W.A.M.S., Accra, G. Coast, W. Africa.
 Cooper, Reginald Frederick Clough, M.D.; M.S., Dalhousie University, L. of M. & s. of the Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia, Sav-la-Mar.
 Crooks, L. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Half-way Tree.
 Crutchley, I. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, Eng.
 *Chance, A. E., Cross Roads.
 DaCosta, G. F. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., Falmouth.
 Dillon, A. S., L.A.H., Dub., Sav-la-Mar.
 Douglas, E. G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., Christiana.
 Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Russel Hall, Port Maria.
 Escoffery, G. S., M.B. & B.S., Aberdeen, Gayle.
 Farquharson, C. H. C., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., May Pen.
 Geoghegan, Joseph, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin., Kingston.
 Gideon, C. S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Gill, George Frederick, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Mt. Perry, Queensland, Australia.
 *Gordon, G. D. B., 110Se. 32nd Street, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
 Grabham, M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.B. & B.S., Camb., Kingston.
 Hall, J. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Highgate
 Hall, R. S., L. of M. & s., Provisional Medical Board of Nova Scotia, 74 Slupe Road, Cross Roads.
 Halliday, E. V., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Mile Gully.
 Hargreaves, G. M., M.B., Ch.B., Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P., Lond., R.C.S., Eng., Mandeville.
 Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
 Hoashoo, Yit Hou, M.B., B.S., Edin., Kingston.
 Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Sav-la-Mar.
 Hutchinson, R. A., M.B., B.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 Isaacs, Ethel Joyce, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Mandeville.
 *Jackson, P. C., M.D., Howard, Port Maria.
 Johnston, T. H., M.C.P. & s. Man., M.D., Man., Morley Apps., Winnipeg, Canada.
 Johnson, L. E., M.B., B.S., Liverpool, Kingston.
 Kennedy, R. A., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Brown's Town
 Kinkad, E. C., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., 414 Massachusettes Ave., Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

- LeTouzal, J. R.,** L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Sav-la-Mar.
Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glasgow, Kingston.
Lockett, G. V., M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
Lushington, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.
 ***Logan, R. A.,** Kingston.
Lopez, M. M., L.M. & s.s.a., Lond., Port Antonio.
Lowe, F. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Montego Bay.
 ***Lucas, S. L.,** Atlantic City, U.S.A.
McCrinkle, J. R. R., M.B., C.M., Glasgow, Cross Roads.
Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., M.S., Edin., D.P.H., Manchester, Scotland.
McIntosh, J. N., M.B., B.S., Edin., Little London.
McKichan, M. D., M.C.P. & s., Ontario, M.B., Toronto, Claremont.
Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 ***McLean, I. W.,** Kingston.
MacPhail, Digby MacKenzie, M.B., M.S., Glas., St. Lucia, B.W.I.
MacPhail, D. H., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Brown's Town.
 ***Marsh, O. V.,** Morant Bay.
Mellad, E. V. W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Port Antonio.
Meikle, M. M., M.B., B.S., Edin., Mandeville.
 ***Miller, William Henry,** M.D., Toronto, M.C.P. & s., Ont., Brown's Town.
Moody, L. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., & s., M.D., Lond., Kingston.
Moody, Lawrence Adrian, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.B., Ch.B., Lond., M.D., Lond., Kingston.
Murray, E. E., M.B., B.S., Lond., Kingston.
Murray, U. N., M.C.P. & s., Ontario, Kingston.
Myers, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Lucea.
Nixon, E. G. O., M.B., B.S., Edin., Highgate.
Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Morant Bay
 ***Ormsby, C. M.,** M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
Overton, G. N. D., Grand Cayman.
 ***Paddyfoot, J. A.,** Kingston.
Paine, H., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Handley, Salisbury, England.
Palmer, C. A., M.C.P. & M.D., C.M., Ont., St. Ann's Bay.
Peck, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Spanish Town.
 ***Pengelly, C. E.,** Walderston.
Pengelly, (Mrs.) E. Taylor, M.B., & B.S., Dublin, Ireland.
Phillips, D. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
Preston, G. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Montego Bay.
Ragg, P. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston
Reid, F. T., L.M. & s., Nova Scotia, Southfield.
Reirie, J. P., L.S.A., Lond., Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
Rob, A. D. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., St. Ann's Bay.
Rogers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L. & L.M.R.C.S., Ire., Linstead.
Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Race Course.
Robertson, O. D. F., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Kingston.
St. Cyr, J. B. D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
 ***Salmon, A. J.,** May Pen.
Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
Scott, H. H., M.D., Lon., England.
Sharp, C. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, c/o D. M. S., Lagos, Nigeria, W.A.
Sinon, K. M. B., M.C.P. & s., Ont., M.B., Toronto, D.P.H., R.C.P. & s., England, Kingston.
Smith, E. V., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Bethel Town.
Stephenson, Arthur Henry, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., Black River.
Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Brown's Town.
Thomson, C. A. H., M.B., B.S., Cam., Kingston.
Thorne, J. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
 ***Tomlinson, A. E. O.,** Kingston.
Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
Walcott, Morgan, Registered under the Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Calif., U.S.A.
Watson, John G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., 29, Beauchamp Road, Lond., S.W., Eng.
White, C. R. T., L.R.C.P., & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., 17 Holland Park Ave., Lond. W. 11-Eng.

- Williams, D. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Glentyan, Lyndhurst Road, Cross Roads.
 Williams, R. O., Port Maria.
 Wright, G. A. P., L.A.H., Dub., Halfway Tree.
 Yuen, William, M.B., B.S., Hong-Kong, Kingston.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office, Spanish Town. A copy of the Register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depend upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration B (shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c., provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate, evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar General such diploma &c., together with a declaration according to Form B, as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar General a certificate in form of Schedule C to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

FORM B I residing at in the parish of
 do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the Authority) on the day of 19 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace

Declared before me this day of 19 Justice of the Peace (Signed)

DENTISTRY.

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1905, (Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Under Section 1 the General Register Office, Spanish Town is the registry of dental practitioners and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths is the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the keeping of a Register of qualified dental practitioners.

Section 6 enacts that the following persons upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practise of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than three years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and whom the Governor in Privy Council for special cause shown, permits to be registered without examination.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this island, and also any person not qualified to be registered under section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Governor to appoint a Board of Examiners.

9—On receipt of such application the Governor shall appoint three persons, duly registered under this Law, as a Board of Examiners, and the persons so appointed shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the examination.

10—The Candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, is so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

The Board of Examiners consists of three dental practitioners nominated from the list of registered practitioners and appointed by the Governor from time to time.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of Sept 21st 1905, and in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911 and previous issues.

REGISTERED DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill; Aarons, I. H., Montego Bay; Aris, F. L., Kingston; Brown, E. H., Pedro P.O.; Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio; Cassis, Oliver C., Kingston; Clark, E. E., Kingston; Constantine, Eric A., Kingston; Correoso, P. N., Kingston; DaCosta, S. A., Kingston; DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston; Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay; Duhaney, W. S., Kingston; Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town; Forrester, J. L. McD., Green Island; Foster, A. F., Kingston; Fraser, D. W., Port Antonio; Fraser, S. A., Montego Bay; Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar; Fulford, E. R., Old Harbour; Gale, S. E., Montego Bay; Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville; Godfrey, W. D., Kingston; Grinan, A. J., Kingston; Haley-Samuels, H. C. Kingston; Hamilton, A. C., Brown's Town; Harty, Edgar A., Kingston; Henriques, L. T., Mandeville; Hollar, F. G., Cross Roads; Howell, J. C., Kingston; Hunter, C. A., Williamsfield; Hunter, F. W., Kingston; Hilbert, W. N., Port Maria; James, F. D., Black River; Lopez, C. A., Kingston; Lumsden, G. F., Kingston; Machado, G. J., Kingston; Machado, G. R., Kingston; Malabre, H. F., Kingston; McCarthy, J. B., Kingston; McIntosh, A. H. S., Kingston; McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar; McTaggart, R. E., Grand Cayman; Melville, E. C., Kingston; Maitland, S. A., Kingston; Miller, L. A., Mandeville; Morrison, J. M., Kingston; Munro, J. N., Kingston; Nethersole, S. C., Kingston; Penso, E. E., Kingston; Pink, Leo. S., Kingston; Plummer, O. U., Half-way Tree; Pomareda, F. L., Kingston; Raymond, M. T., Port Maria; Richardson, C. W., Kingston; Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios; Smith, C. F., Kingston; Stoddard, G. E., Kingston; Sturridge, M. H. G., Kingston; Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay; Wilson, J. D., Falmouth.

MIDWIFERY.

The Midwifery Law, 1919 (Law 25 of 1919), makes provision for the registration of persons qualified to practise midwifery in Jamaica.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

The following persons may be registered as Midwives:—

- (1) Any person who has before the passing of this Law practised successfully as a midwife for more than three years as shown by a certificate signed by a District Medical Officer.
- (2) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency from a Board appointed, under Section 7 of the Law, partly by the Central Board of Health and partly by the Governor to examine candidates for certificates of competency. Examinations are to be held in January and July in every year.

Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency as a midwife granted by the Examining Board of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital or by any Body or Institution approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Fee for registration under (1) is one shilling (1/-); but registrations thereunder must have been made within twelve months from the first day of January, 1920.* Fee for Registration under (2) is ten shillings and six pence (10/6). Registration under (3) is free.

POLICE.*

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, dating from 1834, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	M. D. Harrel, .. O.B.E.	£800 0 0	29th Jan., '96
Dep. Insp. Genl. ..	Ditto	W. H. F. Sidley, .. B.A. (T.C.D.)	500 0 0	26th Dec., '22
First Class Inspector	St. Elizabeth	J. C. Knollys	450 0 0	1st May, '95
Ditto ..	St. Catherine	M. B. O'Sullivan	450 0 0	6th July, '98
Ditto ..	Clarendon	T. J. Field	450 0 0	23rd Sept., '96
Ditto ..	St. Ann	H. J. Dodd	450 0 0	16th April, '02
Ditto ..	Kingston	O. F. Wright	450 0 0	12th June, '09
Second Class Insp.	St. James	W. P. C. Adam	400 0 0	7th May, '06
Ditto ..	St. Thomas	W. A. Orrett	400 0 0	15th Aug., '13
Ditto (Detective)	Kingston	L. R. O'Hanlon	400 0 0	11th Mar., '14
Ditto ..	St. Mary	W. Magee	400 0 0	4th Sept., '09
Ditto ..	Depôt	J. M. O'Connor	400 0 0	10th Jan., '22
Third Class Inspector	Manchester	G. O'Toole	350 0 0	15th Feb., '15
Ditto ..	St. Andrew	R. C. Waters	350 0 0	2nd May, '19
Ditto ..	Hanover	F. N. Miles	350 0 0	1st Feb., '21
Ditto ..	Westmoreland	W. V. Beaumont	350 0 0	2nd July, '22
Ditto ..	Kingston	H. I. Parker	350 0 0	22nd Mar., '20
Ditto ..	Trelawny	E. G. Orrett	350 0 0	1st Sept., '23
Ditto ..	Portland	T. N. Drake	350 0 0	1st Sept., '24
Sub-Inspector	Kingston	R. T. Michelin	225 0 0	1st April, '24
Ditto ..	"	C. A. Smith	212 10 0	5th Jan., '25
Ditto ..	"	J. H. H. Clark	212 10 0	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	"	J. Murphy	250 0 0	28th April, '22
<i>Administrative & Correspondence Branch, Insp. General's Office.</i>				
Chief Clerk	Head Quarters	G. R. Rickards	475 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Second Class Clerk	"	W. D. Campbell	275 0 0	29th July, '07
Assistant	"	H. R. Hendriks	160 0 0	18th Sept., '22
Stenographer and				
Typist ..	"	Miss E. E. Brown	156 0 0	11th Nov., '18
Ditto ..	"	Miss H. D. Milliner	156 0 0	1st July, '20
<i>Accounting Branch.</i>				
First Class Clk.	"	E. Poule	400 0 0	1st April, '03

* Historical details of the Jamaica Constabulary Force and duties of the Police will be found in previous issues of the Handbook.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Accounting Branch.</i>				
Second Class Clerk	Head Quarters	S. A. O. Martin ..	£275 0 0	13th July, '14
Ditto ..	" ..	G. L. Keeling ..	220 0 0	17th May, '20
Assistant ..	" ..	V. A. Pomier ..	160 0 0	14th Sept., '22
Ditto ..	" ..	H. A. Abrahams..	145 0 0	19th Sept., '23
<i>Statistical Branch.</i>				
Second Class Clerk	" ..	H. J. F. Kerr ..	275 0 0	1st Nov., '00
Assistant	" ..	V. Fitz G. Foster	160 0 0	14th July, '21

Officers receive Motor Car Allowances also Servants Allowances and are provided with partly furnished Quarters, or Allowances in lieu thereof. Sub-Inspectors receive Horse Allowance instead of Motor Car Allowance.

POLICE STATIONS.

Kingston—Sutton Street, Rockfort, Rae Town, Brown's Town, Smith Village, Allman Town, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Land, Franklin Town, Water Police Station.

Port Royal—Water Police Station.

St. Andrew—Halfway Tree, Cross Roads, Matilda Corner, Gordon Town, Stony Hill, Guava Ridge, Lawrence Tavern, Admiral Town.

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, Port Morant, Bath, Golden Grove, Yallahs, Llandewey, Cedar Valley, Trinity Ville.

Portland—Port Antonio, Manchioneal. Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Castle, St. Margaret's Bay, Swift River. Water Police Station.

St. Mary—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Highgate, Oracabessa, Gayle, Castleton, Retreat.

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Moneague, Ocho Rios, Claremont, Cave Valley, Alexandria, Runaway Bay, Dry Harbour.

Trelawny—Falmouth, Stewart Town, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Duncans, Rio Bueno, Deeside.

St. James—Montego Bay, Cambridge, Adelphi, Spring Mount.

Hanover—Lucea, Miles Town, Green Island, Sandy Bay, Kings Vale.

Westmoreland—Sav.-la-Mar, Morgan's Bridge, Little London, Negril, Bluefields, Whithorn, Bethel Town, Water Police Station.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Lacovia, Malvern, New Market, Pedro, Siloah, Water Police Station.

Manchester—Mandeville, Porus, Newport, Asia, Alligator Pond, Christiana, Cottage, Kendal, Williamsfield.

Clarendon—Chapelton, May Pen, Alley, Four Paths, Hayes, Milk River, Frankfield, Croft's Hill, Rock River, Spaldings.

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Guy's Hill, Point Hill, Ewarton, Shady Grove, Riversdale, Port Henderson, Bog Walk, Troja.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS *

The Gross Expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1925, has been £36,349 4 4

The Gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison has been 12,776 8 6

The Gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been £49,125 12 10

Of the St. Catherine District Prison £8,851 8 6

1,157 19 6 10,009 8 0

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £39,116 4s. 10d. The total estimated value of products which yielded no return in money was £7,074 9s. 2d.

* Historical details of the development of the Prisons will be found in previous issues of the Handbook.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prison two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison for the past four years.

	1922. 31st Decr.	1923. 31st. Decr.	1924. 31st Decr.	1925. 31st Decr.
General Penitentiary ..	971	993	1,012	814
St. Catherine District Prison	480	623	656	423
	1,451	1,616	1,668	1,237

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st December, 1925, was 1,442.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.*

BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and bakers. Thirty-five boys and 11 apprentices were employed during the year 1925 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture of the value of £742 3s. 6d.; 20 boys and 1 apprentice were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £268 11s. 11d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 25 boys and 1 apprentice; they made all clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £224 18s. 0d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £155 14s. 8d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation, which in 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, guinea grass, bananas, corn, cocoa, oranges and grape-fruit.

The gross cost per head per annum for the 421 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st December, 1925, was £20 0s. 10d., and the average earnings per child for that period, £12 2s. 0d.

The girls are taught sewing, washing, hat-making, house-cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st December, 1925, the washing of clothes was valued at £527 8s. 7d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £84 17s. 4d.

Children in the Industrial School, Stony Hill, on 31st December, 1921, and to 1st December thereafter for the past four years:

Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Desti- tute.	Total.	Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Desti- tute.	Total.
31st Dec., 1921	348	137	485	31st Dec., 1924	289	152	441
" 1922	286	130	416	" 1925	256	142	398
" 1923	293	127	420				

The respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st December, 1925, were:

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 16 years.	Total.
Industrial School Boys Class A	..	56	159	215
Industrial " Boys " B	15	35	65	115
Industrial " Girls " A	..	11	30	41
Industrial " Girls " B	3	10	14	27
Total	18	112	268	398

* Historical details of the development of the Industrial School, Stony Hill, will be found in the previous issues of the Handbook.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools	Vacant *†	£550 by £50 to £650.	—
First Class Clerk	A. W. Burke	400 0 0	26th Aug., '96
Second Class Clerk	J. Johnston	260 0 0	1st Nov., '14
Assistant	E. G. Hearne	160 0 0	8th Sept., '19
<i>Kingston Male Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	Vacant †	400 0 0	—
Second Class Clerk	S. F. Hearne	275 0 0	5th Jan., '14
Temporary Clerk	O. S. Campbell	100 0 0	1st Nov., '26
Medical Officer	G. S. Escoffery ‡	250 0 0	8th Nov., '26
Dispenser	J. A. Stewart	200 0 0	16th May, '01
Salesman	E. M. MacMillan	180 0 0	18th Nov., '24
Chief Warder	W. H. Cox †	247 0 0	11th Jan., '26
Principal Warder	C. T. Phillips †	225 0 0	24th Mar., '97
Ditto	H. A. D. Noad †	225 0 0	31st May, '10
Ditto	R. K. Bird †	225 0 0	1st June, '20
Ditto	J. F. Horner	200 0 0	6th Oct., '26
Overseer of Works	A. G. McCatty (actg.)	300 0 0	16th Aug., '23
<i>General Store and Kingston Male Prison Store.</i>			
Chief Warder Storekeeper	C. F. Vickers † (actg.)	225 0 0	12th Nov., '26
Assistant Storekeeper	F. V. Sale	150 0 0	1st May, '24
Temporary Clerk	L. A. Wilson	100 0 0	20th April, '23
<i>Kingston Female Prison.</i>			
Matron	E. M. Mason †	200 0 0	14th Dec., '25
<i>Spanish Town Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	A. F. Gear †	400 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Chief Warder	R. B. Parkinson	245 0 0	23rd Dec., '13
	on probation		
Principal Warder	G. A. Anderson	225 0 0	2nd Sept., '96
Ditto	T. E. Rippin †	225 0 0	2nd May, '21
Ditto	J. Coughlin †	200 0 0	1st June, '13
Medical Officer	H. H. Blair ¶	200 0 0	1st July, '22
Dispenser	W. C. Campbell	180 0 0	18th Oct., '20
<i>Boys & Girls Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	J. J. G. Mair †	400 0 0	3rd July, '12
Asst. Superintendent	C. H. Dent †	275 0 0	15th Feb., '13
Medical Officer	R. H. Davidson		
Dispenser	G. P. Myers †	120 0 0	Oct. 15th '26
Matron	Miss A. Cameron †	98 0 0	1st July, '25

* Allowance of £75 per annum is made in lieu of Travelling Expenses.

† Free Residence, fuel, light, water and Medical Attendance.

‡ Allowance of £25 per annum is made in lieu of Travelling Expenses.

¶ District Medical Officer.

EDUCATION. *

Office : 116 East Street, Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Education ..	P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A. ..	950	0	0	11th July, 1900
Asst. Director of Education ..	G. H. Deerr, M.A. ..	600	0	0	23th Aug., '02
Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools ..	W. H. Mitchell, M.A. ..	500	0	0	July, '01
Examiner ..	H. Hughes, M.A. ..	425	0	0	1st Aug., '25
Senior Inspector of Schools ..	E. V. Lockett, B.A. ..	500	0	0	1st Sept., '03
Ditto ..	Vacant	—	—	—	—
Ditto ..	do	—	—	—	—
Inspector of Schools ..	W. J. Mornan ..	450	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto ..	C. D. Neilson ..	450	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto ..	A. A. Kennedy, B.A. ..	450	0	0	1st July, '14
Ditto ..	C. W. Howard, B.A. ..	450	0	0	18th April, '21
Ditto ..	S. A. Schleifer ..	450	0	0	1st April, '22
Ditto ..	C. McL. Morales, B.A. ..	450	0	0	10th Aug., '22
Ditto ..	F. Ogle, B.Sc. ..	400	0	0	1st Jan., '27
Assistant Inspector of Schools ..	A. Chambers ..	300	0	0	12th June, '20
Ditto ..	K. N. Phillips ..	300	0	0	15th June, '20
Ditto ..	E. A. Tomlinson ..	300	0	0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto ..	R. H. Kerr ..	300	0	0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto ..	G. M. Bygrave ..	300	0	0	22nd Aug., '20
Ditto ..	C. H. Williams ..	300	0	0	1st March, '21
Ditto ..	J. J. Simpson ..	300	0	0	11th April, '21
Ditto ..	M. A. Graham ..	300	0	0	11th April, '21
Ditto ..	A. L. Neita ..	300	0	0	1st May, '21
Chief Clerk ..	W. A. Logan ..	500	0	0	1st Mar., '96
First Class Clerk ..	B. T. Josephs ..	375	0	0	1st July, '05
Second Class Clerk ..	M. V. Hearne ..	275	0	0	1st May, '12
Ditto ..	A. D. Soutar ..	275	0	0	3rd Aug., '15
Ditto ..	L. M. Kirkpatrick ..	275	0	0	25th Oct., '15
Ditto ..	E. A. Hewett ..	240	0	0	3rd May, '21
Assistant ..	A. L. Noad ..	160	0	0	5th July, '20
Ditto ..	N. A. Hussey ..	115	0	0	5th Jan., '25
Typist & Stenographer ..	Miss F. E. Davis ..	156	0	0	1st Oct., '13
Ditto ..	Miss G. Sullivan ..	115	0	0	24th Sept., '25
Ditto (Clerical Assist.) ..	R. J. McIntosh ..	100	0	0	14th Jan., '23

REGISTRATION.

THE offices of Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of the Records have been amalgamated and are located in Spanish Town.

General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878. During the years 1844 to 1855 there was a voluntary system of registration of births and deaths under the Acts 7 Victoria chapter 54 and 8 Victoria chapter 47. These Acts were repealed in 1855 by the Act 18 Victoria chapter 29 as the voluntary system of registration was found to be ineffectual.

* For general information on Education see Part VIII.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were, previous to 1st April, 1878, recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been registered throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

The present system of registration of marriages came into operation in 1880. There are in the registry records of marriages by ministers of the Church of England beginning in 1666, and by ministers of other denominations beginning in 1840.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail; 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place; 3. A person present at the birth; or 4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's District. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant

certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral of religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica, (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905).

I.—Publication of Banns.—In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.—In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of five pounds; the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public notice at the Office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.—In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's Office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's License.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.—By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrates Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrates Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license, together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a marriage Officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements

made by them in their marriage notice are to the best of his knowledge and belief in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any marriage License, the person issuing it must secure that such license be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the license.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the license or certificate of publication the license or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

Registration, Certified copies, &c.—Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	..	£0	1	0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months	..	0	10	0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months	..	0	2	0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	..	0	2	0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth:—				
Within 12 months of registry of birth	..	0	1	0
After do. do.	..	0	10	0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	..	0	2	6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration to Registrar	..	0	0	3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	..	0	5	0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	..	0	1	0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	..	0	2	6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	..	0	1	0
For receiving an objection payable by the party making the objection	..	0	2	6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	..	0	2	6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	..	0	1	0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	..	0	2	6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage.	..	0	10	0

To the Registrar General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	..	9	1	9
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	..	0	2	6

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	..	5	0	0
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DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Kingston—Kingston; Port Royal.

St. Andrew.—Half-way Tree; Gordon Town, Content Gap, Gordon Town P.O.; Mount Charles; Mavis Bank P.O.; Temple Hall; Stony Hill P.O.; Cold Spring, Newcastle P.O.; Dallas Castle, Dallas P.O.; Bull Bay; Stony Hill; Lawrence Tavern; Woodford, Cross Roads; St. James, Mount James P.O.; Brandon Hill, Castleton, P.O.; Galloway, Bull Bay P.O.; Cavaliers, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Salisbury Plain, Above Rocks P.O.; Red Hills.

St. Thomas.—Morant Bay; Bath; Golden Grove; Yallahs; Woburn Lawn, Hagley Gap P.O.; Trinity Ville; Abbey, Llandewey P.O.; Port Morant, Blue Mtn. Valley, Seaford P.O.

Portland—Port Antonio; Manchioneal; Priestman's River; Buff Bay; Hope Bay; Moore Town; Claverty Cottage, Skibo P.O.; Silver Hill and Birnam Wood, Spring Hill P.O.; Fairfield, Balcaress P.O.; St. Margaret's Bay; Fairy Hill; Swift River.

St. Mary.—Annotto Bay; Port Maria; Richmond; Retreat; Chesterfield, Castleton P.O.; Gayle; Enfield; Mount Regale; Carron Hall; Mount Angus, Pembroke Hall P.O.; Oracabessa; Lenna, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Clonmel; Castleton; Islington; Woodside, P.T. Grove P.O.; Scott's Hall, Castleton P.O.; Hampstead; Guys Hill.

St. Ann.—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town; Ocho Rios; Moneague; Dry Harbour; Alexandria; Pedro; Guy's Hill; Little Kent, Bamboo, P.O.; Gibraltar; Claremont; Cave Valley, Yankee, Coleyville P.O.; Sturge Town, Stepney, Alexandria P.O.; Mount Moriah; Borobridge P.O.; Watt Town; Runaway Bay; Keith; Bensonton.

Trelawny.—Falmouth; Stewart Town; Rio Bueno; Ulster Spring; Clarke's Town; Bunkers Hill, Deeside P.O.; Deeside; Duncans; Bellevue, Clarks Town P.O.; Salt Marsh, Falmouth P.O.; Bounty Hall, Hampden P.O.; Waldensia, Sherwood Content P.O.; Low River, Coleyville P.O.; Wait-a-bit, Albert Town P.O.; Albert Town; Sawyers Market, Jackson Town P.O.; Troy.

St. James.—Montego Bay; Adelphi; Little River; Montpelier, Anchovy P.O.; Springfield, Point P.O.; Salter's Hill, Latium P.O.; Mount Horeb, Cambridge P.O.; Cambridge; Orange Hill, Ginger Hill P.O.; Maldon, Point P.O.; Mocho, Elderslie P.O.

Hanover.—Lucea; Sandy Bay; Green Island; Riverside; Ramble, Chester Castle, Mount Hannah, Cascade P.O.; Brownsville, Cascade P.O.; Church Hill, Green Island P.O.; Hopewell; Gurney's Mount, Hopewell P.O.

Westmoreland.—Savanna-la-Mar; Grange Hill, Bluefields; King's White House P.O.; St. Paul's, Little London P.O.; Petersfield; Seaford Town, Lamb's River P.O.; St. Peter's, Sav-la-Mar P.O.; Bethel Town; Sheffield, Negril P.O.; Bigwoods Newmarket P.O.; Darlison; Porter's Mountain, Ramble P.O.; Town Head, Grange Hill P.O.; Sutcliffe Mount, Petersfield P.O.; Friendship, Sav-la-Mar P.O.

St. Elizabeth.—Black River; Cambridge, Fyffes Pen P.O.; Cheltenham, Giddy Hall P.O.; Shaws, Middle Quarters P.O.; Lacovia; Siloah; Balacava; Santa Cruz; Southfield; Pedro Plains; Newell, Mountainside P.O.; Williamsfield, Mountainside P.O.; Malvern; Mountainside; Lititz, Watson's Hill P.O.; Mulgrave, Ipswich P.O.; Newmarket; Springfield; Retirement, Magotty P.O.; Parottee, Black River P.O.; Pepper; Ginger Hill; Myersville; Brae's River; Portsea, Southfield P.O.

Manchester.—Mandeville; Porus; May Hill, Spur Tree P.O.; Mile Gully; New Port; Asia, Pratlville P.O.; Shooter's Hill, Walderston P.O.; Devon; Alligator Pond, Watson's Hill; New Broughton, Cross Keys P.O.; Maidstone; Victoria Town, Keynsham, Balacava P.O.; Christiana; Davyton, Williamsfield P.O.; Harry Watch; Old England; Coleyville; Harmons, Porus P.O.; Comfort Hall.

Clarendon.—May Pen; Four Paths; Chapelton; Milk River; The Alley; Rock River; Grantham, St. Jago, Toll Gate P.O.; Hayes; Bull Head, Colonel's Ridge P.O.; Rosewell, Old Harbour P.O.; Portland, The Alley P.O.; Alston, Christiana P.O.; Croft's, Croft's Hill P.O.; Thompson Town; Mears, Frankfield P.O.; Enon Town, Boroughbridge P.O.; Spaldings; Mocho; Clarendon Park, Porus P.O.; Mason's River, Kellets P.O.

St. Catherine.—Spanish Town; Old Harbour; Linstead; Ewarton; St. Faith's, Glengoffe P.O.; Worthy Park, Lluidas Vale P.O.; Pear Tree Grove; The Rectory, Old Harbour P.O.; Guanaboa Vale; Point Hill; Barton's, Marley Hill, Brown's Hall P.O.; Harewood, Riversdale P.O.; Highgate, Spanish Town P.O.; Allman Hill, Above Rocks P.O.; Bellas Gate, Rentcome, Harker's Hall P.O.; Seafield, Carron Hall P.O.; Bermaddy, Linstead P.O.; Redwood; Mount Herman, Riversdale P.O.; Buxton Town, Linstead P.O.; McCook, Spanish Town P.O.; Bog Walk, Guys Hill; Troja.

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars—J. N. Russell, *Kingston P.O.*; John H. Wilson, *Half way Tree P.O.*; H. Levy, *Morant Bay*; J. Donaldson, *Port Antonio P.O.*; J. F. Rickards, *Spanish Town P.O.*; D. H. Jackson, *Port Maria P.O.*; H. N. Pullar, *St. Ann's Bay P.O.*; E. W. Monaghan, *May Pen P.O.*; G. A. Bonitto, *Mandeville P.O.*; F. Braganza Bowen, *Black River P.O.*; Henry A. Tate, *Savanna-la-Mar P.O.*; H. Brown, *Montego Bay P.O.*; D. L. Ogilvie, *Falmouth P.O.*; F. St. John Hill, *Lucea*.

TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same. Rules made thereunder will be found in the Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette of 13th March, 1913.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) the name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not, except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Special provision is made as to the registration of trade marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of trade marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertised and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books under Law 2 of 1887. Under this Law three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General by the printer at the General Register Office, Spanish Town, together with a memorandum of the particulars of the book. A form of the memorandum may be obtained at the General Register Office.

COPYRIGHTS.

The local laws as to Copyrights were repealed in 1913. An Imperial Act on the subject is now in force in the colony. No registration is required.

The owner of any unpublished original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is entitled to copyright therein if at the date of the making thereof the Author was a British Subject or resident in Jamaica, or in some other place in His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. The owner of a published work is entitled to Copyright therein if the work was first published in Jamaica or in some other place on His Majesty's Dominions as before mentioned. Copyright extends throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	A. R. Soares	£ s. d. 600 0 0	1st Feb., '91
First Class Clerk	S. L. Thompson	375 0 0	1st May, '02
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Carnegie	220 0 0	29th April '20
Assistant	G. G. Fleming	160 0 0	1st June, '21
Ditto	Miss E. M. Sanguinetti	160 0 0	17th Sept., '17
Ditto	J. L. Grant	145 0 0	30th April, '23
Ditto	H. B. Sherlock	145 0 0	11th Decr., '22
Ditto	Miss I. H. deB. Holtz	115 0 0	8th May, '22
Steno Typist	Miss S. M. Bryant	156 0 0	23rd June, '21

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary."

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27 and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette. The Island Record Office is under Law 16 of 1918 (the Registration of Business Names Law, 1918) the office for the registration of firms and persons under that Law and under Law 37 of 1919 the office for the registration of Trade Unions and under both Laws the Deputy Keeper of the Records is the Registrar.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting. No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words)	£0	1	6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or			
per hour	0	5	0
" crop accounts	0	2	0
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's			
Act, 1865	0	2	0
" Letters Patent	1	10	0
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record			
Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	0	1	6
For each docket of land for Collector General	0	1	6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including			
stamp) except crop accounts, which are 2s. more..	0	2	3
" search per hour	0	1	0
" additional hour after four hours during the same day	0	0	6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search	0	2	0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office,			
the receipt being lost	0	1	0
For the production of any record in court, not including travelling expenses	0	2	0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	0	0	4
For recording "with expedition" any deed or instrument (in addition to the			
ordinary fees for recording)	0	10	0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies			
established by law	0	1	0
" certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit			
Building Society (exclusive of Stamp Duty)	0	5	0

K

For every certificate under the Building Societies Laws (exclusive of stamp duty)	£0 2 6
On a statement of particulars required by Section 4 of the Registration of Business Names Law, Law 16 of 1918, which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration	0 5 0
On any Statement of Particulars required by the Schedule to the Law when such particulars are not furnished with the Statement of Particulars required by Section 4 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration	0 2 6
On a Statement of any change within the meaning of Section 7 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of the registration of such statement	0 2 6
By any person inspecting under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law the documents filed by the Registrar, for each inspection	0 0 6
On the application of any person requiring under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law a certificate of registration of any firm, individual or corporation, or a certified copy of or extract from any registered Statement:	
For certificate of registration	0 2 0
For certified copy or extract for each 100 words	0 1 0
By any person appealing to the Governor from a decision of the Registrar	1 0 0
For registering Trade Union, (Law 37 of 1919)	1 0 0
" " alteration in rules	0 10 0
" inspection of documents	0 2 6

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	Draws sal. as Chief Justice	
Deputy Keeper of the Records	A. R. Soares	Draws sal. as Regr.-Genl.	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk	O. A. Lyon	£260 0 0	4th Jan., '15
Second Class Clerk	J. F. Rickards	260 0 0	20th Nov., '11
Assistant	Miss M. I. Russell	160 0 0	21st Jan., '22
Search Room Clerk	C. M. Hinchcliffe	160 0 0	Dec., '90

OFFICE OF TITLES,

Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October, 1889. It provides for voluntary registration with a contribution towards an Assurance Fund of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on the value of the land registered. The Schedule of fees payable appears in Law 19 of 1922.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	C. E. Mellish	£600 0 0	1st Feb., '92
First Class Clerk	S. G. Sanguinetti	400 0 0	1st Jan., 1900
Second Class Clerk	James M. Richardson	275 0 0	24th Apr., '11
Assistant	W. R. Cooke	145 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Assistant	L. A. Smart	100 0 0	1st Apr., '26
Assistant	Vacant	100 0 0	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. T. Thompson	156 0 0	1st Dec., '21
Referees	{ J. H. Allwood, O.B.E. H. M. Radcliffe, K.C. }	Fees	

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

(Office : Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Public Garden, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath, King's House and Kingston, the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place in Manchester, the Government Fibre Plantation at Lititz, and the plant nurseries at Bath in St. Thomas, and Belle Plain in Clarendon. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture. For general information on Agriculture see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist <i>Head Office.</i>	H. H. Cousins, M.A., (Oxon.)	1,000	0	0*	14th Nov., 1900
Chief Clerk	G. D. Goode, DP. AG.	500	0	0†	9th Mar., '03
Second Class Clerk	W. E. Watson	260	0	0	1st Aug., '16
Accountant	N. B. Donaldson	250	0	0	1st Dec., '24
Assistant	R. A. White	160	0	0	14th Dec. '21
Typist and Stenographer	Miss D. E. Golding	156	0	0	1st June, '22
Ditto	Miss I. R. Mein	123	0	0	8th June, '22
Temporary Clerk	J. McIntosh	78	0	0	3rd Nov., '26
<i>Public Gardens.</i>					
Supt. Pub. Gardens and Plant Breeder	M. S. Goodman	400	0	0*	11th March, '20
Horticulturist	E. Downes	350	0	0*	8th Nov., '20
Assistant	Miss E. Marson	160	0	0	1st Aug., '18
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>					
Microbiologist	F. E. V. Smith, B.Sc.,	600	0	0†	—
Entomologist	C. C. Gowdey, B.Sc.,	750	0	0†	19th Dec., '08
<i>F.E.S.</i>					
Deputy Island Chemist	W. L. Barnett, M.A., B.Sc.	700	0	0†	14th Nov., '22
<i>F.I.C.</i>					
Asst. to Dep. Island Chemist	E. N. Richards, F.I.C.	375	0	0	16th Nov., '19
Technical Assistant	H. B. Cole	145	0	0	21st Aug., '22
Clerk and Storekeeper	V. A. Nelson	160	0	0	6th Jan., '18
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>					
Head Master Farm School	R. S. Martinez, DP. AG.	350	0	0†	1st Jan., '06
Assistant Master	A. F. Thelwell	250	0	0†	24th April, '16
Ditto	L. A. Powell	250	0	0†	1st Aug., '21
Farm Superintendent	R. S. Martinez, DP., AG.	50	0	0	—
Farm Foreman	T. P. Lecky	115	0	0†	1st Aug., '25
Veterinary Surgeon	S. Lockett, V.M.D.	750	0	0	14th Feb. '23
Foreman, Hope Estate	F. Martin	120	0	0†	1st Nov., '25
Supt. Grove Place, Stud Farm	Vacant	300	0	0	—
Stock Manager, Grove Place, Stud Farm	E. U. Lewis	208	0	0*	1st May, '14
Supt. of Agriculture	P. W. Murray	500	0	0†	16th Nov., '04
Travelling Instructor	W. Cradwick	450	0	0†	23rd Oct., '88
Travelling Instructor	J. Briscoe	250	0	0†	7th Oct., '99
Supervising Insp. of Pt. Diseases	J. B. Sutherland	350	0	0†	1st April, '13

* With furnished residence and travelling expenses. † With furnished house

‡ With travelling expenses. § With fees and private practice.

|| With board and furnished quarters.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	H. G. Coote ..	£250 0 0†	5th Aug., '13
Ditto ..	E. M. Brown ..	250 0 0†	1st Jan., '22
Ditto ..	N. R. McHardy ..	230 0 0†	15th May, '22
Ditto ..	A. T. Wilmot ..	210 0 0†	15th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	N. A. Wainwright ..	210 0 0†	19th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	W. S. Wittingham ..	190 0 0†	5th Jan., '25
Ditto ..	I. L. Dowden ..	150 0 0†	8th June, '25
(Temporary)	R. Glen Campbell ..	150 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	L. A. Russell ..	150 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	E. M. Carey ..	150 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	G. G. Macfarlane ..	150 0 0†	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	F. F. Graham ..	150 0 0†	19th July, '26
Ditto ..	H. C. Bowen ..	150 0 0†	17th Aug., '26
—	N. E. C. Thompson ..	—	—
—	S. O. Coy ..	—	—
—	W. C. Castello ..	—	—
—	M. St. C. Allen ..	—	—

* With furnished residence. † With travelling expenses. ‡ With board & furnished quarters.

SCALE OF FEES FOR ANALYSES.

Payable into the Public Treasury.

	£	s.	d.
Acid for Electrolytes, Specific Gravity and impurities, from 10/6 to	1	1	0
Agricultural Limes, Water, Carbon dioxide, and Calcium Oxide ..	0	10	6
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of	0	7	0
Ashes of Plants, complete analysis	1	11	6
“ Potash and Phos., Acid only	0	14	0
Barks and Tannin materials	1	1	0
Bay Rums and Liquid Perfumes, from 10/6 to ..	1	1	0
Butter, including report on quality and purity ..	1	1	0
Cane Juices, Sucrose only (10 or more half price) ..	0	4	0
“ complete analysis (10 or more half price) ..	0	10	6
Coals, Ash, Moisture, Volatile matter and Fixed Carbon ..	1	1	0
Condensed Milks, sweetened and unsweetened, complete analysis ..	1	1	0
“ Fat only	0	10	6
Essential Oils, examination and report as to purity ..	0	10	6
Feeding Stuffs, Oil Cakes, Meals, Fodder, &c., complete analysis ..	1	1	0
Fertilisers, any single constituent	0	7	0
“ Mixed, from 21/ to	1	11	6
“ Bat Guanos	0	14	0
Fuel Oils, Flash Point only	0	7	0
“ Specific Gravity and Flash Point	0	10	6
“ Specific Gravity or Baume only	0	4	0
“ Specific Gravity, Flash Point and Fractional Distillation ..	1	1	0
“ Complete Analysis, Gums, Dextrin	2	2	0
“ Polarisation only	0	4	0
Kerosine, Gasoline and Turpentine, Specific Gravity and Flash Point ..	0	10	6
Kerosine, Gasoline and Turpentine; Specific Gravity, Flash Point and Fractional Distillation	1	1	0
Medicines, from	1	1	0
Milks, including report on quality and purity ..	0	10	6
“ Fat only	0	4	0
Miscellaneous; Animal Viscera, Foods, etc.; from 10/6 to ..	2	2	0
Molasses; complete analysis	10	6	
Polarisation Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Ores and Minerals; per constituent or factor determined ..	0	10	6
Rums, Strength, Acidity, Ethers	0	10	6
Aldehydes, Higher Alcohols, Obscuration and Lovib and Tintometer Colour, complete	1	1	0

Soils (a) Mechanical Analysis	£1 1 0
" (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash Humus, Lime, and Lime requirements	1 1 0
" (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos., Acid and Potash, extra	1 1 0
" Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b), (c)	2 12 6
" Analysis, Lime requirements only	0 5 0
Sugars: Polariscope Test (10 or more, half price)	0 4 0
" Moisture and Ash, extra	0 5 0
Waters: Analysis and general report on fitness for domestic purposes	1 1 0
" Complete Mineral Analysis for special purposes	5 5 0
" Hardness only	0 4 0
" Poisonous Metals only	0 4 0
" Salt in	0 5 0

IMMIGRATION.

Office in Port Royal Street.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 36,584 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1916, of whom 14,193 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 12,827 men, women and children have returned, taking bills to the amount of £144,180.

In accordance with a decision of the Government of India emigration to the Colonies of labourers under indenture has now ceased.

The last shipment of immigrants arrived in 1916 and will not have completed their contract of ten years residence in the colony (five of which are under indenture) until the year 1926. Under Law 13 of 1903 these immigrants are entitled to claim a free or assisted return within two years after the date at which it becomes due and claimable.

Under the same law an Indian immigrant may not leave the island, except for the purpose of returning to India, unless he shall first satisfy the Protector of Immigrants that he possesses independent and sufficient means of subsistence.

The estimated East Indian population on 31st December, 1925, was 17,822.

Immigration Advisory Committee. A. W. Farquharson; J. H. Scarlett.

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FROM 1921.*

Year.	No. of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Immigrants who received the Colonization Bounty.†	No. of Immigrants who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Govt. Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1921	Nil	0.87	..	575	0.70	£18,811 16 1
1922	Nil	2.99	..	Nil	1.99	..
1923	Nil	3.00	..	676	2.00	9,687 0 0
1924	Nil	3.00	..	442	2.00	3,723 17 0
1925	Nil	3.03	..	Nil	2.02	..
1926	Nil	3.00	..	684	2.00	..

* See earlier issues for figures from 1885. † Bounty stopped since 1889.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants (acting)	F. N. Isaacs	£ 175 0 0	1st June, '90
(Asst.) Clerk and Interpreter ..	P. J. Arms	115 0 0	13th Sept., '23
Typist and Stenographer ..	Mrs. A. Smith	156 0 0	1st Nov., '23

† With travelling allowance on the official scale.

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius. Address c/o Protector of Emigrants, 26 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879. The whole of the Legislative Council and Departmental printing is done by this department as well as a large amount of work for the Parochial Boards and other public bodies. The Government Printing Office also imports and supplies the stationery for all public departments and is the depot for the wholesale and retail sale of Government publications.

The Office is situated at 79 Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine room, Composing room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Stationery Store and offices. The staff numbers 86.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	.. F. S. Passingham	.. £500 to £600	13th Feb., '14
Deputy Superintendent	.. W. J. Papps	.. £300 to £400	7th Nov., '10
General Foreman	.. H. C. Escoffery	.. £160 to £275	18th Nov., '10
Storekeeper	.. H. A. Taylor	.. £160 to £275	27th Dec., '11
Assistant Storekeeper	.. C. L. Campbell	.. £100 to £160	11th May, '12
Assistant (Accounts)	.. F. A. L. Laing	.. £100 to £160	1st Mar., '26

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief, is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board established by this Law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the Law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interests and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision, gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective, to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect, to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated, to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate, and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered, by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand, and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The total number of paupers on the 31st December, 1925, was 8,060.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 1.9, and lowest in the parish of St. Mary, viz., 0.5, while the average for the island was 0.8.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision for the year ended 31st December, 1925, was £4,183, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the estimated population, 914,632, the out-door poor, 6,596, the in-door poor, 1,484 making a total of 8,060. The total cost of the relief of the poor in 1925, was £88,910.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., *Chairman*.

Hon. J. H. Levy, M.B.E., *Chairman Parochial Board St. Ann.*

Hon. B. M. Wilson, *Superintending Medical Officer*.

Louis A. Crooks, M.B., C.M., *Edin.*

Hon. C. G. H. Davis, *Auditor General*.

Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., *Edin.*

Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E..

Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O., *Director of Public Works*.

Major E. T. Dixon, O.B.E.

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs, £400, 1st June, 1890.

PASSPORT AND PERMIT BRANCH.

50 Orange Street, Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Passport and Permit Officer ..	J. W. Sheridan ..	250 0 0	2nd July, '92
Assistant ..	M. L. Johns ..	160 0 0	1st July, '20
Clerical Assistant ..	N. M. Walker ..	78 0 0	18 Aug., '92
do ..	J. Alexander ..	78 0 0	11th July, '82
do ..	I. C. Fraser ..	78 0 0	16th Oct., '86
do ..	I. W. Levy ..	78 0 0	11th Aug., '00

For Rules governing the issue of Passports see page 506.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

The first Income Tax Law (No 24 of 1919) introduced into this Island, received the assent of the Governor on 20th June, 1919.

The introduction of an Income Tax into Jamaica marked a definite turning point in its fiscal system, and the Governor aptly described the new impost as a "very great financial engine."

Under this Law—subject to certain specified exemptions—all persons (including corporate bodies) in receipt of incomes in excess of £100 for the preceding year, were brought within the purview of the tax. Duty on such incomes is imposed on a graduated scale commencing with 2½d. in the £1 up to the first £400 of income (less relief in respect of the first £100 thereof), increasing by progressive stages of ¼d., 1d., 2d. and 3d., on various ranges of income above £400, and culminating in a rate of 2/- in the £1 on every pound of income beyond £10,000.

On the arrival from England, on 26th November, 1919, of Mr. C. H. Rickman, a retired Special Commissioner of Income Tax, as an expert in Income Tax matters—"to advise and assist the Colonial Government in connection with the introduction of an Income "Tax," steps were taken to put the new enactment into active operation.

The Income Tax Law, 1919, came into operation on the 1st January, 1920, and by 5th February, the Assessment Committee, which under Section 16 (1) of the Law was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor, was finally constituted.

The "Rules" came into operation on 1st April.

Under Section 45 of the Law which authorises the appointment of persons to assist persons to make out the Returns required by this Law, the Governor duly appointed as such the Collectors in each Parish or Place, as being best suited for that duty.

Return Forms—The total number of the above supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service for the year of assessment 1925, was approximately 16,070; 440 further forms were issued from this Office and 2,780 forms were issued to Public Departments. In all 19,290 Return forms.

It has since been recognised that the smaller class of cultivators in this Island do not keep proper—*if any*—Accounts, and hence find it difficult to enter their actual profits in the Return Form in general use. To meet this condition, the use of a simpler form applicable to those persons whose incomes are mainly derived from the cultivation of land—the total value of which does not exceed £400 on the Valuation Roll—has been prepared, approved, and brought into use.

Rules—Section 26 of the Income Tax Law 24-1919—as amended by Section 10 of the Income Tax Amendment Law 39-1920—enacts that Income Tax payable on official salaries and wages may be deducted therefrom. The Governor in Privy Council on 15th June, 1920, approved of Rules giving effect to the above provision.

Section 24 (3) of the Income Tax Law, 24-1919, provides that the Chief Justice may—with the concurrence of the Puisne Judge—make Rules Governing Appeals. The necessary "Rules of Court" were accordingly made on 28th April, 1920.

Appeals—Under Section 23 (1) of the existing Law, when once a person has been charged to Income Tax by the Assessment Committee, no alteration or adjustment, however trivial and even if agreed as between the parties involved, can be dealt with other than by way of a formal Appeal to a Judge in Chambers being lodged by the person disputing the assessment or any part thereof.

The total number of appeals listed in the year ended 31st March, 1926, was 299 of which in 238 cases the amount of the reduction, etc., had been agreed in this Department prior to the hearing of the appeals. Of the balance 33 cases were unheard on the 31st March, 1926, while in 21 cases the assessments as made were confirmed by the Court. 6 of the remaining 7 cases were decided in favour of the Appellants; these, however, included cases of assessments made in the absence of particulars being reduced by the Court. In the other case the assessment as made was increased by the Court.

Meetings of the Assessment Committee.—The Assessment Committee met on twenty-two occasions during the financial year under review, for—*inter alia*—the purposes referred to in Section 21 of the Income Tax Law, No. 24-1919, viz., (a) to consider the Returns rendered—after their exhaustive examination, etc., in this Department, and "to assess the amount of Income Tax payable by every person liable thereto," and (b) in cases where no Returns have been rendered "to determine according to the best of their judgment "the amount of the income of the person liable and to assess him accordingly."

Progress of Work.—For the year of Assessment, 1925, the number of persons on whom assessments were made by the Assessment Committee up to 31st March, 1926, was 12,555 (including Public Officials, etc.)

Legislation.—Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (39-1920) passed 31st July, 1920, extended exemption from duty to the incomes of Parochial Boards, the Kingston General Commissioners, and any Government Institutions, also to the pay and allowances of members of His Majesty's Regular Forces on the Active List, wounds and disability pensions, and war gratuities.

No provision was made in the original Law for repayment of duty except (under Section 13) in the case of incomes "doubly assessed." This omission was remedied in the Amendment Law.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (50-1920) passed 29th November, 1920, laid down the precise basis on which the Returns of the assessable incomes of Life and other Insurance Companies should be rendered.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1921 (21-1921) passed on the 2nd September, 1921, contained several important provisions, the principal being the repeal at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Section 39 of the original law, which dealt with "Double Income Tax within the Empire." By such repeal a large amount of duty has been automatically added to the Jamaica Income Tax Revenue entirely at the expense of the Home Government, the total aggregate duty payable by persons assessed to Income Tax both in this Island and the United Kingdom remaining unaltered.

Relieving Sections permitting the trading, etc., losses of one year to be carried forward and set against the profits of the three following years, and a deduction in respect of "Obsolescence" in cases where Plant and Machinery is replaced by that of an improved type were also included, as well as the addition of a Section repeal Section 27 of the original law by which Interest was charged on Income Tax in arrear.

An Inter-departmental Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in January, 1922, to consider and report on questions relating to the Income Tax Laws in the Colonies and Protectorates, and if possible to prepare a Model Income Tax Ordinance for the general use of Colonial Governments.

Such an Ordinance was prepared. The report of the Committee so appointed together with the Model Ordinance was published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 22nd February, 1924. Fresh legislation has not yet been passed along the lines of the Model Ordinance.

The actual net duty collected during the year to 31st March, 1926, was £85,837 1s. 10d. of which £83,901 10s. 8d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £1,935 11s. 2d. deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc., as against the net duty collected to 31st March, 1925, viz., £87,608 1s. 5d. of which £85,711 16s. 4d. was paid to the local Collectors and £1,896 5s. 1d. deducted departmentally.

The following statistics relating to the year of Assessment ended 31st December, 1925, based on the incomes of the preceding year ended 31st December, 1924, will be of interest:—

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1925.

Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), assessed by the Assessment Committee, (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance, and Wife and Children's relief, (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge under the various ranges of income in the scale in Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 24 of 1919, after adjusting to date any reliefs on appeal, and other reliefs given since the Assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

Ranges of Income.	Gross Incomes Assessed.		Allowances in respect of:—								Observations.		
	Amount. 2	No. 3	Wear and Tear.		Wife's Relief.		Children's Relief.		Life Insurance.				
			Amount 4	No. 5	Amt. 6	No. 7	Amt. 8	No. 9	Amt. 10	No. 11			
1													
Not exceeding	£150		£ 526,108	4,081	£ 52	3	£ 31,520	1,576	£ 23,350	2,335	£ 4,126	409	
"	400		1,487,657	6,308	920	23	51,060	2,553	53,730	5,373	25,887	1,510	
"	500		295,759	645	640	9	5,980	299	4,620	462	7,688	265	
"	750		413,095	678	761	13	..	..	..	..	11,764	287	
"	1,000		264,282	306	1,616	18	..	..	..	..	8,022	146	
"	1,500		261,595	214	3,777	29	..	..	..	..	7,308	100	
"	2,000		163,864	95	1,367	16	..	..	..	..	4,736	48	
"	5,000		394,434	134	11,550	37	..	..	..	..	9,704	59	
"	8,000		87,015	14	4,090	10	..	..	..	..	1,456	7	
"	10,000		60,573	7	3,779	5	..	..	..	..	1,830	5	
"	15,000		79,605	7	7,202	4	..	..	..	..	57	1	
"	20,000		80,254	5	8,728	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	20,000		271,226	7	8,052	6	..	..	..	..	114	2	
Exceeding													
Grand Total	..		4,385,467	12,501	52,534	176	88,560	4,428	81,700	8,170	82,762	2,839	

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1924.
Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Incomes of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), &c., continued.

Ranges of Income.	Total Allowances.		Net Assessments.		Net Assessments wholly discharged by the allowance of the 1st £100 of Income under Section (8) 1A of Law 24 of 1919.		Net taxable Income charged to Duty.		Observations.
	Amt. 12	No. 13	Amt. 14	No. 15	Amt. 16	No. 17	Amount. 18	No. 19	
1	£		£		£		£	(20)	
Not exceeding	£150	1,854	467,060	4,081	105,438	1,208	361,622	2,873	These are a sub-division of the Range (b) of Sec. 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law of 1919.
"	400	3,161	1,356,060	6,308	24,445	257	1,331,615	6,051	
"	500	377	276,831	645	..	..	276,831	645
"	750	290	400,570	678	..	..	400,570	678
"	1,000	152	254,574	306	100	1	254,474	305	
"	1,500	112	250,510	214	..	..	250,510	214
"	2,000	55	157,761	95	..	..	157,761	95
"	5,000	81	373,180	134	..	..	373,180	134
"	8,000	13	81,469	14	..	..	81,469	14
"	10,000	7	54,964	7	..	..	54,964	7
"	15,000	5	72,346	7	..	..	72,346	7
"	20,000	3	71,526	5	..	..	71,526	5
Exceeding	20,000	6	263,060	7	..	..	263,060	7
Grand Total	..	6,116	4,079,911	12,501	129,983	1,416	3,949,928	11,035	These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (k) in the above section

These are a sub-division of the Range (b) of Sec. 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law of 1919.

These follow Ranges (c) to (j) inclusive in the above section.

These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (k) in the above section

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

H. M. RADCLIFFE, K.C., Assistant to the Attorney General, *Chairman*.

HON. T. L. ROXBURGH, C.M.G.

W. E. A. PIGOU, *Secretary*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Chairman Assessment Committee	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C.	.. ..	1st Sept., '93
Member do	Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.	Fees	—
Inspector of Income Tax	E. S. Murray	£500 (by £50 to £600)	1st April, '97
Chief Clerk	W. E. A. Pigou (b)	£400 (by £25 to £500)	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	E. S. Hendriks	£300 (by £25 to £400)	1st April, '10
Ditto	S. M. Ffrench	£300 (by £25 to £400)	1st April, '12
Second Class Clerk	G. H. Scott	£160 (by £20 to £275)	1st Jan., '10
Ditto	G. P. Stephenson	£160 (by £20 to £275)	9th Oct., '20
Ditto	P. F. Francis	£160 (by £20 to £275)	11th Nov., '18
Ditto	E. H. Evans	£160 (by £20 to £275)	1st April, '20
Assistant	Miss I. D. Fletcher	£100 (by £15 to £160)	13th May, '25
Typist	Miss H. C. Bayley	£78 (by £15 to £156)	21st July, '24

(b) Mr. Pigou is also Secretary to the Assessment Committee without salary.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

East Street.

THE General Library is open daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. Upstairs are the Members Room, the West India Reference Library, and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes, and in 1830 the Jamaica Society had taken steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. In 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members, (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1908 to twelve) their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum, to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art, to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £2,804. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site, of re-inforced bricks and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel, was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange Street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East Street, the new Institute being opened on the 6th January 1912.

LIBRARY.—The books, newspapers, manuscripts and maps on Jamaica and books on the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 25,675 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

In the General Library.—West India, 476; Theology and Philosophy, 920; History, 2,252; Biography, 1,891; Travel, 1,033; Law, Politics and Sociology, 666; Education, 454; Art, 784; Science and Natural History, 1,987; Poetry and the Drama, 695; Linguistics and Philology, 99; Prose Fiction, 4,131; Miscellaneous, 1,219; Dictionaries, etc., 811; Reports of Societies, 1,113; Juvenile, 619; with a total of 19,150.

In the West India Reference Library.—Jamaica Books and pamphlets, 2,569; Jamaica Newspapers, 614; West Indies (excluding Jamaica) 3,075; West Africa, 267; with a total of 6,525.

MUSEUM.—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are repre-

sented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of native Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Mollusca abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Cœlenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans are represented, but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the valuable Vendryes collection of the Land and Fresh water Shells of Jamaica. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Collections of the economic woods of the island, cut and polished, serve for purposes of reference, and there is a collection of water-colour drawings of Jamaica plants and birds.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

The objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants, include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape all carefully finished, and some highly polished, others wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, beads and ashes. The relics from caves, consist of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics, include an iron cage gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

In the ground is a small Vivarium containing pelicans, various doves, iguanas, lizards, mongoose, conies, turtle and land turtle.

HISTORY GALLERY—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island (to the number of 364 of which 263 are exhibited on the walls); paintings and engravings, including a series of Jamaica scenery in oils by Lady Barkley, (to the number of 244, of which 110 are exhibited) Pine's oil painting of "Rodney on board the Formidable," two water-colour drawings by Pocock and a series of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over De-Grasse and the subsequent fate of some of the fleet, and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art, as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a Shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799, and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. A carved tortoise shell comb and case of the year 1671, is the earliest known specimen of Art workmanship made in Jamaica.

In the Vestibule downstairs is a small War Memorial Collection : upstairs is a portion of the frieze from the West Indies Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art, or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of two guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions.

Members of the Kingston Athenæum, the St. Ann Athenæum, the Wolmer's Old Boys Association, the Wolmer's Old Girls Association, the Technical and Continuation School Kingston, the Stony Hill Branch of the Agricultural Society, the Spaldings Literary and Social Club, the St. Thomas Subscription Library, the Frankfield Shakespearean Club, the Claremont Social Club, the Liguanea Agricultural Society, the Titchfield Girl's Club, Young Men's Christian Association, Mico Old Student's Association, Montego Bay Self Help Home, the Jamtoco Library, the Rialto Club, the Vere Readers Club, the East Queen Street Baptist Literary Society, the Bluefield Progressive Society, the St. James Subscription Library, the Young Peoples Social Club, Spanish Town, Port Maria Young Men's Club, Browns Town Young Men's Literary and Debating Society, Zorn Literary and Social Club, Annotto Bay Social and Literary Club, Lucea Parish Church Guild of Fellowship, have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for Juveniles between the ages of 14 and 17 who support their application with a suitable guarantee.

Subscribing Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half fees.

Books are sent free by post to and from the Institute. Subscribers to the Library deposit £1 and pay, for three months, two shillings, for the right to borrow two books and one magazine. In February, 1927, there were 10 honorary members, 32 complimentary members, 21 corresponding members, 10 Life Members, 731 subscribing members and 1,421 free members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 2,225 with 20 subscribers to the Library and 458 Juvenile borrowers in the Free Lending Department, making a grand total of 2,703.

BRANCHES—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent at a charge of £1 5s. per 100 volumes per annum to local societies, at Montego Bay (2), Wolmer's Girls School, Wolmer's Boys School, the St. Thomas Subscription Library, the Stony Hill Branch of the Agricultural Society, Diocesan High School, Brown's Town, Westwood High School, Trelawny Literary Club, Vere Readers' Club, St. James Subscription Library Bath Corporation in addition to boxes sent to affiliated societies.

TEACHERS LIBRARY—Twenty-six sets of 25 books each, 650 volumes in all, form the nucleus of a Teachers Library, the works in which are in circulation amongst Elementary School Teachers Associations—at Frankfield, Port Antonio, St. George's, East Portland, Chapelton, Falmouth, Upper Trelawny, Mountainside, Blue Mountain Valley, South Eastern St. Thomas, North West St. Catherine, Dry Harbour Mountains, Cave Valley, Central St. Mary, Western St. Mary, Glengoffe, Linstead, Montego Bay, N. W. Manchester and N. St. Elizabeth.

LECTURES—Various Lectures are given from time to time at the Institute.

Some of the publications of the Institute are: "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The Economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "Mineral Resources of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1913); "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica," by C. A. Matley, D.Sc. (1923); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Phillippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); "A List of the Birds of Jamaica," by O. Bangs and F. Kennard (1920); "A Classified List of the Books in the General Library of the Institute" (1923); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis," "Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900), *Bibliographia Jamaicensis* (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); "Bibliography of the West Indies excluding Jamaica," 1909; "Biographical Annals of Jamaica," 1904; "Jamaica Place Names," (1909); "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica," (1911); "Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery" (1914); "Historic Jamaica," (1915); "Jamaica in 1924"; "Jamaica's Part in the great War," 1924, all by the Secretary; and "Jamaica under the Spaniards" (1919) by the Secretary and Mr. J. L. Pietersz.

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art.

ARTS AND CRAFTS—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to

numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and since 1902, these competitions have been held from time to time.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute during the year 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices, and from 1904 to 1918 the Secretary of the Institute was Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee. In 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, the Examinations of which Board are held in the island yearly.

Premiums are given in connection with the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions and the Music Examinations of the Associated Board.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893; Buffalo, 1901; Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian), 1905. The Institute is represented on the Permanent Exhibitions Committee by Mr. H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G., and the Secretary, who was one of the two Commissioners for Jamaica at the British Empire Exhibition, 1924.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:—*Nominated by the Governor*—Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A., R. M. Murray, M.A., Miss K. J. Howson, B.A.

Nominated by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council—

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Hon. J. H. Philipps, M.L.C., Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C., Hon. G. C. Nash, M.L.C.

Elected by Members of the Institute—R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., Herbert G. deLisser, C.M.G., Chairman, N. B. Livingston, Vice-Chairman, J. L. Pietersz.

Secretary and Librarian.—Frank Cundall, F.S.A., F.R.HIST. S.; *Assistant Librarian*—Miss H. W. Morris; *Clerical Assistant*—Miss C. L. Dias; *Accountant and Library Superintendent*—Miss A. M. Duncker; *Library Assistants*—Miss M. Magnan, Miss V. Nash; *Museum Superintendent*—Miss H. A. Wood.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to alter the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council and dated the 11th day of May, 1905, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men who shall be known as "Assistants" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. An Assistant will be paid salary at the rate of £100 per annum for the first year and will be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant serves shall certify) an increase of £15 to his annual salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of £15 per annum until the salary of such Assistant reach £160 per annum.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Public Service as an Assistant who is under 16 or over 25 years of age. Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. An Assistant shall be liable to have his services dispensed with at a month's notice which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In the case of misconduct, he shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, an Assistant may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, nor not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. He may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

6. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

7. In addition to Assistants, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary Officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

8. The following are the Rules for the selection of "Assistants."

I. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

II. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either

- (a) a Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) the Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) a Member of the Legislative Council,

and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is in the opinion of the person certifying a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service in Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

III. Candidates may make their applications at any time and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of approved candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary if at any time during the year for which their names have been entered they cease to be candidates for appointment. The list will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

IV. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules I and II the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants are to be selected, such list to be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

V. When an Assistantship becomes vacant the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

VI. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) As permanent members, the Colonial Secretary (Chairman) and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor, to whom shall be added on each occasion as a temporary member,
- (b) The Head of Department in which there is the vacancy—or, if he is already on the Committee, some other person.

For the purposes of this last provision the Attorney General shall be regarded as the Head of the Office of the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

VII. The permanent Selection Committee shall at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

- (a) his educational record,
- (b) his general fitness,
- (c) any previous service he may have in a Government Department or in outside employment, and
- (d) any reports they may choose to call for, *e.g.*, from the Head Master of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate

and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test the educational qualifications of candidates by special examination.

VIII. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

IX. No candidate will be appointed until he has passed a satisfactory Medical Examination by the Senior or two other Medical Officers of the Public Hospital, Kingston, or two District Medical Officers.

RULES FOR ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

1. Subject to the exigencies of the work of the Department concerned, and, having regard to the ratio of the number of the women to the number of the men already employed in the same Department, the Governor may, in his discretion, appoint women who possess

the qualifications required by these Rules, to positions such as Assistants, Clerks, Typists, or Stenographers.

2. Candidates may make their applications at any time, and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of Approved Candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary, if, any time during the year for which their names have been entered, they cease to be candidates for appointment. The List will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates, who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

3. No woman shall be admitted to any office in the Public Service who is under 16 or over 25 years of age: Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him doing so.

4. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The Certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

5. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either:—

- (a) The Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) The Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) A Member of the Legislative Council and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica; and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying, of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

6. In addition to the foregoing qualifications, candidates will be required to be proficient in Typing and Stenography.

7. The salary to be paid to any woman so appointed, shall be such as may be provided by the Legislative Council for the particular office to which she may be appointed, or as may be approved by the Governor.

8. A person appointed to any such office shall be on the non-pensionable establishment, and shall be liable to have her services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time by the Head of the Department with the approval of the Governor, but will be eligible for such Compassionate Allowance as may be prescribed in any Law. In the case of misconduct she shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

9. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, such persons may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, or not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. They may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

10. Candidates for filling such posts shall be selected by a permanent Public Service Selection Committee, the same as or similar to the Public Service Selection Committee, as provided for in the Rules for Admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica approved on the 4th January, 1911, to be appointed by the Governor.

11. The permanent Selection Committee shall, at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

- (a) her educational record,
- (b) her general fitness.
- (c) any previous service she may have in a Government Department or in other employment, and
- (d) any reports they may choose to call for, *e.g.*, from the Head Master or Head

Mistress of the candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate, and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test by special examination the educational qualifications of candidates.

12. The Governor will usually appoint candidates so recommended; but it shall be open to His Excellency, for any cause which may to him seem fit, to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

12a. No candidate will be appointed until she has passed a satisfactory medical

examination by the Senior or two other Medical Officers of the Public Hospital, Kingston, or by two District Medical Officers.

13. Women who have served in any of the aforementioned positions in the Public Service, shall be entitled to be considered for promotion to the permanent establishment as 2nd Class Clerks, and, after having served as such as 1st Class Clerks, in the various departments of the service; but shall have no prescribed claim to appointment to those posts. Each case will be considered on its merits, and will be determined by the Governor on the advice of the Head of the Department concerned.

14. Any woman appointed as a 2nd Class Clerk will be entitled to the same leave and other privileges and to the same salary as a man would have been entitled to if appointed to such office.

15. Women shall be entitled to retire at the age of 55 without being certified as medically unfit, and shall be liable to be compulsory retired at the age of 60.

16. Married women shall not be eligible for any appointment contemplated by these Rules, unless in the opinion of the Governor, there exists exceptional circumstances.

17. If a woman marries while in the service, she shall be liable to be called on to vacate her office without having any claim to pension, compassionate allowance or gratuity.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Persons in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the local orders on the subject:

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petition addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions. His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures.—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9 to 4		Constabulary	From 9 to 4	
Supreme Court (a)	" 9 to 4		Prisons	" 9 to 4	
Collector General's Office	" 9 to 4		Registration	" 9 to 4	
Customs (b)	" 9 to 4		Treasury (c)	" 9 to 4	
Stamp Office (c)	" 9 to 4		Audit Office	" 9 to 4	
Post Office	" 8 to 4		Savings Bank (c)	" 9 to 4	
Island Telegraphs	" 7 to 5		Immigration	" 9 to 4	
Public Works	" 9 to 4		Record Office	" 9 to 4	
Island Medical Office	" 9 to 4		Resident Magistrate's		
Education	" 9 to 4		Courts	" 9 to 4	
Institute of Jamaica (d)	" 9 to 4		Office of Titles (e)	" 9 to 4	
(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.					
(b.) " " 10 " 3 "					
(c.) " " 10 " 3 "			except on Saturdays.		
(d.) Library " 9 " 9 "					
(e.) Open to public from 10 " 3 "			on Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.		

PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS, 1927.

New Year's Day, Saturday	Jan. 1	Monday	..	Aug. 1
Ash Wednesday ..	March 2	King Edward's Day, Wedn'sday	Nov. 9	
Good Friday ..	April 15	Christmas Day, Sunday ..	Dec. 25	
Easter Monday ..	April 18	Monday	..	Dec. 26
Empire Day, Tuesday ..	May 24	Tuesday	..	Dec. 27
King's Birthday, Friday	June 3			

If New Year's Day or King Edward's Day falls on a Sunday, the public holiday is kept the day following. If Christmas Day falls on a Sunday the 26th and 27th are holidays. If Empire Day, the 1st of August or the King's Birthday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the holiday is kept on the following Monday.

PUBLIC HALF HOLIDAYS.

By the Shop Assistants Law (23 of 1912) which affects Kingston, Cross Roads and Half-way Tree and has been applied to most towns of the Island, the hours of opening and closing and the weekly half-holiday vary with the towns as follows:—

Kingston—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for second class retailers on Saturday.

St. Andrew—1 mile from the Police Station at Cross Roads and 1 mile from the Police Station at Half-way Tree; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday for second class retailers.

Portland—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers, and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for 2nd class retailers on Saturday.

St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Falmouth—6 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Lucea—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Savanna-la-Mar—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday.

Black River—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Mandeville—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Spanish Town—7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday; 7.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday.

Linstead—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Saturday.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.*

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica, for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the Law. Another Pension Law, 26 of 1892 was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service Pensions now granted. Law 4 of 1910, "Police Pension and Reward Fund Law" provides for payment from Public Revenue of pensions to sub-officers and constables of the Police Force. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons. In March 1912, the Legislative Council resolved that pensions should be granted to Teachers in Government Elementary Schools. Law 22 of 1912 provides for payment of pensions and gratuities to Railway Employees. Law 29 of 1924 provides for Pensions and Gratuities to Teachers of Secondary Schools.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
3. The Chief Justice.
4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
5. Members of the Privy Council.
6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
8. Puisne Judges.
9. Custodes of Parishes, when within their respective Parishes.†
10. Members of the Legislative Council.
11. Custodes of Parishes outside their respective Parishes.
12. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
13. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
14. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
15. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
16. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of the Legislative Council).
17. The Director of Education (not being Member of Legislative Council).
18. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of the Legislative Council).

*Lists of Pensioners and Widows and Orphans are given in the Government Blue Book.

† When within their respective parishes, Custodes have precedence immediately after Puisne Judges.

PART VI.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(*Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.*)

THE Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica as it now exists was constituted by the Judicature Law, 1879. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and now exercises the jurisdiction, power and authority formerly possessed by the Supreme Court of Judicature, the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy, the Circuit Courts or any of the Judges or those Courts or the Governor as Chancellor or Ordinary acting in any Judicial capacity and all ministerial powers, duties and authorities incident to any part of such jurisdiction, power and authority.

The Supreme Court now consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

In case of an appeal from the judgment of one of these Judges, such Judge does not sit in the Full Court on the hearing of the appeal but his place is taken by the Judge of the Kingston Court who while sitting rank after the junior member of the Court.

The Full Court holds a Session in Kingston three times a year, but a special sitting of the Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Chief Justice	.. Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett-Lennard, Kt.	2,000	0	0	—
Puisne Judge	.. H. I. C. Brown, B.A., .. K.C.	1,200	0	0	30th April, '06
Puisne Judge	.. Adrian John Clark, .. LL.B.	1,200	0	0	—
Registrar and Librarian	.. L. I. deMontagnac ..	700	0	0	1st May, '21
Chief Clerk	.. Reginald Seaton ..	450	0	0	1st Feb., '92
Second Class Clerk	.. C. O. Segre ..	275	0	0	1st April, '09
Assistant	.. V. E. Roberts ..	100	0	0	9th June, '25
Usher	.. John McC. Reeves ..	160	0	0	1st August, '06
	Personal Allowance	40	0	0	
Typist	.. Miss Alys Sanguinetti ..	78	0	0	1st Jan. '26

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Attorney General	.. F. C. Wells Durrant, .. K.C., M.A.	1,500	0	0	Sept., '09
Asst. to the Attorney General	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C., (a)	500	0	0	1st Nov., '24 and private practice.
Crown Solicitor	.. G. Harvey Clark ..	1,200	0	0	2nd Nov., '03
Clerk to the Attorney General.	.. O. E. Tomlinson ..	400	0	0	13th Aug., '07

(a) Also Referee of Titles.

THE BAR.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Retired from practice or holding Government appointments and precluded from practice marked *.

Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907, marked †.

Left the Island, marked ‡.

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica.
Beard, C. Halman ..	Inner Temple, 21st June, '82	24th April, 1921
Branch, Sir E. St. John, K.C., B.A., B.C.L., Durham ‡	Gray's Inn, May, 1892	11th November, 1909
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.*	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899	6th April, 1896
Browne, Cecil Hamilton, B.A. ..	Inner Temple, 26th Jan., 1925	14th September, 1925
Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 9th May, '06	21st August, 1907
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab. ..	Inner Temple, Nov., 1890	December, 1890
Chenalloy, Edmund Hubert ..	Gray's Inn, 28th April, 1920	14th September, 1925
Carberry, John Edward D. ..	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1925	12th March, 1925
Cox, E. F. H. ..	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1907	2nd May, 1910
Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C. † ..	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873	24th October, 1907
DeMontagnac, Louis Ivan* ..	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1914	15th February, 1917
Durrant, F. C. Wells, K.C., M.A.*	Middle Temple, 17th November, 1886	October, 1921
Evans, Ernest ‡ ..	Lincoln's Inn, 8th June, 1910	1st October, 1925
Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C. †	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897	9th August, 1907
Humphryes, Travers ‡ ..	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1889	30th December, 1901
Josephs, Hector Archibald, K.C., B.A. LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond. ‡	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896	25th November, 1896
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B. ..	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910	14th June, 1910
Levy, Leslie Charles, LL.B. Cantab.*	Gray's Inn	27th June, 1910
Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cantab ‡	Inner Temple 9th May, 1900	7th May, 1907
Manley, Norman Washington, B.A., B.C.L.	Gray's Inn, 20th April, 1921	30th August, 1922
McGregor, Colin Malcolm* ..	Middle Temple, 10th May, '22	13th December, 1922
Mosse, Jonathan Cardie, B.A., LL.B. ‡	Middle Temple, 25th January, 1923	15th March, 1923
Oldfield, Josiah, M.A., D.C.L. ‡ ..	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, '92	2nd December, 1920
Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cantab. ‡	Inner Temple, 18th November 1901	2nd August, 1907
Radcliffe, Henry Milne, K.C. ..	Middle Temple, June, 1909	18th Oct., 1909
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford*	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	1st September, 1902
Ryan, Hugh Kaye, M.A., LL.M. ‡ ..	Inner Temple, 17th May, '05	26th November, 1922
Rennie, Alfred Baillie, LL.B. ..	Gray's Inn, 10th May, 1922	2nd June, 1921
Reid, John Alan Lincoln ‡ ..	Middle Temple, 8th June, 1921	November, 1921
* Sanders, Gerald Stanley ‡ ..	Middle Temple, 23rd April, 1902	19th March, 1914

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica.
Stern, Philip, K.C. ..	1869 ..	— 1870
Sisnett, Herbert K. McD.† ..	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894 ..	21st March, 1898
Smith, James A. G., <i>cert. of honour</i> , K.C. ..	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910 ..	30th Sept., 1910
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall K.C.† ..	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880 ..	16th August, 1907
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., <i>Can-tab.</i>	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892 ..	29th November, 1892
Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., <i>Cam-bridge</i> , K.C.†	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879 ..	2nd August, 1907

SOLICITORS.

* The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice, are marked*.

† Those who are no longer resident in the Island are marked by†.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Ashenheim, Leslie Erle, B.A. ..	4th March, 1925 ..	Kingston
Ashenheim, Neville Noel, B.A. ..	15th February, 1926 ..	Kingston
Aris, Julius A. ..	16th August, 1922 ..	Kingston
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian ..	10th December, 1918 ..	Port Antonio
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel ..	9th February, 1891 ..	Chapelton
Aguilar, A. W. O. ..	25th June, 1906 ..	Sav-la-Mar
Alberga, Louis P. (Alberga & Hart)	26th April, 1921 ..	Kingston
Alexander, H. V. (Livingston & Alexander)	20th February, 1911 ..	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber (Allwood & Dickenson)	4th December, 1890 ..	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896 ..	Kingston
Baquie, Robert, Cyril ..	2nd March, 1891 ..	Mandeville
Baquie, M. M. ..	17th July, 1903 ..	Spanish Town
Bell, C. T. ..	9th October, 1882 ..	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A. ..	9th April, 1890 ..	Montego Bay
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907 ..	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900 ..	Kingston
Brandon, K. R.* ..	26th April, 1917 ..	Kingston
Brown, G. Philpott (Brown & Thomson)	14th August, 1896 ..	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W. ..	21st January 1898 ..	Kingston
Burrow, J. D. ..	4th March, 1914 ..	Kingston
Brandon, A. E. LL.B. ..	9th May, 1924 ..	Kingston
Bailey, A. J. (Coke & Bailey)	20th Sept., 1924 ..	Mandeville
Bolton, Harold Warner ..	15th February, 1926 ..	Kingston
Calder, C. M. ..	1st August, 1881 ..	Sav-la-Mar
Campbell, Geo. A. ..	10th February, 1905 ..	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	4th February, 1902 ..	Kingston
Cargill, S. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	16th December, 1892 ..	Kingston
Clarke, E. C. ..	27th February, 1902 ..	Chapelton
Clark, G. Harvey* ..	17th September, 1897 ..	Mandeville
Clark, W. P. ..	18th December, 1886 ..	Kingston
Clarke, E. V. ..	22nd December, 1921 ..	Kingston
Coke, Wm. Henry (Coke & Bailey)	6th September, 1900 ..	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J. ..	1st July, 1902 ..	Montego Bay

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Corinaldi, A. J.	17th December, 1880 ..	Kingston
Cox, Arthur J.*	8th March, 1922 ..	Spanish Town
Cox, H. M.	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Calame, Cyprian Chevallier (Fraser & Calame)	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H.	31st March, 1894 ..	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884 ..	Port Antonio
Davis, W. E.	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Dayes, Harold W. W. (Dayes & Dayes)	13th August, 1891 ..	Kingston
DeCordova, O'Connor†	8th March, 1888 ..	Kingston
Dunn, H. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	13th June, 1904 ..	Kingston
Dickenson, J. A. (Allwood & Dickenson)	29th March, 1910 ..	Brown's Town
Delfosse, Oswald Keith	23rd April, 1918 ..	Kingston
DeSouza, Solomon Moss Ansell	16th September, 1919 ..	Kingston
Duff, C. Stuart	8th March, 1922 ..	Kingston
Delaphena, E. S. †	1st June, 1891 ..	Kingston
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894 ..	Falmouth
Evans, E. R. Dudley	31st July, 1925 ..	Kingston
Farquharson, Arthur W.	22nd February, 1884 ..	Kingston
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888 ..	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. R.*	27th January, 1898 ..	Christiana
Fitz-Ritson, D. A.	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Footo, Arnold	22nd September, 1914 ..	Black River
Fletcher, Stanley Fitzallan	23rd April, 1918 ..	Spanish Town
Fraser, Noel Joslyn (Fraser & Calame)	27th March, 1923 ..	Kingston
George, A. C. (George & Vendryes)	12th July, 1906 ..	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883 ..	Port Maria
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878 ..	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889 ..	Mandeville
Gunter, J. E.	21st August, 1896 ..	Kingston
Grossett, Fred. V.	9th April, 1922 ..	Port Antonio
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902 ..	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875 ..	St. Ann's Bay
Holmes, R. C.	2nd July, 1906 ..	Montego Bay
Hart, Clinton (Alberga & Hart)	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
Hendry, D.	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Jaquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885 ..	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann	14th June, 1892 ..	Sav-la-Mar
King, Mervin T.	10th July, 1915 ..	Black River
Kingdon, A. V.	30th December, 1885 ..	Kingston
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Nunes)	20th February, 1911 ..	Kingston
Leach, J. V.	14th June, 1881 ..	Spanish Town
Levy, A. I. T.	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1897 ..	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander)	26th June, 1906 ..	Kingston
Lyons, Trevor (Robinson & Lyons)	9th March, 1915 ..	Richmond
Lindo, Arthur Septimus DaSilva	27th March, 1923 ..	St. Ann's Bay
Levy, Eric Adrian	16th February, 1926 ..	Montego Bay
McGregor, J. M.	19th July, 1897 ..	Mandeville
Motta, D. D.	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
McLaughlin, Raynor H.*	26th April, 1921 ..	Richmond
McMillan, T. R.	26th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
McMillan, T. R., Jnr.	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901 ..	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)†	9th June, 1887 ..	London

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Morais, E. L. F.	11th August, 1879	London
Moorice, F. H.	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Morrison, Wm. (Morrison & Morrison)	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Morrison, C. S. (Morrison & Morrison)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence	10th May, 1909	Kingston
Murray, Arthur E. (Murray & Tucker)	18th February, 1902	Brown's Town
Myers, A. deC.	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Motta, A. E.	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Murray, D. A. G.	4th March, 1925	Montego Bay
Nash, John S.	21st July, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Nunes, R. K. (Lake & Nunes)	29th March, 1920	Kingston
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Nation, B. C. O'Brien, B.A.	9th May, 1924	Montego Bay
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald*	14th October, 1889	Kingston
Ogilvie, Percy C.*	16th March, 1907	Porus
Orrett, W. H.	11th October 1881	Kingston
Oppenheim, Percy Guy	16th September, 1919	Kingston
Pixley, Aubrey Dodd	16th February, 1926	Montego Bay
Philips, F.†	20th June, 1901	..
Rickards, H. E.	3rd April, 1925	Morant Bay
Reid, William O.*	13th October, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Rerrie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892	Kingston
Robinson, K. Aubrey (Robinson & Lyons)	13th June, 1904	Richmond
Sandford, Charles Clifford	18th Oct., 1924	Kingston
Samuel, O. L. (Samuel & Samuel)	25th April, 1917	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Samuel & Samuel)†	13th June, 1878	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel)	18th January, 1906	Kingston
Sanguinetti, J. F. B.	7th September, 1921	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm.*	21st July, 1911	St. Ann's Bay
Scott, H. W. R.	28th January, 1904	Port Maria
Scott, Sydney L.*	16th September, 1920	Kingston
Sharp, Thomas Hicks	26th April, 1917	Christiana
Simpson, Aston H. L.	18th July, 1907	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L. (Simpson & Thomson)	21st July, 1898	Kingston
Southby, T. G.*	8th January, 1906	May Pen
Stern, Philip	30th August, 1872	Kingston
Stone, L. J. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	16th February, 1899	Kingston
Symonds, Henry S. P.†	15th May, 1914	Kingston
Silvera, Dervent Victor	1st March, 1920	Morant Bay
Scott, L. A., (Vendryes & Scott)	4th March, 1925	Port Antonio
Tucker, H. D. (Murray & Tucker)	9th May, 1924	Brown's Town
Thomson, Arthur A. F. (Brown & Thomson)	2nd September, 1913	Montego Bay
Tenquee, George Shui Tai	28th July, 1922	Kingston
Thomson, A. O.*	5th September, 1923	Kingston
Tomlinson W. J.	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London	19th July, 1897	—
Vendryes, C. H. (Vendryes & Scott)	9th April, 1903	Port Antonio
Vendryes, Bernard Louis (George & Vendryes)	27th March, 1923	Kingston
Wesleygammon, C. B.	6th March, 1913	Sav.-la-Mar
Williams, R. Gordon	7th September, 1921	Mandeville
Wood, S. Malcolm†	7th September, 1921	Kingston

Rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure (including scales of fees and evidence) in respect of proceedings under the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923.)

Under the powers conferred upon the Chief Justice of Jamaica by the Judicature Law 1879, the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and all other powers enabling in that behalf, and with the concurrence of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica, I do hereby order and direct as follows:—

1. Any application under section 2 (1) of the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) for leave to have a judgment obtained in a superior court in the United Kingdom or in a superior court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Law extends registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made *ex parte* or by summons to a judge. If the application is made *ex parte* the judge to whom it is made may direct a summons to be issued.

2. The application shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts exhibiting the judgment or a verified or certified or otherwise duly authenticated copy thereof and stating that to the best of the information and belief of the deponent the judgment creditor is entitled to enforce the judgment and the judgment does not fall within any of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law a judgment cannot properly be ordered to, be registered. The affidavit must also, so far as the deponent can, give the full name title, trade or business and the usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively.

3. The affidavit and the summons (if any) shall be entitled:

"In the Matter of the Reciprocal enforcement of judgments and Awards Law, 1923
.....(describing the court) and.....
In the Matter of a judgment of the.....obtained in.....
.....(describing the cause or matter) and dated the.....day of.....
.....19...."

4. The summons (if any) for leave to register shall be an originating summons and (unless otherwise ordered by a judge) shall be served in the same manner as a writ of summons is required to be served. The Judgment debtor shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto.

5. Any order giving leave to register shall be drawn up by or on behalf of the judgment creditor and when the order is made on a summons the order shall be served on the judgment debtor but where the order is made on an *ex parte* application service of the order on the judgment debtor shall be required.

6. The order giving leave to register the judgment shall state the time within which the judgment debtor is to be entitled to apply to set aside the registration. Such time where the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, within the jurisdiction of the Court shall ordinarily be fourteen days and when the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, out of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be such time as the Court may fix.

7. The register of judgments ordered to be registered under the Law shall be kept in the Office of the Court by or under the direction of the Registrar. The judgment shall be registered therein in accordance with the order giving leave to register it.

8. The register shall be arranged in alphabetical order in the surname of the judgment debtor and there shall be entered in the register the date of the order for registration and of the registration, the name, title, trade or business and usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment debtor and judgment creditor and the amount for which the judgment is signed and any special directions in the order for registration as to such registration and or execution thereon and the particulars of any execution issued thereon.

9. Notice in writing of the registration of the judgment must be served on the judgment debtor within a reasonable time after such registration. Such notice shall (in the absence of an order by the judge as to the mode of service thereof) be served on the judgment debtor by personal service (with power to order substituted service or service out of the jurisdiction or both) as in the case of a writ of summons, but the judge may at any stage of the proceedings authorise or direct some other mode of service and if he does so the service shall be effected in accordance with such authority or direction.

10. The notice of registration shall contain full particulars of the judgment registered and of the order for such registration and shall state the name and address of the judgment creditor or of his solicitor or agent on whom and at which service of any summons issued by the judgment debtor may be served. The notice shall state that the defendant is entitled, if he has grounds for doing so, to apply to set aside the registration and shall

also state the number of days for applying to set aside the registration limited by the order giving leave to register.

11. The party serving the notice shall, within three days at most after such service; endorse on the notice or a copy or duplicate thereof the day of the month and the week of the service thereof, otherwise the judgment creditor shall not be at liberty to issue execution on the judgment; and every affidavit of service of such notice shall mention the day on which such endorsement was made. This rule shall apply to substituted as well as other service. The three days limited by this rule may under special circumstances be extended by order of a judge.

12. The judgment debtor may at any time within the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on him of the notice of the registration of the judgment apply by summons to a judge to set aside the registration or to suspend execution on the judgment and the judge on such application if satisfied that the case comes within one of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law no judgment can be ordered to be registered or that it is not just or convenient that the judgment should be enforced in Jamaica or for other sufficient reason may order that the registration be set aside or execution on the judgment suspended either unconditionally or on such terms as he thinks fit, and either altogether or until such time as he shall direct: Provided that the judge may allow the application to be made at any time after the expiration of the time herein mentioned.

13. The summons referred to in rule 12 shall be an ordinary summons intituled in the same manner as the affidavit referred to in rule 3.

14. No execution shall issue on a judgment registered under the Law until after the expiration of the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on the judgment debtor of notice of the registration thereof. Provided that the judge who makes the order for such registration or a judge at Chambers, may at any time order that execution shall be suspended for a longer time.

15. Any party desirous of issuing execution on a judgment registered under the Law must produce to the Registrar an affidavit of the service of the notice of registration.

16. A writ of execution on a judgment registered under the Law may be thus varied:— Instead of "which said sum of money and interest were lately before us in our said Court, etc.," insert "which said sum of money and interest were lately in (describing the court in which judgment was obtained)" etc., and which judgment has been duly registered in our Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica pursuant to the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923, (No. 1923.)

17. Any application under section 3 of the Law for a certified copy of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made ex parte to a judge of the said Court on an affidavit made by the judgment creditor or his solicitor giving the particulars of the judgment and showing that the judgment debtor is resident in the United Kingdom or some (stating what) part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom to which the Law has been extended and stating to the best of his information and belief the title, trade, business or occupation of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively and their respective usual or last known places of abode or business.

18. The certified copy of the judgment shall be an office copy and shall be sealed with the seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and shall be certified by the Registrar as follows:—

"I certify that the above copy judgment is a true copy of a judgment obtained
"in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and this copy is issued in accord-
"ance with section 3 of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law,
"1923 (No. 16 of 1923)."

(Signed).....

Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature
of Jamaica.

19. In this order the expression "the Law" means the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and the definitions contained in section 5 (1) of the Law shall apply:

20. The fees set out in the Schedule to these Rules shall be payable in respect of the registration of judgments under the Law.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

	s.	d.
On Affidavit in support of Application	10	0
Any other Affidavit	5	0
On issuing Summons for leave to register	10	0
Any other Summons	5	0
On the Order for Registration	10	0
On issuing execution	(The same fee as on a judgment of the Supreme Court)	
On a certified Copy Judgment	10	0
Other fees the same as those payable in proceedings in the Supreme Court.		

ANTHONY DEFREITAS,
Chief Justice (Acting.)

We concur—

H. I. C. BROWN, P.J.
R. T. ORPEN, Actg. P.J.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 24th day of July, 1923.

L. PROBYN, Governor.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 28 of 1924.

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens exceeding 100 acres, merchants, general factors, wholesale dealers, bankers, and professional persons .. £0 7 6 to £0 10 6

CLASS II.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens, not exceeding 100 acres, overseers, or book-keepers of estates, or pens, tradesmen, (including first class retailers) commission agents, auctioneers, accountants, interpreters 0 5 0 to 0 7 0

CLASS III.

Clerks, small shopkeepers, skilled workmen, tailors, journeymen, district constables 0 2 0 to 0 4 0
Servants, labourers and the like 0 1 0 to 0 2 0

CLASS IV.

Registered Medical Practitioners—

- (a) for giving evidence in one case, per day .. — 1 1 0
- (b) for giving evidence in two or more cases in one day on behalf of the Crown:
 - (1) for the first case 1 1 0
 - (2) for each subsequent case 0 10 6
- (c) (1) for examining a body without dissection and making the required report 1 1 0
 - (2) for the same services as in (1) after exhumation 2 2 0
 - (3) for examining and dissecting a body and making the required report .. — 2 2 0
 - (4) for the same services as in (3) after exhumation — 5 5 0

N.B.—The minimum amount specified in this Schedule is to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than one shilling and sixpence per mile one way. Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

SITTINGS FOR 1927.

FULL COURT.

Sittings of the Full Court will be held, commencing on the following dates:—

17th January, 21st March, 16th May, 18th July, 19th September, 21st November.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Home Circuit.—Kingston—3rd January; 2nd May; 26th September.

Western Circuit.—Spanish Town—2nd February; 1st June; 5th October. May Pen—7th February; 6th June; 10th October. Mandeville—10th February; 9th June; 13th October. Black River—14th February; 13th June; 17th October.

Northern Circuit.—Sav-la-Mar—17th February; 16th June; 20th October. Lucea—21st February; 20th June; 24th October. Montego Bay—24th February; 23rd June; 27th October. Falmouth—28th February; 27th June; 28th October; 31st October.

Eastern Circuit.—St. Ann's Bay—3rd March; 30th June; 3rd November. Port Maria—7th March; 4th July; 7th November. Port Antonio—10th March; 7th July; 10th November. Morant Bay—14th March; 11th July; 14th November.

Judges, Chambers: Chief Justice—Tuesday and Thursday.

Senior Judge—Friday.

Junior “ Monday.

Vacation. From 1st August to 15th September, both inclusive.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII. in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
- (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King St.)

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

This amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions' fees and remuneration of office, other than salary formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his Office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of general revenue.

During the year 1925, Letters of Administration to the estates of eight deceased persons (of which one was revoked), and Probate of the Will of one deceased person were granted to the Administrator-General in the Supreme Court.

There were also granted to him in the Kingston and Resident Magistrates' Courts of this Island, Letters of Administration to the estates of 29 deceased persons (one with Will annexed.)

The Administrator-General was also appointed Guardian and Committee of the estates of 5 persons of unsound mind, not so found; and to act under, Power of Attorney; 4 appointments of Trustee under the Settled Land Law, 1888; 1 Deed of Assignment in Trust, and 1 Appointment of Receiver.

The estates of 103 deceased persons who died in Panamá, Costa Rica and Cuba, were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906.

At the 31st December, 1925, the amount at credit of the Estates of Deceased Persons Lunatics, Custodian Enemy Property, Receiverships and Trusts was £323,622.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex-officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcies occurring in that Court in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The same Law provides for bankruptcy administration in the Resident Magistrate's Courts of the Island; the Clerks of which Courts are Trustee in their respective Courts. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. The amending Laws now in force *inter alia* provide:—

- (a) that it shall be incumbent upon Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £; otherwise their discharge may be suspended for two years;
- (b) for the administration of deceased persons' estates in Bankruptcy;
- (c) for books of account of debtors to have been kept in English;
- (d) that undischarged Bankrupts obtaining credit to the extent of £20; or more, without disclosing disability, are liable to imprisonment, not exceeding two years;
- (e) that sale by a trader of his stock-in-trade, etc., without consent of three-fourths, in number and value, of his creditors; or unless made after 21 days notice in Jamaica Gazette, and a daily paper published in Kingston; shall be void against creditors in case of his Bankruptcy; and
- (f) that such advertisement may be alleged as an act of Bankruptcy, after notice in the prescribed form by the Petitioning Creditor.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861	..	16	|	1863	..	75	|	1865	..	39	|	1867	..	64
1862	..	76	|	1864	..	40	|	1866	..	47	|	1868	..	39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last 16 years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1910-11	16	|	1914-15	..	42	|	1918-19	..	10	|	1922	..	36
1911-12	38	|	1915-16	..	18	|	1919-20	..	3	|	1923	..	46
1912-13	23	|	1916-17	..	19	|	1920	..	7	|	1924	..	63
1913-14	27	|	1917-18	..	14	|	1921	..	64	|	1925	..	33

During the year 1925, there were 33 Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy made in the Supreme Court upon Creditors' Petitions, of which 14 were made Absolute, 5 were revoked; and the remaining 14 were pending at the end of the year.

There were also made in respect of proceedings commenced in previous years, 7 Absolute Orders, 2 Orders annulling Absolute Orders, and 4 Revocation Orders.

Three debtors were committed to Prison during the year for offences under the Bankruptcy Law.

On the 31st December, 1925, the amount at credit of Bankruptcy Estates was £8,138.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and ..	J. M. Nethersole ..	£ s. d. 500 0 0	1st Sept., '93
Trustee in Bankruptcy		and fees	
Deputy Administrator General ..	Alan O. Ritchie ..	600 0 0	1st April, '02
and Trustee in Bankruptcy			
First Class Clerk ..	W. A. Lindo ..	400 0 0	14th Jan., '18
do ..	G. B. Corbett ..	400 0 0	16th Feb., '20
do ..	M. L. Levy ..	400 0 0	6th Jan., '08
do ..	W. Kirkpatrick ..	400 0 0	2nd Aug., '22
do ..	C. A. Rickards ..	375 0 0	1st Nov., '07
Second Class Clerk ..	G. V. Rennie ..	275 0 0	14th Jan., '18
do ..	A. S. Lyon ..	275 0 0	15th Dec., '19
do ..	J. M. Hippolyte ..	275 0 0	19th July, '13
do ..	E. N. Bird ..	275 0 0	13th Mar., '17
do (Cashier) ..	R. E. Collins ..	275 0 0	19th Feb., '12
Allowance to Cashier ..	..	5 0 0	..
Second Class Clerk ..	H. F. Barry ..	260 0 0	9th Mar., '17
do ..	H. D. Chambers ..	200 0 0	20th Jan., '21
Assistant ..	L. L. Bonitto ..	160 0 0	2nd May, '19
do ..	I. B. O'Sullivan ..	160 0 0	8th Nov., '21
do ..	Miss E. L. Johnston ..	130 0 0	2nd Jan., '24
do ..	S. L. C. Curtin ..	130 0 0	26th Mar., '24
Stenographer and Typist ..	Miss N. C. Smith ..	156 0 0	1st Mar., '10
do ..	Miss C. L. Richards ..	156 0 0	1st Dec., '15
do ..	Miss A. R. Waite ..	156 0 0	1st July, '20
do ..	Miss C. B. Fernandez ..	123 0 0	13th Mar., '23
do ..	Miss M. A. Morrison ..	108 0 0	16th Feb., '25

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Statute 28 Vic. chap 16, to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the Laws of Great Britain and of this Island, or by the practice of commerce. The Statute also enacts that Notaries Public shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island ..	£10 0 0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of Kingston ..	6 0 0
ditto ditto any other parish ..	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings

The fees demandable by Notaries Public exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest ..	£0 10 6d.
For drawing and preparing same if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.	
For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.	

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and

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seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country, that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian	15th March, 1920	The whole Island
Aguilar, A. W. O.	28th January, 1908	Westmoreland
Alexander, H. V.	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Ashenheim, L.	7th January, 1899	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A. T.	20th April, 1891	St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley	22nd August, 1908	The whole Island
Brown, G. P.	6th August, 1906	St. James
Calder, Charles MacClair	5th April, 1882	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair	1st September, 1882	Westmoreland
Cargill, J. H.	12th July, 1912	Kingston
Cargill, Sidney Raynes	20th February, 1907	St. Andrew
Davis, H. E. H.	21st August, 1886	The whole Island
Dickenson, James Alexander	30th January, 1924	The whole Island
Dunn, H. H.	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Farquharson, A. W.	2nd June, 1890	The whole Island
Flemming, A. A.	29th August, 1908	St. Catherine
Foot, Arnold	16th October, 1919	Westmoreland
George, A. C.	10th July, 1916	The whole Island
Goffe, C. H. C.	4th April, 1889	St. Mary
Gray, W. Baggett	5th May, 1879	Kingston
Grossett, Frederick Vincent	1st June, 1922	Portland
Gunter, G. G.	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E.	16th May, 1903	Kingston
Hart, Ansell Henry Lister	15th June, 1922	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
Jaquet, Sidney	26th February, 1896	The whole Island
King, M. T.	4th February, 1920	St. Elizabeth
Livingston, Noel Brooks	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Manton, Victor Evelyn	15th June, 1922	Kingston
Miltholland, J. F.*	29th April, 1893	The whole Island
Myers, A. deC.	12th June, 1908	Kingston
McGregor, J. M.	24th July, 1924	Manchester
Nuttall, E.	25th March, 1903	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M.	11th April, 1891	The whole Island
Sanftleben, Geo.	21st October, 1907	Hanover
Samuel, Lionel Vincent Disraeli	4th April, 1918	Kingston
Stone, L. J.	14th April, 1919	Kingston
Thomson, A. A. F.	5th May, 1917	St. James
Vendryes, Charles Henry	4th June, 1921	Portland

PRIZE COURT.

PRIZE JURISDICTION in Jamaica is vested in and exercised by the Supreme Court, that Court being the Local Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Statute 53 and 54 Vic. c. 27. This jurisdiction is derived from the warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 7th December, 1905), authorizing the Supreme Court to act as a Prize Court. The warrant by its terms

* Off the Island.

defines and limits the jurisdiction which became exercisable when the proclamation of the outbreak of war was made. There is an appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council.

The Order in Council prescribing the Rules and Tables of Fees to be observed and taken in Prize Proceedings is published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 12, 1914.

The Judges of the Court are the Chief Justice (President) and the Puisne Judge; the Registrar is the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the Marshall is Mr. R. E. Seaton.

During the war the following causes were adjudicated by the Court:—

(a) "The Bethania" captured at sea by H.M.S. "Essex" (Captain Hugh Dudley Richard Watson). The ship was delivered to the Crown by order of the Court on an undertaking being given. Part of the cargo was condemned and sold, and part released to neutral claimants.

(b) The Lighters 1/16, 2/16, 3/16 and the "Atlas" (a launch) were seized in the port of Kingston by Officers of the Customs and orders of detention made.

These orders were subsequently superseded and orders of condemnation made and the Lighters and "Atlas" were delivered to the Crown on an undertaking being given as provided in the Prize Rules.

THE KINGSTON COURT.

By Law 36 of 1909, a special Court was created "to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew." This Law came into operation on 1st January, 1910, by proclamation of the Governor and the late Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq., was appointed to be the judge, under letters patent, during His Majesty's pleasure.

DATES FOR THE HOLDING OF THE KINGSTON COURT, 1927.

January, 3-17; February, 7-21; March, 7-21; April, 4-25; May, 2-16; June, 6-20; July, 4-18; August, 8-22; September, 5-19; October, 3-17; November, 7-21; December, 5-19.

N.B.—The above dates are only dates on which actions are returnable. Special fixtures are made for contested cases and Judgment Summonses.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge of Kingston Court	C. E. Law (acting)	£ 900 s. 0 d.	—
Clerk	S. L. Scott *	425 0 0	14th Sept., '25
Senior Assistant Clerk	W. M. Penny	240 0 0	6th Feb., '06
Assistant	D. McK. Seivright	160 0 0	1st Aug., '23
Clerical Aid	J. Lammie	100 0 0	19th July, '22
Do.	J. G. Gaynair	100 0 0	—
Bailiff	H. P. C. Cox	†80 0 0	1st April, '91

* And Bankruptcy Fees.

† And Fees.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year, 1867, ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, (Law 28 of 1904). The Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident

Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates' Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates' Courts.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiffs' Fees published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 18th February, 1892, 2nd March, 1899, and 11th December, 1902, and referred to in Section 142 of Law 28 of 1904.

FEES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10 ..	£2 2 0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	3 3 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30 ..	4 4 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50 ..	5 5 0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200 ..	7 7 0
Where a Barrister is employed one-half the above rates.	

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10 ..	0 13 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	0 17 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50 ..	1 8 0

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons, the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10 ..	£0 8 0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	0 12 0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50 ..	0 18 0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing ..	3 3 0
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Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10 ..	1 1 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50 ..	£2 2 0 to 3 3 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50 ..	5 5 0
When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 ls., in cases where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50; and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50 from £1 ls. to ..	2 2 0

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may

augment the Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates costs not exceeding £3 3s., per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

In Actions under Section 149 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, and Judgment Summons.

In cases where the claim exceeds £2 and under £10	..	..	£0 8 0
Do. do £10 do £20	..	..	0 12 0
Do. do £20 and up to £50	..	..	0 18 0
<i>In Judgment Summons where unpaid debt exceeds £5—</i>			
£5 and under £10	..	..	0 10 0
£10 and under £25	..	..	0 15 0
£25 and up to £50	..	..	0 18 0

Costs as provided by Section 150 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1901.

In cases where an order is made under section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5	..	..	£0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	..	..	0 15 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	..	..	0 18 0
Exceeding £25	..	..	1 1 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed

£100	..	..	2 2 0
Exceeding £100	..	..	3 3 0
<i>In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100</i>			
Exceeding £100	..	..	7 7 0

In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one-half the above rates.

Fees to Counsel—£3 3s. in cases up to £100. £5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Sections 85 to 106, inclusive, of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed £1 1s. to £2 12s 6d.

Fees to Counsel.—£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed, £1 1s. to £2 12s 6d.

Fees to Counsel.—£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial £0 10 6

Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial.

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned .. 0 5 0

Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses as provided by Laws 35 of 1896 and 9 of 1899.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

Travelling Expenses.

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he

thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal ... £1 1 0

Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute.

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land ... £2 2 0

In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20 ... 1 1 0

More than £20 but not less than £50 ... 2 2 0

More than £50 but not less than £100 ... 3 3 0

More than £100 ... 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding 5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon where amount claimed does not exceed £2 ... £0 2 0

On lodging every plaint and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2 ... 0 0 9

in the £ or part of the £

This scale shall apply to fees required by Section 154 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be ... 0 10 0

On every Plaint in proceedings under Section 9 of Law 25 of 1914 ... 0 15 0

On every injunction ... 0 5 0

On each Judgment Summons ... 0 4 0

The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904

On every application for the sale of land under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904 ... 0 15 0

Every original Subpœna (which may include three persons) ... 0 1 0

Entering notice of special defence ... 0 1 0

Every search into the books (for every three hours or part thereof) ... 0 1 0

Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment of Execution, or any other warrant ... 0 1 0

Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet ... 0 0 6

For entering every Appeal ... 0 10 6

In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal

On lodging every plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post ... 0 0 6

NOTE—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and

the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as cost against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0 2 6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0 2 6
Where it exceeds £20	0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	£1 0 0
ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.	
For recording each Assignment	0 5 0

LAND.

On all plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0 15 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the fee of in the pound on the amount of the claim.	0 0 9

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 108 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage charge of lien—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant—in proceedings under sub-section 7 on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the fees following, that is to say—	
On each order for injunction	£0 5 0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	0 2 6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0 1 0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0 1 0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0 5 0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour	0 3 0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
Entering any such report and certificate	0 5 0
On each return of summons notice or warrant	0 1 6
On each common petition or motion	0 2 6
On each suggestion	0 2 6
On each bond or recognizance	0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

TARIFF OF FEES FOR RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50	£0 8 6
(This fee of 8/6 includes the 2/ Stamp Duty (Law 40 of 1903) for Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Affidavit on oath by the Executor or Administrator.)	

Recording fees for recording Wills in the Record Office at the rate of 1/6 a sheet of 160 words to the sheet and 2/3 for the receipt and stamp. Such recording fees shall be collected in cash by the Courts Office from the applicant and paid to the Deputy Keeper of the Records.

On Lodging Caveat £0 1 0
(Judicial Stamp for same to be affixed on Caveat)

II. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 1 3 6

(This fee of £1 3s. 6d. includes the 7/ fee for Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the affidavit or oath of the Executor or Administrator.)
Recording fees for recording Will, etc., in the Record Office (same as above in No. 1 Schedule.)

Recording fees for Court's Office for Probate and Administration Papers, and for making every copy thereof, for every legal sheet of 160 words to sheet, and each fraction of same 0 0 6

On lodging Caveat (stamps to be affixed to same). 0 1 0

III. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate exceeds £100, and does not exceed £300 4 13 6

(This fee of £4 13s. 6d. includes the 7/ fee or Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Affidavit or oath of the Executor or Administrator.)
Recording fees for the Record Office (same as set out in Schedule I.)
Recording fees for Courts Office (same as set out in Schedule II.)

On lodging Caveat (Stamp to be affixed on same) 0 1 0

IV.

In any Contentious Proceeding, the Court fee that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the Estate: Provided that no fee shall exceed forty shillings.

SCALE OF FEES IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Court Fees.

Nature of Process.	Amount where assets are under £50.	Amount where assets exceed £50.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all Schedule, exhibits and affidavits in verification) . .	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final and on every Commission <i>de bene esse</i>	0 6	1 0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree, or Commission	0 6	1 0
On every attested Copy of any other Proceeding or Document when necessary, per folio of 160 words, any figure being counted as a word	0 6	1 0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits except affidavits in verification of Petitions	0 6	1 0
For every Summon to appear in Court or in Chambers	0 6	1 0
For every Subpœna, with or without <i>duces tecum</i> clause, regardless of the number of names inserted	0 6	1 0
For every copy of such Subpœna for service	0 3	0 6
For every Judges Summons, Mandamas or Injunction	0 6	1 0
For every Motion, Application or Notice signed by the Clerk	0 6	1 0
For every copy thereof when necessary	0 3	0 6
For receiving or filing every Motion, Application, Notice or Caveat	0 3	0 6
For receiving and filing every claim	0 3	0 6
For every Bond or Recognizance	0 6	1 0
For entering every Appeal	5 0	5 0
For taxing every bill of Costs as between party and party or between Solicitor and Client	1 0	2 0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter, not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for shall, when the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, act or matter in the Supreme Court; and, when such Assets are sworn to exceed £50, then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him; shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the Assets of the Bankrupt, if sufficient; and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Judge on the Treasurer or Parochial Treasurer.

Bailiff's Fees.

Nature of Work, &c.	Where assets under £50.			Where assets exceed £50.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For serving every Notice, Subpœna, Summons, Order or other document if not personally served ..	0	0	6	0	0	6
The like, if personally served ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
For seizing or taking possession of any Realty or Personalty under any process of the Court ..	0	10	0	0	15	0
For keeping possession of any Realty or Personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as,—having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept—shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation; but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept ..	0	10	0	1	0	0
On Commitment of any person by the Judge, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary expenses out of pocket, when allowed) ..	0	2	6	0	5	0
For Swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of Execution of Process or any other necessary Affidavit ..	0	0	6	0	1	0

All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle, and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided for similar work by Schedule D to Law 43 of 1887.

Solicitors Fees.

Solicitors employed may charge and shall be entitled to have taxed and allowed to them for work done under the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Courts, the following remuneration, viz:—

- (a) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn not to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of one-third of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.
- (b) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed in value the sum of £50 then after the rate of two-thirds of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.

Note 1—The above scale shall apply as between Solicitor and client, as well as between party and party.

Note 2—All accounts shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Courts, and approved by the Judge. Every such taxation and approval shall be subject to reviewal by the Judge, on the application of any person interested therein but no such reviewal shall be made unless the person desiring the same shall, within seven days after such approval, give a notice in writing to the Clerk of the Courts, and to the person preferring the account, naming the items to which objection is taken.

The costs of such reviewal shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

CRIMINAL.

In any cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instruction, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the Fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable Cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such Fee is applicable; the following Fee shall be paid:—

For every Indictment £1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any indictment under "The Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person" (27 Vic., c. 32), or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., c. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property" (27 Vic., c. 34), or under the Praedial Larceny Law, or for the offences of forcible entry and Detainer of Land.

On lodging every appeal under section 292 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904 (not now collected. C.S.O., 24th January, 1900) 1 0 0

NOTE—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailiffs' Fees.	Amount of Demand.	
	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
	s. d.	s. d.
1. Serving every summons, or subpoena, or other document within one mile of Court House when the service need not be personal	1 0	1 0
When such service is required by law to be personal	2 0	2 0
If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile	0 6	0 6
In the case of two or more persons in a summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only		
2. Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction	1 0	1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security	1 0	2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security	1 0	1 6
5. For the delivery of goods replevied	5 0	10 0

Warrants of Commitment.

- Taking every debtor to prison, including all expenses and assistants 5s.
 If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of a mile . . . 1s.
 In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison: Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance then the lowest fare both ways for the bailiff, and one way only for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the rate is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.
7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the bailiff and before being lodged in prison the bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 5s. and to all expenses necessarily incurred not exceeding 1s. a mile actually travelled.
- In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours then he will be entitled to a fee of 8s. for each 24 hours or part thereof after first 24 hours.

Warrant of possession.

9. Executing warrants of possession 6s.
 with mileage at the rate of 6d. per mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution.

Warrants of execution against goods.

10. Serving every notice of warrants of execution against goods 1s.
 11. A commission of 2½ per cent. on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the bailiff in addition to mileage.
 12. Executing writs of execution against the goods, 1s. in the £, poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.
 13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from nearest court house when the bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25 per cent. of the amount of the writ.
 14. Keeping possession of goods till sale, or until arranged between the parties per day not exceeding 7 days
 Where the amount of demand does not exceed £10 1s.
 Where the amount of demand exceeds £10 2s.
 15. For the appraisement of goods distrained, 3d. in the £ on the value.

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 2½ per cent. on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1s. per cent. on any sum in excess of £100: Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock and the like property the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum: provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under Section 81 of Law 28 of 1904, or otherwise, that the bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then shall he pay to the bailiff as under—
 For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each animal, until the return day.
 For the keep of dead stock 6d. per day.
 In the event of the trial being postponed the claimant shall also pay the above rates until the day of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that court house of the parish where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.
 19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under section 69 of Law 28 of 1904 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Court throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 70 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution for a *habeas corpus* to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. K. Agar	£ 800 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Clerk	C. M. MacGregor	450 0 0	1st Jan., '25
Deputy Clerk	H. O. Hendriks	350 0 0	1st Nov., '10
Assistant Clerk	L. V. D. Turner	240 0 0	9th June, '21
Assistant	A. H. Cotterell	160 0 0	1st August, '20
Temporary Clerk	C. O. Blair	78 0 0	13th June, '25
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	H. C. Robinson	800 0 0	1st April, '98
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	C. C. Sandford	450 0 0	—
		80 0 0	
Assistant	T. W. L. Tucker	160 0 0	29th June, '20
Temporary Clerk	C. D. Chapman	100 0 0	23rd Sept., '24

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Thomas.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	Comdr. R. B. Bodilly, .. R.N.	800 0 0	—
Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. H. G. Gauntlett ..	80 0 0 500 0 0	and 5d. per mile 1st March, '94
Deputy Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. Harold Levy ..	80 0 0 280 0 0	and 5d. per mile 1st March, '09
Assistant	Travelling Allowance .. H. H. Blackwood ..	46 0 0 115 0 0	1st July, '25
Bailiff	G. V. T. B. Parkins ..	60 0 0*	1st May, '20
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	T. D. Bruce ..	800 0 0	—
Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. W. A. Duffus ..	100 0 0 500 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Deputy Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. C. H. Collman ..	100 0 0 300 0 0	18th Aug., '04
Assistant	Travelling Allowance .. C. Bedasee ..	48 0 0 160 0 0	6th April, '21
Bailiff	C. H. Gale ..	80 0 0*	1st Dec., '16
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant ..	800 0 0	—
Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. Vacant ..	80 0 0 450 0 0	(And mileage) 8th April, '12
Deputy Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. N. A. Clare ..	80 0 0 280 0 0	plus 5d. p.m. 3rd April, '20
Assistant	I. D. Eccleston ..	160 0 0	14th May, '23
Bailiff	T. A. D. Straw ..	80 0 0*	1st October, '06
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. C. Robinson, B.A. Travelling Allowance	800 0 0 80 0 0	— plus 5d. per mile†
Clerk Courts	Wm. Scholefield ..	500 0 0	12th March, '13
Deputy Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. L. A. Hopwood ..	100 0 0 300 0 0	10th June, '92
Assistant	Travelling Allowance .. Duty Allowance ..	60 0 0 25 0 0	
Assistant	V. L. S. Scott ..	160 0 0	1st Mar., '22
Assistant	K. W. Polack ..	130 0 0	7th July, '24
Bailiff	S. S. Anderson ..	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '10
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	L. C. Levy, B.A. Travelling Allowance	800 0 0 80 0 0	16th Dec., '12 plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk	H. A. Cooper ..	475 0 0	Oct., '03
Deputy Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. Vacant ..	130 0 0	
Assistant	C. N. McCartney ..	100 0 0	1st June, '26
Bailiff	A. M. Jenkins ..	60 0 0*	13th Aug., '14
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	E. G. Cooper ..	800 0 0	8th April, '12
Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. A. J. Cox ..	130 0 0 425 0 0	1st Nov., '23
Deputy Clerk	Travelling Allowance .. S. T. Ellington ..	130 0 0 240 0 0	18th Jan, '21
Assistant Clerk	R. R. Phillips ..	145 0 0	1st March, '22
Bailiff	C. T. Greene ..	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '23

* And Fees.

† See approved regulations dated 6.2.23.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Jno. Verity (Acting) ..	800 0 0	1st Sept., '18
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk ..	W. H. B. Cathcart ..	500 0 0	1st Feb., '90
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Deputy Clerk ..	F. St. J. Hill ..	260 0 0	'12
Bailiff ..	E. T. Francis ..	60 0 0*	4th July, '23
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Lt. Col. C. M. Ogilvie	800 0 0	9th Feb., '20
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk ..	J. M. Nethersole, jr.	450 0 0	6th May, '12
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 6d. p.m.
Deputy Clerk Courts	John Wiggan ..	280 0 0	—
Assistant ..	C. W. Cox ..	160 0 0	27th June, '22
Bailiff ..	F. L. Williams ..	70 0 0*	4th Jan., '16
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. J. Manning ..	800 0 0	—
Clerk ..	Raynor H. McLaughlin	400 0 0	12th July, '26
Deputy Clerk ..	G. A. Hogg ..	300 0 0	10th Mar., '02
Assistant ..	C. S. Grant ..	130 0 0	21st Nov., '23
Bailiff ..	E. J. Coombs ..	60 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate †	B. Burrowes (Acting)	650 0 0	—
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. per mile
Clerk ..	W. O. Reid ..	500 0 0	1st July, '18
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. per mile
Deputy Clerk	J. E. Gordon (Acting) ..	210 0 0	10th May, '15
Temporary Clerk	A. G. Stephens ..	100 0 0	—
Bailiff ..	G. L. Palmer ..	60 0 0*	9th Aug., '93
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	K. R. Brandon	800 0 0	18th Aug., '19
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0*	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk ..	Percy Ogilvie ..	475 0 0	1st May, '20
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Deputy Clerk ..	A. C. McIntosh ..	300 0 0	May, '20
	Travelling Allowance	25 0 0	—
Assistant ..	C. J. St. L. Henry ..	160 0 0	4th July, '22
Assistant ..	C. M. Jones ..	130 0 0	12th Oct., '23
Bailiff ..	I. St. B. Clare ..	60 0 0*	16th April, '13

* And Fees.

† With jurisdiction over Spaldings Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. H. Yorke Slader	£ 800 s. 0 d.	3rd April, '83
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	A. O. Thomson	425 0 0	15th May, '25
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	B. G. McDonald	260 0 0	20th Aug., '12
	Travelling Allowance	30 0 0	
Assistant	H. G. Keeling	160 0 0	1st July, '22
Assistant	L. I. Davis	130 0 0	28th Mar., '24
Assistant	A. G. Stephens	100 0 0	1st Jan., '27
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 21 of Law 28 of 1904 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks when appointed by the Governor as Deputy Clerks of the Courts, have similar powers except that of issuing warrants.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions on summary trials for larceny or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

	£	s.	d.
On each Information	0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 3 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 15 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS, 1927.

KINGSTON—Every Monday except 18th April, 1st August and 26th December. Every Tuesday, except 24th May and 27th December. Every Wednesday, except 2nd March and 9th November. Every Thursday. Every Friday, except 15th April and 3rd June.

PETTY SESSIONS.

ST. ANDREW—Halfway Tree—Every Wednesday, except 2nd March and 9th November.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Halfway Tree—Every Thursday in each month.

Stony Hill—The first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Gordon Town—The second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, except 24th May, and 27th December.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

ST. THOMAS—Morant Bay—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 28th; March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November 2nd, 7th, 14th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th.

Bath—January 11th, 25th; February 8th, 22nd; March 8th, 22nd; April 12th, 26th; May 10th, 26th; June 14th, 28th; July 12th, 26th; August 9th, 23rd; September 13th, 27th; October 11th, 25th; November 8th, 22nd; December 13th, 29th.

Cedar Valley—January 21st; February 18th; March 18th; April 29th; May 20th; June 17th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

Yallahs—January 28th; February 25th; March 25th; April 22nd; May 27th; June 24th; July 22nd; August 26th; September 23rd; October 28th; November 25th; December 23

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS (CIVIL).

Morant Bay—January 4th, 18th; February 1st, 15th; March 1st, 15th; April 5th, 19th; May 3rd, 17th; June 7th, 21st; July 5th, 19th; August 2nd, 16th; September 6th, 20th; October 4th, 18th; November 1st, 15th; December 6th, 20th.

Bath—January 6th; February 3rd, March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

Cedar Valley—The same dates as the Criminal and Petty Sessions Courts.

Yallahs—The same dates as the Criminal and Petty Sessions Courts.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

PORTLAND—Port Antonio—Every Tuesday in each month, except 24th May and 27th December for which the 23rd May and 29th December are substituted.

Hope Bay—The second and fourth Wednesdays in each month except the 9th November for which the 10th November is substituted.

Buff Bay—The first and third Wednesdays in each month except the 2nd March for which the 3rd March is substituted.

Manchioneal—The fourth Thursday in each month.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Port Antonio—The first Monday in each month, except the 1st August for which the 8th August is substituted.

Hope Bay—The second Wednesday in each month except the 9th November for which the 10th November is substituted.

Buff Bay—The first Wednesday in each month, except the 2nd March for which the 3rd March is substituted.

Manchioneal—The same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS).

ST. MARY—Port Maria—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th, 30th.

Richmond—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November, 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th.

Annotto Bay—January 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; February 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; March 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; April 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; May 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; June 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; July 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; August 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; September 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; October 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; November 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; December 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th.

Gayle—January 7th, 21st; February 4th, 18th; March 4th, 18th; April 1st; May 6th, 20th; June 17th; July 1st, 15th; August 5th, 19th; September 2nd, 16th; October 7th, 21st; November 4th, 18th; December 2nd, 16th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL.)

Port Maria—January 4th, 18th; February 1st, 15th; March 1st, 15th; April 5th, 19th; May 3rd, 17th; June 7th, 21st; July 5th, 19th; August 2nd, 16th; September 6th, 20th; October 4th, 18th; November 1st, 15th; December 6th, 20th.

Richmond—January 5th, 19th; February 2nd, 16th; March 16th; April 6th, 20th; May 4th, 18th; June 1st, 15th; July 6th, 20th; August 3rd, 17th; September 7th, 21st; October 5th, 19th; November 2nd, 16th; December 7th, 21st.

Annotto Bay—January 6th, 20th; February 3rd, 17th; March 3rd, 17th; April 7th, 21st; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th, 18th; September 1st, 15th; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 1st, 15th.

Gayle—January 7th, 21st; February 4th, 18th; March 4th, 18th; April 1st; May 6th, 20th; June 17th; July 1st, 15th; August 5th, 19th; September 2nd, 16th; October 7th, 21st; November 4th, 18th; December 2nd, 16th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS).

SAINT ANN—St. Ann's Bay—January 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; February 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; March 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; April 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; May 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; June 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; July 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; August 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; September 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; October 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; November 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; December 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th.

Brown's Town—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th.

Cave Valley—January 7th, 21st; February 4th, 18th; March 4th, 18th; April 1st, 22nd; May 6th, 20th; June 10th, 24th; July 1st, 15th; August 5th, 19th; September 2nd, 16th; October 7th, 21st; November 4th, 18th; December 2nd, 16th.

Ocho Rios—January 11th; February 8th; March 8th; April 12th; May 10th; June 14th; July 12th; August 9th; September 13th; October 11th; November 8th; December 13th.

SAINT ANN—Moneague—January 25th; February 22nd; March 22nd; April 26th; May 23rd; June 28th; July 26th; August 23rd; September 27th; October 25th; November 22nd; December 23rd.
 Claremont—January 18th; February 15th; March 15th; April 19th; May 17th; June 21st; July 19th; August 16th; September 20th; October 18th; November 15th; December 20th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT (CIVIL).

St. Ann's Bay—January 6th; February 3rd; March 10th; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 10th; December 1st.
 Brown's Town—January 5th; February 2nd; March 9th; April 6th; May 4th; June 6th; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.
 Cave Valley—January 7th; February 4th; March 4th; April 1st; May 6th; June 10th; July 1st; August 5th; September 2nd; October 7th; November 4th; December 2nd.
 Ocho Rios—January 11th; February 8th; March 8th; April 12th; May 10th; June 14th; July 12th; August 9th; September 13th; October 11th; November 8th; December 13th.
 Moneague—January 25th; February 22nd; March 22nd; April 26th; May 23rd; June 28th; July 26th; August 23rd; September 27th; October 25th; November 22nd; December 23rd.
 Claremont—January 18th; February 15th; March 15th; April 19th; May 17th; June 21st; July 19th; August 16th; September 20th; October 18th; November 15th; December 20th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

TRELAWNY—Falmouth—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th.
 Ulster Spring—January 5th, 19th; February 2nd, 16th; March 9th, 23rd; April 6th, 20th; May 4th, 18th; June 1st, 15th; July 6th, 20th; August 3rd, 17th; September 7th, 21st; October 5th, 19th; November 2nd, 16th; December 7th, 21st.
 Duncans—January 12th; February 9th; March 16th; April 13th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 12th; November 10th; December 14th.
 Clark's Town—January 27th; February 24th; March 31st; April 28th; May 26th; June 23rd; July 28th; August 25th; September 29th; October 27th; November 24th; December 22nd.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

Falmouth—January 17th; February 21st; March 21st; April 11th; May 16th; June 20th; July 18th; August 15th; September 19th; October 17th; November 21st; December 19th.
 Ulster Spring—Same as Criminal Courts.
 Duncans—Same as Criminal Courts.
 Clark's Town—Same as Criminal Courts.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

St. JAMES—Montego Bay—The third Monday in every month, except the 18th April when it will be on the 19th April.
 Cambridge—The first Friday in every month, except the 3rd June when it will be on the 2nd June.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS).

- St. James**—Montego Bay—Every Wednesday, except 2nd March and 9th November, when it will be on the 1st March and 8th November respectively.
 Cambridge—The first and third Fridays in every month, except the 15th April and 3rd June when it will be on the 14th April and 2nd June respectively.
 Adelphi—The second Monday in every month.
 Spring Mount—The first Monday in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November.

HANOVER—Lucea—Civil—The first Thursday in every month.

Criminal and Petty Sessions—Every Tuesday in the year (except the 24th May and the 27th December.)

Miles Town—Civil and R. M. Criminal—The second Thursday in every month.

Criminal and Petty Sessions—The fourth Monday in every month (except 26th December, for which 21st December is substituted.)

Sandy Bay—Civil, Criminal and Petty Sessions—The fourth Thursday in every month.

Green Island—Civil and R. M. Criminal and Petty Sessions—The second and fourth Fridays in every month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS).

WESTMORELAND—Savanna-la-Mar—Every Tuesday in the year, (except the 24th May and 27th December, when the Court will be taken on Wednesday the 25th May and Wednesday, 28th December, 1927.)

Whithorn—The third Thursday in each month.

Bethel Town—The fourth Thursday in each month.

Bluefields—The second Monday in each month.

Little London—The third Friday in each month (except the 15th April (Good Friday) when the Court will be taken on the 22nd April, 1927.)

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Savanna-la-Mar—The first Wednesday in each month (except the 2nd March (Ash Wednesday) when the Court will be taken on Monday the 7th March, 1927.)

Whithorn—The first Thursday in each month.

Bethel Town—The second Thursday in each month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS).

- ST. ELIZABETH**—Black River—January 5th, 12th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 23rd; March 9th, 16th, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 26th; November 2nd, 16th, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 28th.
 Balacava—January 20th; February 17th; March 24th; April 21st; May 19th; June 23rd; July 21st; August 18th; September 22nd; October 20th; November 17th; December 22nd.
 Santa Cruz—January 27th; February 24th; March 31st; April 28th; May 26th; June 30th; July 28th; August 25th; September 29th; October 27th; November 24th; December 29th.
 Malvern—January 10th; February 7th; March 7th; April 4th; May 2nd; June 6th; July 4th; August 8th; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.
 Cheltenham—January 4th; February 1st; March 1st; April 5th; May 3rd; June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November 1st; December 6th.

CIVIL.

ST. ELIZABETH—Black River—January 19th; February 16th; March 23rd; April 20th; May 18th; June 15th; July 20th; August 17th; September 21st; October 19th; November 23rd; December 21st.
 Balacava—January 6th; February 3rd; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.
 Santa Cruz—January 13th; February 10th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 12th; September 8th; October 13th; November 10th; December 8th.
 Malvern—January 17th; February 21st; March 21st; April 11th; May 16th; June 20th; July 18th; August 15th; September 19th; October 17th; November 21st; December 19th.
 Cheltenham—January 18th; February 15th; March 15th; April 19th; May 17th; June 21st; July 19th; August 16th; September 20th; October 18th; November 15th; December 20th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (WITH JURISDICTION AT SPALDINGS)—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

MANCHESTER—Mandeville—Every Wednesday in each month, except the 2nd March and 9th November.
 Christiana—The second and fourth Fridays in each month.
 Cottage—The second Monday and fourth Thursday in each month.
 Wigton—The last Monday in each month, except the 26th December, for which the 19th December is substituted.
 Porus—The first Friday in each month except the 3rd June for which the second June is substituted.
 Spaldings—The second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, except the 24th May, for which the 31st May is substituted, and except the 27th December for which the 20th December is substituted.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT (CIVIL).

Mandeville—The third Fridays in each month, except the 15th April for which the 14th April is substituted.

Christiana

Cottage

Wigton

Porus

Spaldings

} The same dates as the Criminal and Petty Sessions Courts.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

CLARENDON—Chapelton—January 10th; February 14th; March 14th; April 11th; May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 8th; September 12th; October 10th; November 14th; December 12th.
 May Pen—January 6th; February 3rd; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.
 Alley—January 7th; February 7th; March 7th; April 4th; May 2nd; June 6th; July 4th; August 5th; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.
 Frankfield—January 4th; February 1st; March 1st; April 5th; May 3rd; June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November 1st; December 6th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS).

CLARENDON—Chapelton—Every Wednesday in the year except 2nd March and 9th November for which Friday, 4th March and Friday, 11th November are substituted.

May Pen—Every Thursday in the year.

Alley—January 7th, 17th; February 7th, 21st; March 7th, 21st; April 4th, 22nd; May 2nd, 16th; June 6th, 20th; July 4th, 18th; August 5th, 15th; September 5th, 19th; October 3rd, 17th; November 7th, 21st; December 5th, 19th.

Frankfield—January 4th, 18th; February 1st, 15th; March 1st, 15th; April 5th, 19th; May 3rd, 17th; June 7th, 21st; July 5th, 19th; August 2nd, 16th; September 6th, 20th; October 4th, 18th; November 1st, 15th; December 6th, 20th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

ST. CATHERINE—Spanish Town—January 4th; February 1st; March 1st; April 5th; May 3rd; June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November 1st; December 6th.

Linstead—First Wednesday in each month, excepting March, when it will be held 9th March.

Old Harbour—January 7th; February 4th; March 4th; April 1st; May 6th; June 10th; July 1st; August 5th; September 2nd; October 7th; November 4th; December 2nd.

Point Hill—January 21st; February 18th; March 18th; April 22nd; May 20th; June 16th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

CRIMINAL.

Spanish Town—January 6th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 3rd, 8th, 15th, 22nd; March 3rd, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 7th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 5th, 10th, 17th, 31st; June 9th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 7th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 4th, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 8th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 6th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 3rd, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 8th, 13th, 20th.

Linstead—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th.

Old Harbour—January 14th, 28th; February 11th, 25th; March 11th, 25th; April 8th, 29th; May 13th, 27th; June 10th, 24th; July 8th, 22nd; August 12th, 26th; September 9th, 23rd; October 14th, 28th; November 11th, 25th; December 9th, 23rd.

Point Hill—January 21st; February 18th; March 18th; April 22nd; May 20th; June 16th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT.

Spanish Town—Every Tuesday except the 24th May and 27th December.

Linstead—Every Wednesday except the 2nd March and 9th November.

Old Harbour—The same as on the Criminal Court days.

Point Hill—The same as on the Criminal Court days.

THE MAGISTRACY IN 1927.

Lists supplied by the Custodes of the several Parishes through the Colonial Secretary.

KINGSTON.

Resident Magistrate.

Arthur K. Agar

Justices of the Peace who are residing in Kingston.

Hon. Altamont E. DaCosta, M.B.E.,

Keeper of the Rolls

Colonel A. H. Pincock

John McDonald

Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.

J. M. Nethersole

R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

T. N. Aguilar

J. I. C. Gadpaille

Philip Stern, K.C.

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

William Wilson, O.B.E.

Leonard deCordova

Charles Hendric Barrington Armstrong,
L.R.C.P.

Hon. Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E.

David Charles Vaz

William Kirkpatrick

Lieut. John Henry Owen, D.S.C., R.N.R.

George Duncan Robertson

Inspector Leslie Richard O'Hanlon

Lauriston C. E. Nunes

David J. Phillips, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

John Leopold King, B.A., L.L.B.

Inspector James Michael O'Connor

Deputy Inspector General Wm. Henry

Francis Sidley

Arthur Granville Solomon

Mortimer Delville Farrier

James Alfred Miller

Inspector Owen Franklin Wright

Ewan D. Macdougall

A. E. Delgado

J. R. Brandon

A. M. Tucker

S. R. Reuben

Major John Herbert Thom, D.S.O.

Capt. Robert Gerald Wright, R.E.

Benjamin Charles Smith

Hon. Basi Mayor Wilson, M.B., Ch.B.

Capt. Alan Shedden Hall, Port Royal

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Eugene Finzi †

T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.†

J. L. Ashenheim†

Philip Cork, C.M.G.†

E. W. Lucie-Smith†

William Eden Clarke*

Robert Samuel Gamble†

Alfred Henry Rowley*

W. A. Heyliger*

Reginald E. H. Melhado†

S. C. Burke†

Lionel deMercado†

D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S.†

E. H. Sanguinetti†

Edwin Charley†

Leslie Foster Davis†

Alfred Horace DaCosta†

Captain Arthur Miles Furber*

M. M. Alexander†

Frederick Cohen Henriques†

Alfred O'Reilly King†

Ernest Bertram Nethersole†

Henry McCauley Orrett†

M. B. O'Sullivan†

E. A. H. Haggart†

James Arthur Scott*

John Tapley†

Richard Nosworthy†

William Patterson Cowie Adam †

Ellis Levy†

William James Walker†

Dr. Matthew T. Cassidy, M.B., Ch.B.†

Duncan Hamilton Hall†

Charles William Doorly†

Arthur V. Kingdon†

Owen Carl Henriques†

Major Raymond Henry Arnold Love*

Edward George Orrett†

Cecil Malvern DaCosta†

Major Edward T. Dixon†

Hon. George Seymour-Seymour†

Henry Gould, M.Inst. C.E.*

Henry Simms†

William Somerset Birch, M.R.C.S.,

L.R.C.P.*

ST. ANDREW.

Custos.

Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Half-way Tree

Resident Magistrate.

H. C. Robinson

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

B. S. Gosset, Bull Bay

W. H. Landale, St. Peters P.O.

C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Half-way Tree

J. C. Farquharson, Constant Spring

Thomas Mair, Constant Spring

Col. O. E. H. Marescaux, Constant Spring

L. A. Crooks, M.B., C.M., Edin., Half-way
Tree

† Resident in St. Andrew.

† Left the Parish.

* Left the Island.

Thomas Kemp, Constant Spring
 H. E. Bolton, Gordon Town
 C. V. Munn, Mavis Bank
 A. O. Soutar, Stony Hill
 Otto Crowden, Half-way Tree
 H. H. Pouyat, Jones Pen
 J. L. Vickridge, Gordon Town
 Major E. T. Dixon, Half-way Tree
 J. J. G. Mair, Stony Hill
 Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, Gordon Town
 S. J. Streadwick, Half-way Tree
 David Watt, Mavis Bank
 G. H. Watt, Mavis Bank
 James Henderson, Cross Roads
 H. C. Shekell, Newcastle
 E. E. McLaughlin, Lawrence Tavern
 S. B. H. Bravo, Constant Spring
 A. M. Davis, Liguanea P.O.
 R. E. H. Nelson, Cross Roads
 Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C.,
 Cross Roads
 V. Renee Malabre, Half-way Tree
 A. V. Kingdon, Cross Roads
 W. J. Palmer, Cross Roads
 T. R. Dixon, Halfway-Tree
 R. C. Waters, Half-way Tree
 H. G. T. Drew, Half-way Tree
 Lieut. Colonel C. S. MacLavery D.S.O.,
 Gordon Town
 H. M. Willoughby, Bull Bay
 E. A. H. Haggart, Liguanea
 E. W. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E., Cross Roads
 E. H. Sanguinetti, Cross Roads
 M. M. Alexander, Half-way Tree
 W. P. M. Earle, Mavis Bank
 Geo. W. Byrnes, Stony Hill
 Lieut. Colonel Charles H. de Saint Pierre
 Bunbury, Newcastle
 W. B. Powell, Half-way Tree

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Lieut. Col. A. H. Pinnock, Kingston
 Cecil J. Dignam,*
 W. E. Clark*
 J. C. Knollys, Insp. of Police, Black River
 C. Lyon-Hall, Buff Bay
 O. F. Wright, Insp. of Police, Kingston
 H. A. L. Simpson, Kingston
 E. G. Orrett, Jnr., Spanish Town
 V. K. Melhado*
 David Henderson, Mandeville
 A. E. Perkins*
 Col. H. Durrant*
 Lieut. Colonel J. P. L. Mostyn
 Rev. G. D. Purdy*
 H. M. King*
 Lt. Col. Francis Reginald Day, D.S.O.*
 Arthur Linton, Milk River
 Dr. C. E. Sharp*

*Left the Island.

SAINT THOMAS.

Custos.

Morant Bay

Resident Magistrate.

Commander R. B. Bodilly, R.N.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Hon. J. H. Phillipps, M.L.C., Morant Bay
 T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Trinity Ville
 Leslie G. Harrison, Morant Bay
 Edward Ashman, Morant Bay
 E. L. Paine, Seaforth
 Ambrose Hearne, Trinity Ville
 James H. Williams, Morant Bay
 Julius Maurice Lewis, Morant Bay
 Fred. R. Evans, Golden Grove
 William Dougall, Morant Bay
 Alfred E. Marchallick, Morant Bay
 Capt. John Hamilton, Bath
 R. A. Lightbourne, Trinity Ville
 W. T. Lannaman, Morant Bay
 Wm. M. Robertson, Port Morant
 Horace F. W. Munn, Seaforth
 Richard L. Hollinseed, Bath
 H. W. Holgate, Seaforth
 Andrew G. Donaldson, Morant Bay
 C. H. Burke, Bath
 William Munn, Hagley Gap
 H. E. Pengelley, Port Morant
 R. F. Robison, Port Morant
 T. McLean Gray, Golden Grove
 Leslie J. Burke, Llandewey
 F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Morant
 Bay
 John G. Marchallick, Morant Bay
 Revd. Augustus Cole, Yallahs
 Revd. Andrew Nathaniel Thomson, Mo-
 rant Bay
 W. A. Orrett, Inspector, Morant Bay.
 Capt. DeLacy Cuff, Cedar Valley
 C. E. Randall, Bath
 R. A. Burke, Llandewey
 Turner L. Pearson, Morant Bay

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Albert E. Hollis
 H. Egerton Eves
 E. H. Quin
 F. N. Miles
 S. R. Reuben, Kingston
 Victor G. Mitchlin, Dry Harbour
 J. C. Knollys, St. Ann's Bay
 Fredk. Wm. L. Stewart
 Beresford S. Grossett, Hagley Gap
 C. H. Vidal Hall, Port Antonio
 Maxwell D. Trench
 F. I. C. Tremlett, M.B.E.

†Left the Parish.

Major Wm. B. Rhodes
 Michael Bernard O'Sullivan, Spanish Town
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville
 Dr. A. T. Clarke, Old Harbour
 L. R. O'Hanlan, Kingston
 M. O. V. French-Mullen
 George O'Toole, Mandeville
 Revd. J. A. Bowen, St. Ann's Bay
 R. C. Waters
 Amos Claude McIntosh, May Pen
 W. J. B. Bayne
 Guy W. Harris
 Leslie W. Hitchins
 Rev. C. A. Wilson
 W. L. Scarlett
 Robert William Jarratt

PORTLAND.

*Custos.**Resident Magistrate.*

Thomas Dundas Hope Bruce

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Israel Moses Abendana, Port Antonio

Thaddeus Mordecai, Port Antonio
 Thomas Clement Geddes, Buff Bay
 Charles Albert Moseley, M.B., C.M., Can.
 Port Antonio

Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Leonard Alston Wates, Port Antonio
 Reginald William Poole Richards, Fairy Hill

James Gregory Patterson, Port Antonio
 E. DeM. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Buff Bay

Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood, Long Bay

George DePass Henriques, Buff Bay
 Ralph Parkinson Dunn, Port Antonio
 Eyre H. L. Massey, Moore Town
 Edward Ernest Gray, Hope Bay
 Samuel Dell Smith, Priestman's River
 Thomas Adrian Gray, Manchioneal
 Fred. McDonald Jones, Hector's River
 Patrick Breary Spence, Port Antonio
 William Augustus O'Sullivan, Fairy Hill
 William Trevor Small, Hope Bay
 Benjamin O'Connor Minott, Windsor Castle

Clarence Lyon Hall, Buff Bay
 Rev. Walter James Thompson, Buff Bay
 Edward Jonathan Churton Shepherd, Port Antonio

Cecil Hugh Phillips, Port Antonio.
 William Harper Watson, St. Margarets Bay
 Rev. Albert Victor Petgrave, Port Antonio

Hon. E. V. W. Mellad, L.R.C.P.,
 L.R.C.S., Port Antonio.
 Thomas Norman Drake, Port Antonio

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Lionel A. Isaacs, Mandeville
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bart.
 Albert Edward Hollis
 Robert James Miller, Half-way Tree
 John William Hill, Kingston
 William Hargreaves Butler Cathcart Lucea

Samuel Constantine Burke, Constant Spring
 Edward Eyre Courtenay Hosack, Annotto Bay

Cecil Andus Miller, Kingston
 Arnold Theodore Clarke, Old Harbour
 W. P. C. Adam, Montego Bay
 Richard Harvey Davis
 Anthony N. M. Benn
 Cecil Joseph Dignan, England
 Alexander Doull, Morant Bay
 Henry C. G. Purchas, Claremont
 Leslie Wetherell Hitchins, Morant Bay
 John Courtney Knollys, St. Ann's Bay
 Hon. Robert Johnstone, c.m.g., England
 Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g., Epworth
 Sir Wm. Morrison, Kt., Kingston
 William Arthur Orrett, Morant Bay
 Hugh Ambrose Davis
 William Augustus Carpenter, Kingston
 William Henry Plant, Kingston

ST. MARY.

Custos.

Arthur C. Westmorland.

Resident Magistrate.

Wm. Scholefield (actg.)

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

John Beecham Goffe, Port Maria
 Edward Eyre Courtenay Hosack, Annotto Bay
 Albert Edward Silvera, Lucky Hill P.O.
 Victor Emanuel Silvera, Oracabessa
 Robert Percy Simmonds, Port Maria
 Augustus Frederick Guy Ellis, Annotto Bay
 Wilmot H. W. Westmorland, Highgate
 Ernest W. Mais, Retreat
 Graham Hawkins, Hampstead
 A. Davidson Goffe, Port Maria
 Revd. Henry B. Wolcott, Richmond
 John Henry Scarlett, Albany
 George A. Dougall, Port Maria
 Frederick A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
 Edin., Richmond

Robert Lamb Constantine, Highgate.
 Leicester Lawrence Roper, Lucky Hill P.O.
 Lewis Brodie Melville, Albany
 Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish L. Goffe, Highgate
 John Herman Hall, Highgate
 Charles B. McKenzie Pringle, Annotto Bay
 Revd. James MacNee, Carron Hall
 S. Magnus Walker, Highgate
 W. Reginald Aquart, Highgate
 Geo. Ivanhoe Lecesne, M.B., C.M., Edin., Port Maria
 Henry Richard Cargill, Annotto Bay
 H. Joslen, M.D., F.R.C.S., Annotto Bay
 J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Port Maria
 H. W. B. Scott, Hampstead
 S. M. Roche, Gayle
 John Hutton Jefferson, Gayle
 Walter Braithwaite Dowding, Port Maria
 Charles LeMercier DuQuesnay, Highgate
 Ernest George Robinson, Highgate
 Donald Arthur Fitzmaurice McCormack, Hampstead
 Clifford Lynn Clemetson, Port Maria
 Owen Hugh Keeling, Annotto Bay
 Revd. Chas. Smith Brown, Gayle
 Jas. Herbert Stockhausen, Highgate
 William Magee, Port Maria
 Henry George DeLisser, Richmond
 Rev. Edwin James Touzalin, Annotto Bay
 Rev. Wm. Martin Lumsden, Port Maria
 J. Roy Johnston, Annotto Bay
 Thomas Archibald Roxburgh, Annotto Bay
 A. Knox-Wright, Annotto Bay
 Howard R. Smith, Mount Regale
 Daniel H. Jackson, Port Maria
 Rev. E. W. Hunt, Castleton
 Dr. J. J. Edwards, Port Maria
 H. J. Crooks, Carron Hall
 F. E. S. DeLisser, Richmond
 Thomas James Lobban, Retreat
 Ronald McDonald, Port Maria

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., Linstead
 Lawson Gifford, M.D., Kingston
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Kenneth McKenzie Pringle, Claremont P.O.
 Cornelius R. Tyson, Ewarton
 Charles Orrett, Port Antonio
 T. McLean Gray, Golden Grove P.O.
 Henry Braham, Buff Bay
 John Sinclair, Kingston
 Robert J. Fraser, Golden Grove P.O.
 John Lockett, Kingston
 Thos. J. Hazlett *
 Chas. Hy. Campbell Farquharson, L.R.C.P., Edin., Black River

John McKenzie Pringle *
 Wm. George Farquharson, Christiana
 Col. Herbert C. Stuart, Ocho Rios.
 C. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Kingston
 Revd. J. Gordon Hay, Kingston
 Sidney C. McCutchin, Kingston
 Massy Onge Vincent Ffrench-Mullen, Linstead
 Noel George Silvera, Spanish Town
 Revd. Jos. George Peterkin, Seafield P.O.
 Leslie Richard O'Hanlon, Kingston
 Thomas Field, Chapelton.
 Owen Bede Casserly, Ocho Rios
 Richard Anderson, Humphreys Stone *
 D. Tolmie, Kingston
 Rev. Walter Eyrie Evelyn, Mile Gully
 Rev. Herbert A. Cover, Grange Hill, Westmoreland
 C. C. Langlois, Morant Bay
 F. S. Rutty, Kingston

ST. ANN.

Custos.

Hon. Brig.-Gen. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.B., C.M.G., Alderton.

Resident Magistrate.

A. C. Robinson, B.A., Lime Hall

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

Joseph H. Levy, M.B.E., Brown's Town.
 Edward Pratt, St. Ann's Bay
 A. J. Hopwood, Bamboo
 A. J. Webb, Laughlands
 Charles Costa, Brown's Town
 W. H. Miller, M.D., M.R.C.P. & S., Edin., Brown's Town
 A. B. D. Rerrie, St. Ann's Bay
 St. Leger A. G. Tivy, Pedro
 Arthur Townend, Moneague
 H. Q. Levy, Brown's Town
 Leicester Roper, Lucky Hill
 J. J. Lyon, St. Ann's Bay
 Charles J. Helwig, Alexandria
 H. C. G. Purchas, Claremont
 Kenneth L. Roxburgh, Epworth
 Sylvester Cotter, St. Ann's Bay
 Leslie W. Levy, Brown's Town
 D. G. McConnell, Boro Bridge
 Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C., Runaway Bay
 E. S. Lindo, Brown's Town
 Gilbert A. Cocks, Brown's Town
 Henry Percival Stephenson, St. Ann's Bay
 Arthur S. Byles, Brown's Town
 C. N. Hemming, Claremont
 Hon. Thomas Lawrence Roxburgh, C.M.G., Epworth
 H. J. Dodd, St. Ann's Bay
 W. H. Wilmot Westmoreland, Guy's Hill

*Left the Island.

G. C. Brown, Pedro
 Arthur S. McGrath, Brown's
 Town

Henry Gordon Tennant, St. Ann's Bay
 J. C. McIntyre, Clarendon
 A. B. Geddes, Ocho Rios
 John Watt McFarlane, Watt Town
 Cyril A. Stewart, Walker's Wood
 T. E. Denniston, Brown's Town
 Sterling Mowbray Fisher, Ocho Rios
 John Edward Vincent Townend, Clarendon
 Frank Wilberforce Hunter, St. Ann's Bay
 John Leslie Mais, Lodge
 Cecil Owen Cover, Brown's Town
 Ernest M. Mais, Moneague
 Captain Bernard Fry Chester, Moneague
 Edwin William Helwig, Alexandria
 Arthur Augustus Lindo, Cave Valley
 A. D. Stephenson, Dry Harbour
 A. M. Gordon, St. Ann's Bay.
 C. F. Thompson, Cave Valley.
 R. E. L. Purchas Runaway Bay
 K. M. deRoux Clarendon
 M. V. Townend, Ocho Rios
 Major C. L. Roper, Moneague

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Hon. Geo. McGrath †
 George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
 Edin.†
 J. J. Milliner †
 Hubert Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.,
 Lon.†
 Joseph C. Cameron*
 C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., Edin.†
 A. H. Davis †
 Horace A. Fowler†
 William S. Groves*
 C. A. Orrett†
 Arthur W. Douet†
 Thomas Kemp†
 Stainton Clarke†
 Melville D. Harrel†
 C. T. Cahusac†
 H. T. Steele†
 A. C. Paton*
 Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.†
 Dr. George Frederick Gill*
 J. C. Knollys†
 V. A. Michelin†
 W. A. Orrett†
 G. L. N. Walker*
 Cyril A. Escoffery*
 Captain C. M. G. Purchas*

TRELAWNY.

Custos.

Hon. Guy S. Ewen, M.L.C., Falmouth

Resident Magistrate.

L. C. Levy, Falmouth.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

George P. Dewar, Duncans
 John H. Clerk, Falmouth
 William Donald Hill, Sherwood, Content
 Alfred L. Delgado, Falmouth
 George S. H. Taylor, Clark's Town
 Harry Percy Sewell, Duncans
 Alexander Oppenheim, Deeside
 John Casserley, Rio Bueno
 D. O. Kelly-Lawson, Hampden
 Percy E. F. Robertson, Falmouth
 A. W. Gordon, Rio Bueno P.O.
 Herbert E. Capstick, Stewart Town P.O.
 Lionel S. H. Booth, Falmouth
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 John Stockhausen, Stewart Town
 Rev. W. S. Lea, Jackson Town
 D. A. Delgado, Falmouth
 John Scott, Falmouth
 H. R. Milliner, Clarks Town
 Alister S. Gray, Falmouth
 Rev. T. B. Prentice, Hampden
 Edmund U. Wooler, Duncans
 Joseph P. Stockhausen, Duncans
 Arnold E. Muschett, Duncans
 Sylvester N. Brissett, Warsop
 Campbell Tulloch Dewar, L.R.C.P.,
 L.R.C.S., Edin., Falmouth
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 William Fitz-Stephen Ritson, Falmouth.
 A. W. L. Clerk, Falmouth
 Colin G. Edwards, Sherwood, Content
 Rev. Houston S. Lynch, Albert Town
 Jeremiah Carter, Troy.
 Robert Reginald Aitken, Albert Town.
 Revd. David D. Parntner, Duncans.
 Revd. Thomas G. Somers, Stewart Town.
 Dr. George H. Robertson, Ulster Spring.
 Robert E. Gentles, Coleyville
 Alva A. Millner, Deeside
 E. G. Orrett, Falmouth

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Theodore M. DePass, Petersfield
 Joseph Shore, Montego Bay
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bt.*
 C. T. Cahusac, Bluefields
 Rupert Henry Lindo, Kingston
 Herbert Jarrett Kerr, Montego Bay
 Rupert M. Ewen, Montego Bay
 Bernard Toole, Kingston
 Matthew Scott, Bowden
 Herbert T. Steel, St. Ann's Bay
 Rev. J. R. M. Cass*

*Left the Island.

†Left the Parish.

Alexander Doull
 Rev. G. H. Lea*
 F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P., L.R. C.S., Edin.*
 Eyre V. Smith, L.R.C.P., Kingston
 H. J. Dodd, St. Ann's Bay
 Hugh Ramsden*
 C. G. F. Robertson, Bushy Park
 G. G. C. Dewar, Lucea
 F. M. Ellis, Alley
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
 Thomas J. Field, Chapelton
 Leslie R. O'Hanlon, Kingston
 R. Mott-Trille, Newport
 R. F. Gregg, Linstead
 William U. G. S. Ewen, Santiago de Cuba
 Arthur McArthur, M.C., Old England
 William V. Beaumont, M.C., Sav.-la-Mar
 William Magee, Port Maria
 Maurice Bernal Blake*
 Walter M. Beresford, M.C., C.G., Southern
 Nigeria
 Harold A. Melville, Kingston
 Dr. F. A. G. Purchas, St. Andrew
 E. D. Arscott, Cross Roads

ST. JAMES.

Custos.

W. Coke Kerr, Montego Bay

Resident Magistrate.

E. G. Cooper, Montego Bay

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

John H. Parkin, Anchovy
 Joseph Shore, Montego Bay
 Austin Hamilton Browne, Montego Bay
 Herbert Jarrett Kerr, Montego Bay
 Dermot Owen Kelly-Lawson, Hampden
 David Mills, Montego Bay
 Edmund Hart, Montego Bay
 Harry J. H. Parkin, Anchovy
 F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Montego Bay
 Fyffe Roxburgh, Catadupa
 Maurice Malcolm, Ramble
 Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay
 Lionel J. G. Hawthorne, Latium
 Hon. C. W. Hewitt, Ramble
 H. C. Shekell, Mountain Spring, Cambridge
 Francis A. Cory, Catadupa
 Rev. J. A. Jones, Point
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
 Ernest R. F. Burgess, Montego Bay
 Stuart Poole Davidson, Montego Bay
 Walter Reginald Coke Kerr, Montego Bay
 Septimus Royes Cover, Montego Bay
 Noel Sandford, Lambs River
 A. B. Lowe, Adelphi
 W. P. C. Adam, Montego Bay

*Left the Island.

Henry George Scudamore, John's Hall.
 Dr. David Lawrence Tate, Montego Bay
 Ralstoun Caldwell Grant, Little River.
 Frank Mack Hoyt, Montego Bay.
 Gareth Ambrose Wolferstan, Cambridge
 Egerton Charles Parke, Montego Bay
 Walter Edwards, Roxburgh, Montpelier

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

B. S. Gosset, Hagley Gap
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring
 Alexander Doull, Port Antonio
 H. Farquharson Kerr, London, England
 Herbert T. Thomas
 Stephen S. Whiting, Falmouth
 Bernard Toole, Kingston
 Hugh Ramsden
 Herbert A. Holmes
 W. L. Kingdon, Toronto, Canada
 Thomas John Field, Chapelton
 Arthur D. Jacobs, Kingston
 Robert Hay, Lucea
 George S. Taylor, Clarks Town
 Robert Stewart Grant, Little River
 Fred. M. Ellis, Hayes
 Albert Knox-Wight, Annotto Bay
 Rev. E. Leo Jones, Spanish Town
 George O'Toole, Mandeville
 V. G. Purchas, Claremont.

HANOVER.

Custos.

Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben.

Resident Magistrate.

John Verity

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Arthur W. Watson Taylor, Ramble
 John W. Edwards, Montpelier
 H. A. S. Sanftleben, Lucea
 Robt. Hay, Lucea
 Ernest P. Beresford, Ramble
 Eugene R. Browne, Sandy Bay
 D. W. Talbot, Lucea
 Maurice Malcolm, Ramble
 Chas. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., Ramble
 Jno. Geo. McD. Robertson, Ramble
 A. A. Aird, Green Island
 Arthur E. Clodd, Green Island
 Geo. R. Arbuthnot Leslie, Montpelier
 Harold J. Charley, Ramble
 J. Thomson Evans, Green Island
 W. H. Rigg, Sandy Bay
 Dr. Robert George Sherlock, Green Island

†Left the Parish.

C. A. H. Donaldson, Green Island
 F. Wm. W. Baillie, M.B., Ch.B., Lucea
 Rev. B. C. Lumsden, Askenish
 Rev. A. B. Mullings, Green Island
 A. A. Myers, L.R.C.P., Lucea
 H. U. Messam, Riverside
 F. N. Miles, Lucea
 W. S. Brooks, B.D., Cascade
 H. A. Roxburgh, Green Island.
 O. C. A. Donaldson, Hopewell
 H. G. Watson Taylor, Lucea
 A. E. Langley, Sandy Bay
 Cecil Elmy, Green Island.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

B. S. Gossett, Hagley Gap
 John H. Clark, Falmouth
 Chas. E. Isaacs, Whitehouse
 W. H. Farquharson, Little London
 F. H. Farquharson, Balacava
 Hy. G. M. Davis, Golden Grove
 John N. W. Hudson, L.R.C.P., Little
 London
 W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Christiana
 S. E. Morris, Petersfield
 Chas. McL. Calder, Sav.-la-Mar
 H. Hood-Daniel, Port Antonio
 Adolphus F. Lindo, Sav.-la-Mar
 T. J. Field, Chapelton
 Jno. Charley, Grange Hill
 A. Montague Davis, Half-way Tree
 W. E. Rerrie, Montego Bay
 Owen F. Wright, Kingston
 E. G. Cooper, Montego Bay
 W. H. Barker, Morant Bay
 E. A. A. Bell, Montego Bay
 A. J. Salmon, May Pen
 E. R. F. Burgess, Montego Bay
 Geo. O'Toole, Mandeville
 W. M. Beresford,
 R. C. Waters, Half-way Tree
 Chas. N. Ringer,
 Admiral Sir Rchd. Poore, Bart., R.N.
 Chas. A. Rerrie
 Francis H. Cooke, L.R.C.P.
 F. T. G. Tremlett
 H. M. King
 C. G. F. Robertson
 L. R. Whittard
 Francis G. Bond
 H. T. Thomas, Kingston
 Bertram Dixon, Golden Grove
 C. G. C. Dewar, Trelawny

WESTMORELAND.

Custos.

Hon. Hugh Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar

Resident Magistrate.

Lt. Col. Charles McDonald Ogilvie

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish
 Zachary Jones, Savanna-la-Mar

Walter Henry K. Farquharson, Little
 London

Richard Ernest Harvey, New Market
 Charles E. Harvey, Savanna-la-Mar
 John Stringer Brownhill, Negrii
 Samuel Edward Morris, Petersfield
 Charles MacLear Calder, Savanna-la-Mar
 Ernest Philip Beresford, Ramble
 Stainton Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar
 Maurice Malcolm, Ramble
 Arthur William Alcock, Savanna-la-Mar
 Alexander Whitcomb Aguilar, Savanna-la-
 Mar

John W. N. Hudson, Savanna-la-Mar
 Theodore Mitchell dePass, Savanna-la-Mar
 Percy Hylton Cooke, Chester Castle
 Charles Thomas Cahusac, Bluefields
 Clarence Cargill Farquharson, Savanna-la-
 Mar

Bertram Arnold Kirkham, Savanna-la-Mar
 Richard Farewell Williams, Darliston
 Barrington Charles Cooper, Petersfield
 Alexander George Logan McLeod, White-
 house

Solomon Alexander Isaacs, M.D. (N.Y.),
 Sav.-la-Mar.

Leonard Wallace Thomas, Petersfield

Dr. Noel Sandford, Lambs River

John Driver Winder, Petersfield

Rev. Alfred Miller, Bethel Town

Cyril Osmonde Hayton Hudson,
 Savanna-la-Mar

Walter Cyril Morris, Savanna-la-Mar

Thomas Bird Goodin, Savanna-la-Mar

George Rupert Arburthnot-Leslie, Mont-
 pelier

Edward Philip Haughton James, Ramble

Henry Alexander Tate, Savanna-la-Mar

P. O. Williams, Negrii

Fred. Farquharson, Little London

Robert Alexander Anderson, Darliston

Victor Alfred Michelin, Grange Hill P.O.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

John Wesley Edwards, Montpelier

Herbert Theodore Thomas, Kingston

John Charley, England.

Charles Salmon Farquharson, England

John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring

William M. Douet, England

Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth

Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Half-way Tree

John W. Toone, New York

A. Byron Ventresse, U.S.A.

Fred. H. Farquharson, Balacava

R. E. F. Burgess, Montego Bay

H. C. G. Purchas, Montego Bay

Rupert M. Ewen, Montego Bay

Melville W. Harrell, Kingston

Henry J. Dodd, St. Ann's Bay

Rev. Thomas Black Prentice, Falmouth
 Rev. Ernest Leopold Jones, Spanish Town
 R. Reginald Aitken, Albert Town
 Owen Franklin Wright, Kingston
 Robert George Sherlock, Lucea
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Percival Henry Gregg, England
 Henry Marshall King, West Africa
 Rev. Fred. George Jolly, Claremont
 Fred. Lindo Del ass, Appleton
 William Eardley Calder, Priestmans River
 Gen. Arthur R. Sandbach, c.B., D.S.O.,
 England
 Ernest Hart, Delvaille, Malvern
 Rev. Jas. Carnegie, Maggotty
 Henry Ewarton Fowler, Montego Bay

ST. ELIZABETH.
Custos.

Hon. A. E. Harrison, Munro College

Resident Magistrate.

R. J. Manning, Malvern (Acting)
Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.
 Henry Maxwell, Myersville
 George R. Smith, Malvern
 Edmund T. Forrest, Malvern
 F. H. R. Farquharson, Balacava
 H. W. Griffith, Black River
 H. D. B. Castle, Malvern
 F. B. Bowen, Black River
 S. H. Peynado, Black River
 C. E. Isaacs, Whitehouse
 C. H. A. Iver, Malvern
 A. G. Robison, Santa Cruz
 W. N. C. Farquharson, Black River
 Stafford Maxwell, Malvern
 Victor H. Tomlinson, Lacovia
 E. B. Lewis, Siloah
 George E. Daly, Newmarket
 Rev. John Maxwell, Giddy Hall
 Rev. S. C. Ashton, Malvern
 A. M. Lewis, Pepper
 W. W. Maxwell, Myersville
 R. B. Daly, Black River
 C. A. Peynado, Black River
 George Sturdy, Malvern
 W. G. Hendriks, Black River
 R. G. Sinclair, Ipswich
 Rev. S. E. Morrison, Balacava
 Arthur Muirhead, Santa Cruz
 Dr. Curtis D. Johnston, Black River
 Hon. P. W. Sangster, Mountinside
 Rev. E. P. Williams, Southfield
 E. James Smith, Alligator Pond
 Frederick Lindo dePass, Siloah
 Duncan Robertson Clacken, Malvern
 Claude Reckord Gregory, Santa Cruz
 John Connacher, Black River
 Major George Livesy Knowles, Malvern
 Rev. Stephen M. Binger, Pedro Plains
 W. G. Griffith, Black River
 G. A. Ford, Newmarket

*Left the Island.

Rev. W. T. Driver, Springfield
 T. E. Levy, Black River
 Rev. James Carnegie, Maggotty
 Rev. R. Whaites, Balacava
*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*
 Walter H. K. Farquharson, Little London
 C. F. Pengelly, Half-way Tree
 T. P. Leyden, Williamsfield
 W. G. R. Farquharson, Christiana
 T. M. Bartlett, Morant Bay
 H. T. Thomas, Kingston
 Rev. William T. Graham, Highgate.
 C. H. Vidal Hall, Kingston
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville
 W. E. Clark*
 Alfred Miller, (Rev.), Bethel Town
 Chas. MacLear Calder, Sav-la-Mar (not
 signed roll).
 Jas. Alex. McNeil Smith, Brown's Town
 C. H. C. Farquharson, L.R.C.P.*
 E. J. Wilson, Clarendon Park
 C. M. Arscot†
 P. O. Hutchinson
 H. J. Dodd, St. Ann's Bay

MANCHESTER.
Custos.

Hon. Thomas Anderson, Mile Gully
Resident Magistrate.

*Justices of the Peace who are residing in
 the Parish.*

Lionel A. Isaacs, Mandeville
 Samuel A. Shaw, Alligator Pond
 G. H. G. Sturridge, Mandeville
 Herbert Hugh Heron, Shooter's Hill
 Aubrey M. Lewis, Mandeville
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooter's Hill
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Easton W. Muirhead, Mandeville
 Geo. A. Bonitto, Mandeville
 M. M. Meikle, M.B., M.S., Edin., Mandeville
 E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.,
 Mile Gully
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 Stephen T. Glanville, Mile Gully
 Thos. P. Leyden, Mandeville
 Jas. S. Nicholson, Prativille
 Walter V. Heron, Christiana
 Ernest A. Bayley, Devon
 John M. Vassal-Thomson, Mandeville
 Hon. Alfred G. Nash, Mandeville
 Clarence E. Levy, Williamsfield
 Henry Erskine Lewis, Newport
 Jas. A. Ogilvie, Porus
 Jas. A. Daly, Porus
 H. W. Griffith, Mandeville
 Rob. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
 Edin., Porus
 John B. Thursfield, Newport
 W. B. Esson, Rev., Porus

†Left the Parish.

David D. Phillips, Williamsfield
 Louis B. Meikle, Prativille
 Radley Mott-Trille, Newport
 Wm. G. McCausland, Newport
 Jas. Stephen Miller, Christiana
 Robt. E. Gentles, Coleyville
 John G. Miller, Mandeville
 Easton G. Powell, Mandeville
 Ronald John Wynne, Mandeville
 Geo. O'Toole, Mandeville
 A. S. Lord, Williamsfield
 Rev. J. R. Gale, Maidstone
 Dr. W. G. Farquharson, Christiana
 L. C. Hendricks, Porus
 Rev. P. Chaperlin, Christiana
*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*
 Walter Wilson Wynne, England
 Arthur F. Clark, Trinidad
 Charles Salmon Farquharson, England
 W. H. Greaves, England
 T. Farquharson, Clarendon
 G. W. Fitzherbert, Switzerland
 Allan S. Phillips, Clarendon
 Chas. F. Pengelley, Half-way Tree
 Edward J. Smith, Southfield
 H. T. Thomas, Sav-la-Mar
 F. L. Isaacs, U.S.A.
 H. C. G. Purchas, St. Ann.
 H. E. Crum Ewing, Linstead
 Rev. John N. Somerville
 Chas. F. Thompson, James Hill
 Rev. S. J. Swaby, St. Elizabeth
 Percy Shelley Bysshe
 S. T. A. Stewart, Kingston
 R. Jas. Miller, Kingston

CLARENDON.

Custos.

Hon. George W. Muirhead, May Pen
Resident Magistrate.

K. R. Brandon

*Justices of the Peace residing in the
 Parish.*

Sydney Moxsy, Hayes
 Lewis Anderson, May Pen
 James C. Elliott, Race Course
 Tatham Farquharson, Spanish Town
 H. E. Upton, Chapelton
 William F. Robinson, Race Course
 T. Harty, May Pen
 Fred. M. Ellis, Morelands
 S. M. deRoux, May Pen
 George Conrad Plazemann Watson, Race
 Course
 Dr. A. W. Thompson, Chapelton
 Thomas Abrahams, Jnr., Chapelton
 T. B. Thompson, Kingston
 W. Hyde McCauley, Spaldings
 Arthur A. Lewis, Alley
 Harry Fray, Manchester
 Percy St. Geo. Munn, Chapelton

Joseph Hirst, May Pen
 Rolla K. Lewis, Old England P.O.
 Hon. J. A. G. Smith, Chapelton
 Gerald Sutherland Lewis, Milk River
 Aubrey L. Allwood, Hayes
 S. A. Anderson, May Pen
 A. M. Pawsey, May Pen
 Thomas John Field, Chapelton
 Arthur Maxwell Douet, Alley
 U. T. McKay, Frankfield
 E. N. Maxwell, May Pen
 P. Junor, Spaldings
 I. L. Dowden, Crofts Hill
 Allan Phillips, Toll Gate
 Dr. A. Alexander Anderson, Frankfield
 Joshua Alex. Watson, D.M.O., Croft's Hill
 S. A. Lord, Porus
 Hubert, Geo. Dunkley, Mocho
 Hon. D. T. Wint, Inverness
 Griffith, G. R. Sharp, Trout Hall, Frankfield
 Rev. R. A. Llewellyn, Frankfield
 Amos Claude McIntosh, May Pen
 Rev. J. H. Allen, Four Paths
 Massy Onge Vincent Ffrench-Mullen*
 Reg. E. Phillips, Colonel's Ridge

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Robert Craig, Mandeville
 H. T. Ronaldson, New Port
 A. F. Clark*
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Thos. Hicks Sharp, Spanish Town
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooter's Hill
 Dr. H. Joslen, Annotto Bay
 A. Harvey Davis, Brown's Town
 G. W. Fitzherbert*
 A. A. Green, Linstead
 Alfred Walder, Walderston
 Dr. E. V. Halliday, Christiana
 Jno. Courtney Knollys, St. Ann
 M. B. O'Sullivan, Spanish Town
 T. H. Sharp, Jnr.*
 G. D. Robertson, Kingston
 J. I. Lord, Port Maria
 A. G. Spooner, Constant Spring
 J. H. B. Mais, St. Ann.
 H. C. G. Purchas
 D. H. T. Strudwick, Brown's Town
 W. P. C. Adam, Montego Bay
 Revd. E. B. Esson, Porus
 J. A. Daley, Porus
 W. V. Heron, Mandeville
 J. S. Miller, Christiana
 H. B. Walcot, Alley
 S. M. Binger, Mountain Side
 C. Spencer Farquharson, Mandeville
 Samuel Thos. Jones
 H. Q. Levy, St. Ann

*Left the Island.

ST. CATHERINE.

*Custos.*Hon. John H. McPhail, Bog Walk
Resident Magistrate.

C. H. York-Slater

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

George Abrahams, Ewarton

George McGrath

R. E. H. Melhado

E. L. Staniger, Linstead

Thomas H. Sharp, Spanish Town

Dr. John Huntley Peck, Spanish Town

A. L. Keeling, Spanish Town

Hon. Alfred E. Wigan, Hartlands

Gustav Boettcher, Spanish Town

Charles McKella, Spanish Town

Vincent E. Verley, Bushy Park

H. C. Bennett, Spanish Town

F. E. Taylor, Spanish Town

Ernest E. M. Stewart, Spanish Town

Dr. L. M. Clark, Linstead

Rev. W. A. Tucker, Spanish Town

G. Nelville Turner, Harker's Hall

Philip P. Ryley, Old Harbour

Arthur A. Melhado, Old Harbour

Alexander Dolphy, Linstead

Alexander Carey, Glengoffe

Rev. J. G. Peterkin, Carron Hall

N. C. Gyles, Linstead

Altamont Dolphy, Old Harbour

A. A. Fleming, Spanish Town

Ambrose S. Lecesne, Harker's Hall

W. H. Westmoreland, Guy's Hill

Charles G. Hudson, Spanish Town

William McCulloch, Bog Walk

A. R. McGrath, Ewarton

Fred. L. Clark, Ewarton

J. P. McPhail, Bog Walk

Harold Braham, Ewarton

P. A. Bovell, Spanish Town

Dr. H. H. Blair, Spanish Town

H. A. Fowler, Guy's Hill

Rev. T. H. Grant, Troja

V. N. Magnus, Riversdale

William Richards, Spanish Town

Rev. Canon E. Leo Jones, Spanish Town

Dr. G. P. Campbell, Spanish Town

C. G. H. Robertson, Bushy Park

Alfred R. Suares, Spanish Town

Eustace A. McNeil, Troja

Rev. Canon B. A. McCalla, Linstead

Frederick Alfred Anderson, Linstead

William Nathaniel Meeks, Spanish Town

Dugald Archibald Campbell, Linstead

Alfred Alexander Green, Linstead

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Rev. T. Gordon Somers, Stewart Town

Owen F. Wright, Kingston

C. G. Muirhead, Cave Valley

E. Foster, Riversdale

J. T. Calder, Braes River

A. M. Douet, Alley

Dr. H. T. Strudwick, Alexandria

H. L. Mossman, Kingston

Dr. C. R. White*

Samuel H. Bravo, St. Andrew

Dr. Francis Odell Simpson,*

Dr. J. H. Abrahams, Chapelton

Philip H. Bather*

R. Lamb Constantine

Ian. H. Campbell*

Dr. D. H. McPhail

John M. Mills, Guys Hill

Rev. S. Purcell Hendrick*

Frank Carr

Rev. Thomas Whitfield

Thomas D. Kieffer

H. E. C. Farquharson

M. O. V. French-Mullen

Dr. Albert Cuff Lushington

* Left the Island.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempt at.	Unnatural Offences and attempt at.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted	3	6	..	2	5	1	1287	25	326	1,344	5,513	8,512
Acquitted	2	1	..	1	4	1	379	15	89	279	1,018	1,789
Abandoned for want of prosecution ..	5	2	..	1	2	..	414	3	95	247	2,514	3,283
Total	10	9	..	4	11	2	2080	43	510	1,870	9,045	13,584

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS

Offences.	From 1.1.21 to 31.12.21	From 1.1.22 to 31.12.22	From 1.1.23 to 31.12.23	From 1.1.24 to 31.12.24	From 1.1.25 to 31.12.25
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	42,512	44,355	45,418	43,368	41,193
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,997	2,244	2,110	1,862	2,093
2. For prædial larceny ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	794	612	888	1,034	697
4. For other offences ..	14,763	16,948	16,629	14,527	14,624
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	895	1,090	1,089	1,222	1 304
2. For prædial larceny ..	2,243	1,304	2,311	2,629	1,344
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	2,021	1,897	2,119	2,257	1,960
4. For other offences ..	3,666	3,591	4,190	4,232	3,904
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	11,110	11,676	10,806	9,972	10,190
2. In the Superior Courts ..	4,967	4,969	5,265	5,582	5,072

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1925-26 amounted to £2,021,046 9s. 9½d., and the expenditure was £2,009,592 15s. 7½d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £355,453. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £346,330, or £9,340 more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £4,865 0s. 10d., is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £661 0s. 7½d.

DEBT.

The Public Debt directly secured on General and Special Revenues stood as follows: at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

				£	s.	d.
1917	..	..	..	2,774,108	1	8
1918	..	..	..	2,704,350	16	7
1919	..	..	..	2,606,670	5	5
1920	..	..	..	2,672,835	15	4
1921	..	..	..	2,683,294	2	0
1922	2,588,017	15	1
1923	2,450,795	19	3
1924	2,877,574	1	8
1925	2,867,079	14	0
1926	2,715,197	2	4

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A Comparative Table of Revenue for the past Five years.

RECEIPTS.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HEADS OF REVENUE—					
Customs—					
Import Duties ..	612,153 16 9	799,547 9 4	866,586 12 0	786,591 9 2	865,371 10 5
Additional Import Duties ..	48,537 10 7	..	..	..	..
Export Duties ..	675 8 3	..	85 18 0	79 1 11	91 16 8
Package Tax ..	36,914 10 10	46,206 8 11	50,142 3 9	43,675 14 9	40,753 17 2
Port, Harbour and Lighthouse Dues ..	6,847 7 5	4,145 4 0	..	..	..
Licenses—					
Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified					
Surtax on Excise and Licenses, Excise on Sugar, Property Tax increase and Income Tax ..	522,770 3 0½	537,746 9 3½	482,883 2 2	450,358 15 0½	445,787 18 3
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Reimbursements-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts, Estates Duties and additional Stamp Duties ..	216,498 14 2	193,770 16 6½	251,548 10 1½	199,618 3 4½	191,464 13 0
Post Office and Telegraphs War Tax ..	92,865 3 5½	88,761 1 7½	87,782 13 6½	87,845 18 10½	100,668 14 5½
Railway ..	351,556 13 10½	342,337 18 0	293,397 18 0	274,701 10 2½	321,814 7 5½
Rents ..	3,595 16 4½	3,628 4 0½	3,347 15 7	3,445 18 9	3,459 12 7
Interest ..	7,986 12 5	8,927 18 11	8,032 17 5	13,098 6 5½	10,718 14 9½
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	24,134 5 10½	30,154 13 4½	21,981 10 2½	62,058 2 2½	37,823 4 4½
Total exclusive of Land Sale and Nickel Coin	1,924,541 3 0½	2,055,226 4 0½	2,059,789 0 10	1,921,473 0 8½	2,019,454 9 1½
Land Sales ..	2,250 4 9½	2,185 14 6	1,412 16 9½	1,489 10 3½	1,592 0 8
Face Value of Nickel Coin Imported ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total General Revenue ..	1,926,791 7 10	2,057,411 18 6½	2,061,201 17 7½	1,922,962 11 0½	2,021,046 9 9½
Amount withdrawn from Insurance Fund for repairing roads damaged by flood rains in 1924					
Parochial Revenue ..	285,178 0 0	279,946 0 0	241,584 0 0	336,495 0 0	80,873 5 11
					355,453 0 0

A Comparative Table of Expenditure for the past five years.

EXPENDITURE.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Charges of Debt	£ s. d. 234,727 3 6	£ s. d. 230,697 15 7	£ s. d. 242,427 16 5	£ s. d. 264,174 16 6	£ s. d. 273,559 14 3
Pensions	40,335 9 7½	42,075 4 5	42,592 10 5	53,098 4 5½	55,305 0 8
Pensions of Widows and Orphans	11,115 15 6	11,887 8 2	12,510 11 0	12,382 9 8	11,309 1 0
Governor and Staff	7,382 2 10	6,958 5 1	6,870 12 9	6,980 3 0	7,345 19 9
Privy Council	84 1 4	77 0 8	170 14 8	89 11 5	68 16 8
Legislative Council	2,533 14 2	3,345 19 1	2,696 9 3	4,148 7 11	3,011 5 7
Colonial Secretariat	8,770 2 6	9,047 2 2	9,344 0 3	9,514 5 4	9,560 0 10
Parochial Roads and Works—Superintendents	2,140 3 6	2,227 13 4	2,344 9 2	2,363 0 0	2,405 10 0
Land Department	4,944 3 3	4,657 11 7	5,007 9 5	5,213 9 10	5,067 9 9
Audit Department	5,883 13 3	5,253 2 5	5,629 3 8	5,911 11 11	6,070 11 10
Public Treasury	6,168 17 5	6,006 0 1½	6,542 10 7½	6,729 1 7½	6,246 19 11½
Currency Commissioners	1,980 16 5	1,087 15 6	1,463 9 6	1,513 18 3	1,282 19 1
Government Savings Bank	6,616 0 6	7,450 0 4	8,190 17 6	7,801 1 7	7,975 11 6
Immigration Department	1,096 13 4½	711 9 10	437 11 5	339 17 0	346 0 0
Clerks of Parochial Boards	412 10 0	450 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Collector General's Department	106,308 11 0	66,827 12 1	71,396 17 8½	71,553 19 11½	74,594 14 8½
Post Office	93,344 17 10	95,406 8 6½	94,971 15 4½	92,343 4 11	89,491 5 11
Judicial	56,642 11 2½	57,995 8 5	6,421 13 3	6,885 10 10	6,534 12 9
Supreme Court	..	..	5,106 13 8	4,563 16 8	5,069 13 8
Law Officers	..	..	2,040 18 11	2,305 5 2	1,831 19 8
Kingston Court	..	..	45,107 6 5	46,391 19 11	42,866 10 0
Resident Magistrates' Courts	..	..	6,836 5 3	7,944 1 1	7,118 15 9
Administrator General's Office	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	148,783 16 2½	136,003 14 6	34,189 17 5	36,274 4 8½	34,246 9 3
Medical—General Administration	..	..	57,503 3 2½	61,049 3 8	61,292 19 7
do Hospital & Lepers Home	..	..	38,922 12 3	39,881 13 0	40,283 6 3
do Lunatic Asylum	..	..	189,016 18 8	186,828 9 1	178,908 15 7
Constabulary	192,978 1 1	185,228 10 11	43,088 3 3	56,021 15 4	47,646 0 6
Prisons	53,194 15 10	45,143 16 4	8,390 7 8	8,606 5 2½	8,495 6 4
Industrial School, Stony Hill, Happy Grove, &c...	12,693 15 9	9,863 7 1	949 5 0	1,001,209 8 0½	988,580 10 9½
Carried forward	998,337 17 1	928,401 6 2½	949 5 0	1,001,209 8 0½	988,580 10 9½

A Comparative Table of Expenditure, &c.—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE.	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Brought forward	998,337	17 1	928,401	6 2½	949,520	19 1½	1,001,209	8 0½	988,580	10 9½
Education	144,076	5 2	142,153	1 0	148,031	12 6	153,649	7 5	155,601	14 3
Harbour and Pilotage	9,718	1 8	4,981	0 11	2,699	12 0	2,522	7 7	2,514	14 4
Marine Board .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,919	12 6	2,715	2 10	2,538	0 0
Defence	22,604	1 5½	23,410	17 4½	16,737	15 1	18,369	9 10	16,710	12 10
Pensions & Gratuities, Returned Soldiers	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,141	10 11	3,120	18 11	2,737	8 8
Registrar General's Dep't., Island Record Office {	8,454	10 9	8,532	5 9	9,720	6 3	7,020	11 1	6,962	2 1
Registration of Titles Office .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,038	3 5	2,948	13 10	2,894	17 4
Government Printing Office	15,219	19 0	12,852	0 0½	13,480	11 0	12,552	4 10	12,807	11 2
Board of Supervision	506	13 8	483	7 10	492	2 1	501	15 4	439	18 5
Department of Science and Agriculture	23,515	1 10	38,866	16 5	36,731	12 9½	32,347	15 5	33,734	8 4
Agricultural Loan Societies Fund .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,191	9 1	1,382	6 9	1,307	11 4
War Contribution to Imperial Government	60,000	0 0	60,000	0 0	60,000	0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Direct Cable Subsidy	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Institute of Jamaica, Grant-in-Aid	2,275	0 0	2,269	0 0	2,519	0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Subventions .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	65,072	12 11	116,848	5 11	107,096	8 5
Miscellaneous	124,111	9 10	120,948	1 9½	92,789	16 7½	89,219	19 0½	90,199	11 4½
Railway	344,477	4 4	306,570	17 2	262,635	7 9	254,217	5 6	270,256	13 4
Public Works Department	27,875	7 0	29,675	5 3	38,513	6 8	41,707	9 4	40,699	16 7
Public Works Annually Recurrent	236,914	18 4	229,448	12 7	250,511	7 6	227,829	16 0	239,405	10 10
Public Works Extraordinary	122,262	19 3	31,585	2 1	104,523	19 3	54,583	13 2	35,055	5 6
Insurance Fund	100,000	0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Manufacture of Nickel Coins	1,374	1 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Census of Jamaica	10,715	16 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Jamaica Agricultural Society, Grant to .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,866	0 0	9,000	0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total General Expenditure	2,253,502	7 6½	1,949,033	14 4½	2,074,270	17 5½	2,023,746	10 1	2,009,592	15 7½
Expenditure from Insurance Fund for repairing Roads damaged by flood rains in 1924 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	80,873	5 11
Parochial Expenditure	295,617	0 0	279,565	0 6	207,123	0 0	336,990	0 0	346,330	0 0

SUMMARY OF COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS.

	Cost.	Face Value.
(a) Laws 8 and 17 of 1880	£1,543 16 5	£1,543 16 5
(b) Law 17 of 1884	1,226 18 2	1,226 18 2
(c) Law 14 of 1886	838 1 6	838 1 6
(d) Law 16 of 1887	54 8 3	54 8 3
(e) Law 36 of 1888	30 1 1	30 1 1
(f) Law 19 of 1880	1,774 9 10	1,774 9 10
(g) Law 20 of 1888	90 13 2	90 13 2
(h) Laws 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 ..	20 13 11	20 13 11
(i) Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 ..	165 9 1	165 9 1
(j) Law 17 of 1891	19,616 14 6	21,008 1 6
(k) Law 33 of 1894	53,007 3 10	56,817 13 7
(l) Law 3 of 1912	3,224 6 10	3,679 0 9
(m) Law 13 of 1885, 4%	821,771 10 7	877,924 18 10
(n) Laws 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900 ..	606,535 6 9	657,354 3 1
(o) Law 11 of 1915	5,853 16 5	6,756 7 1
(p) Law 13 of 1885, 3%	101,475 16 11	110,553 10 0
(q) Imperial Treasury Loan Law 3 of 1912 ..	8,344 4 2	8,778 8 0
(r) Law 33 of 1919	96,911 2 2	94,895 0 1
(s) Law 5 of 1920, 5½% and 6% ..	80,669 15 11	80,271 8 4
(t) Law 18 of 1922	13,232 18 9	15,294 18 11
(u) Law 7 of 1915	3,056 16 10	3,395 16 10
(v) Law 20 of 1903	26,856 9 4	28,995 1 9
(w) Law 37 of 1910	18,483 19 11	19,565 3 8
(x) Law 18 of 1923	681 0 0	606 9 1
	<hr/> 1,865,465 14 4	<hr/> 1,991,620 13 9

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT FOR REDEMPTION FUNDS FOR LOANS GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED BY THE COLONY.—

	Cost.	Face Value.
(a) Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Redemption Fund, Law 14 of 1890, ..	£39,623 13 9	£42,546 4 1
(b) Kingston Slaughter House Redemption Fund, Law 5 of 1892	5,946 7 2	6,366 17 8
(c) Kingston Streets Improvement Redemption Fund, Law 31 of 1890	75,743 7 6	79,849 15 5
(d) Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund, Law 39 of 1897	17,050 4 1	18,226 9 0
(e) Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund (Cockpit Scheme) Law 17 of 1913 ..	4,556 1 7	4,888 7 4
(f) Vere Irrigation Unguaranteed Loan, (Cockpit Scheme) Redemption Fund, Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913 ..	7,737 16 4	7,823 0 0
	<hr/> 14,674 2 6	<hr/> 15,333 2 0

Debt of Parochial Boards, other than Loans raised under Law 20 of 1903, to 31st March, 1926.

Parishes.			Parishes.		
St. Andrew	..	£4,145 8 7	Brought forward		£19,300 9 1
Port Royal	..	10 0 0	Westmoreland	..	280 0 0
St. Thomas	..	5,048 0 0	Manchester	..	5,979 18 9½
Portland	..	6,350 0 0	Clarendon	..	2,984 15 0
St. Mary	..	1,022 0 0	St. Catherine	..	1,768 2 6
St. Ann	..	1,097 0 0			
Trelawny	..	1,628 0 6			
Carried forward		£19,300 9 1	Total		£30,313 5 4½

Statement Shewing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and Charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1926.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Law 12 of 1879 ..	140,000 0 0	140,000 0 0	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway.
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	400,000 0 0	400,000 0 0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton.
Law 17 of 1884 ..	183,000 0 0	183,000 0 0	do do do
" 14 of 1886 ..	52,000 0 0	52,000 0 0	do do do
" 16 of 1887 ..	70,000 0 0	30,100 0 0	Damages to Railway by floods; making surveys of proposed extensions; and extending wharf accommodation in connection with Railway.
" 36 of 1888 ..	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	Further for extensions £3,964
			Renewal of Permanent Way old line .. 2,579
			Repairing Flood Damages Railway .. 986
			Additional Locomotives and Rolling Stock .. 1,530
			Improvement and enlargement of Stations .. 4,000
Law 19 of 1880 ..	585,000 0 0	400,700 0 0	Purchase of land for Stations 961
" 20 of 1888 ..	82,500 0 0	82,500 0 0	Redemption and Consolidation of certain loans.
			Conversion of Rio Cobre Canal Debentures.
Carried forward ..	..	1,316,300 0 0	

Statement Showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and Charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1926.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Brought forward		1,316,300 0 0	
Law 7 of 1881 }			Bridges: Yallahs, Morant, Rio
" 1 of 1891 }	120,000 0 0	120,000 0 0	Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and
" 7 of 1894 }			Swift Rivers; Roads from Eleven
" 31 of 1890 }			Mile Post to Morant Bay
" 28 of 1894 }	165,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	Sewerage Works beyond Paradise
" 17 of 1891 }	30,860 0 0	30,860 0 0	and West Streets, Kingston
" 33 of 1894 ..	92,500 0 0	92,500 0 0	Portland Bridges and Conversion of
" 3 of 1912 ..	92,250 0 0	20,000 0 0	Debentures.
" 13 of 1885 ..	1,099,048 1 3	1,099,048 1 3	do do do
" 12 of 1889 }	1,500,000 0 0	1,493,600 0 0	and Kingston Improvements
" 11 of 1915 }	45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	Railway Extension to Chapelton
" 1 of 1900 ..	198,000 0 0	198,000 0 0	Conversion of Debentures
" 13 of 1885 ..	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	£1,094,662 0 0
" 7 of 1915 ..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	Expenses of issue 4,426 1 3
" 20 of 1903 ..		16,500 0 0	Redemption of 1st Mortgage
			Bonds and purchase of 2nd Mort-
			gage Bonds, Jamaica Railway
			Improvement of Railway and pur-
			chase of Rolling Stock and other
			necessary equipment. Arrears of
			interest to holders of 1st Mort-
			gage Bonds of Railway Company.
			Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings
			Acquirement of Mona for Water
			Supply
			Par. of Portld. for Water Sup. £4,500
			Parish of Trel. for Water Sup. 3,500
			Parish of St. James for Water
			Supply .. 6,750
			Parish of St. Andrew for
			Cross Roads Market .. 1,750
			£16,500
" 20 of 1903 ..		21,607 0 0	Parish of Kingston for Im-
			provements of Sts. & Lanes 6,900
			Par. of Han. for Water Sup. 2,850
			Parish of Clarendon for
			Water Supply .. 2,482
			Parish of Clarendon for
			Market, Spaldings .. 400
			Parish of Westmoreland for
			Poor House .. 2,000
			Parish of Westmoreland for
			Water Supply .. 2,675
			Parish of Portland for Poor
			House and Water .. 4,050
			Parish of St. Andrew for
			Market .. 250
Carried forward		4,764,470 11 1	£21,607

Statement Shewing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and Charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1926.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward Law 20 of 1903	42,100 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	4,764,470 11 1 45,574 12 9	For Water Supply Markets re Parish of St. Mary £6,711 14 1 " Westmore- land 18,666 2 4 " Manches- ter 4,517 8 2 " Clarendon 523 18 11 " Trelawny 14,072 18 7 " St. Ann 1,082 10 8 45,574 12 9 Expended in 1925-26 39,517 13 7 Unspent at 31.3.26 (See Balance Sheet 6,056 19 2 45,574 12 9
" 37 of 1910	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	Ferry Water Scheme, Kingston & Liguanea Plain. Issued to 31.3.22 £43,000 Issued in 1922-23 6,500 £50,000
" 33 of 1919	2,000 0 0 170,000 0 0	2,000 0 0 170,000 0 0	Purchase of Spring Hill Hotel, Montego Bay Addl. Rly. Rolling Stock 120,000 Public Works (a) 40,000 Opening up Crown Lds. (b) 10,000 £170,000 (a) Expd. in 1919-20 £12,417 15 3 Expended in 1920-21 16,755 9 11 Expended in 1921-22 3,531 8 4 Expended in 1922-23 660 17 3 Expended in 1923-24 1,298 6 9 Expended in 1924-25 1,158 16 0 Expended in 1925-26 1,297 8 8 * £35,822 13 6 Unspent at 31.3.25 37,120 2 2 (See Balance Sheet) 4,177 16 6 2,879 17 6
Carried forward	..	5,032,045 3 10	£40,000 0 0

Statement Shewing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and Charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1926.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	..	5,032,045 3 10	
			Draining Rockspring Swamp, St. Andrew £720 18 5
			Complete Road Ma- hogany Vale, St. An- drew .. 432 3 5
			Road Deviation Quaw Hill, St. Thomas 878 14 4
			Foreshore Road, Portland .. 1,803 4 8
			Deviation Belfield Rd., St. Mary .. 1,274 13 6
			Widening Moneague, Goschen, and Hope- well Roads, St. Ann 382 6. 3
			Improving Jackson Town Rd., Trelawny 278 15 0
			Deviation Flamstead Potosi Rd., St. James 5,831 0 6
			Widening Bobstone Corner, Green Island, Hanover .. 839 19 10
			Completion Bridge Gt. River, Westmoreland 4,740 0 7
			Deviation Malvern Rd., St. Elizabeth 2,539 5 8
			Continuation Construc- tion Moravia Road, Manchester 3,878 10 3
			Completion Road, Summerfield, Thomp- son Town .. 6,946 18 10
			Improvement Spanish Town Water Works 6,573 10 11
			<hr/>
			£37,120 2 2
			<hr/>
			£ s. d.
			(b) Expded. in 1919-20 3,532 3 0
			Expended in 1920-21 6,430 6 5
			Expended in 1921-22 37 10 7
			<hr/>
			£10,000 0 0
			<hr/>
Carried forward	..	5,032,045 3 10	

Statement shewing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1926.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amt. authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Brought forward	5,032,045 3 10		
Law 5 of 1920	197,000 0 0	197,000 0 0	Additional Railway Rolling Stock— Expended in 1920-21 £128,990 0 0 Expended in 1921-22 68,010 0 0 <hr/> £197,000 0 0
Law 18 of 1922 ..	627,565 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	690,613 18 8	Expenses of Issue 63,464 3 8 Railway Improve- ments:— Purchase of new rails and relaying and strengthening portions of track 143,000 0 0 New machinery & plant 16,156 2 5 Extension Linstead to New Works 29,206 10 10 New Running Shed and remodelling yard .. 73,221 6 9 New Sidings 14,683 14 10 New Quarters and Sheds .. 9,996 2 0 New Rolling Stock 40,721 10 11 Investigations (electrifications signalling and test pits) .. 3,938 7 10 Extension Chapelton to Frankfield 172,000 0 0 Stud Farm, Grove Place .. 25,000 0 0 Sisal Plantation, Lititz .. 27,000 0 0 New Post Offices 5,520 18 5 Imperial Treasury Advance, Law 2 of 1900 .. 54,564 12 11 <hr/> 678,473 10 7 Expended in 1923-24 654,130 10 2½ Expended in 1924-25 23,252 19 3 Expended in 1925-26 1,090 1 1½ <hr/> 678,473 10 7 Unspent at 31.3.26 (See Balance Sheet) 12,140 8 1 <hr/> £690,613 18 8
Carried forward ..	..	5,919,659 2 6	£690,613 18 8

Statement shewing the Applications raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1926.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward		5,919,659 2 6	
Law 18 of 1923 ..	50,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	26,229 0 0	Expenses of Issue £1,229 0 0 Erection of School Houses 10,435 17 9 Latrines, Water Supply School houses 577 6 10 <hr/> 12,242 4 7
Law 39 of 1923 ..	428,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	211,520 0 0	Expended in 1924-25 4,933 5 1 Expended in 1925-26 7,308 19 6 <hr/> 12,242 4 7 Unspent on 1925-26 (See Balance Sheet) 13,986 15 5 <hr/> £26,229 0 0
Less Redeemed to 31.3.25 ..	..	6,157,408 2 6	Issued to Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for increased Water Supply £198,000 0 0 Expenses of Issue 11,392 6 10 <hr/> £209,392 6 10
Less Redeemed in 1925-26 ..	..	4,597,151 11 9	
Law 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	2,900 0 0		Issued to Kingston & St. Andrew Corporation for Sewerage Work £2,000
" 17 of 1884 ..	1,300 0 0		Expns. of Issue 127 13 2 <hr/> 2,127 13 2
" 14 of 1886 ..	1,600 0 0		
" 16 of 1887 ..	1,000 0 0		
" 36 of 1888 ..	800 0 0		
" 19 of 1880 ..	3,700 0 0		
" 20 of 1888 ..	2,300 0 0		
" 7 of 1881 ..	2,100 0 0		
" and 1 of 1891 ..	200 0 0		
" 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 ..	200 0 0		In 1924-25 .. 1105,137 0 0 " 1925-26 .. 106,383 0 0 <hr/> £211,500 0 0
Purchase of Spring Hill Hotel, Montego Bay ..	71 11 6	15,976 11 6	
Unspent Balance at 31.3.26 ..	..	4,581,175 0 3 35,064 0 6	
Value of Loan Expenditure at 31.3.26 (See Balance Sheet) ..	..	4,546,110 19 9	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND

				£	s.	d.
<i>Liabilities.</i>						
Deposits at Interest	..	..	..	37,115	16	3½
Deposits not at Interest	..	..	..	161,998	2	0½
Redemption Funds for Loans guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony				151,773	11	3
Deposits for Investment	..	..	..	109,250	12	3½
Trust Funds	..	..	..	30,132	11	2
Balances Parochial Boards	..	..	..	10,406	1	3½
Collector General for Internal Revenue	..	..	..	7,571	18	6
Collector General for Customs Revenue	..	..	..	1,075	7	8
Loans from Government Savings Bank under Law 11 of 1925				240	0	0
Surplus Cash in Suspense	..	..	..	7	4	7
Advances by Crown Agents	..	..	..	281,000	0	0
Stockholders' Suspense Account	..	..	..	975	0	0
Earthquake Loan Board	..	..	..	25,190	13	1½
Insurance Fund, Laws 34 of 1908 and 17 of 1921	..	..	..	145,388	8	8
Interest from Planters on Loans from Sugar Industry Aid Board	..	..	..	37,035	12	4
Surplus and Deficit Account	..	..	..	24,569	1	7½

 £1,023,730 0 9½

ASSETS OF THE COLONY OF JAMAICA AT 31ST MARCH, 1926.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Assets.</i>			
Loans to Planters under Sugar Industry Aid Loan Laws 24 of 1923 and 20 of 1924	14,486	4	10
Interest paid Banks on Loans from them for the purpose of Sugar Industry Aid Laws	19,072	0	11
Expenses Sugar Industry Aid Board	6,672	12	8
Loan to Agricultural Loan Societies Board	240	0	0
Advances on account of Loans to be raised	65,400	0	0
Advances to Parochial Boards	86,474	12	6½
Stores Advances	110,539	17	7½
General Advances	116,746	8	5½
Investments on Account of Redemption Funds guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony	150,657	10	5
Investments on Account of Deposits for Investment	105,137	12	2
Investments on Account of Trust Funds	23,681	18	2
Miscellaneous Investments	186,068	16	2
Imprests	39,677	14	2
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	4,704	0	3
Emigration Agent, India	274	5	4
Remittances between Chests	2,641	13	4
Remittances in transit to Crown Agents	1,018	3	1
Crown Agents for Sundry Invested Funds	299	9	0
Treasurer	£123,001	2	2
Less unexpended Loan Balances in hand:			
Law 33 of 1919	£ 2,879	17	10
" 18 of 1922	12,140	8	1
" 18 of 1923	13,986	15	5
" 20 of 1903	6,056	19	2
	35,064	0	6
	87,937	1	8

(See next Statement)

£1,023,730 0 9½

PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING

Bond and Stockholders, Balance at 31st March,					
1925	..	..	..	£4,445,193 19 0	
Loan raised in 1926	..	..	..	151,957 12 9	
				<hr/>	
				£4,597,151 11 9	
Less redeemed in 1925-26	..	..	..	15,976 11 6	£4,581,175 0 3
				<hr/>	
Sinking Funds	..	..	..	..	1,865,977 17 11
					<hr/>
					£6,447,152 18 2
					<hr/>

STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AND

		£	s.	d.	
1926					
March 31st	To Expenditure	2,009,592	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	To Balance (Surplus Revenue)	24,569	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,034,161 17 3
		<hr/>			<hr/>
					£2,034,161 17 3
					<hr/>

FUNDS AT 31ST, MARCH, 1926.

Colony's Loan Account at 31st March, 1925	£4,406,490	8	4½	
Add Loan Expenditure in 1925-26 ..	155,597	2	10½	
	<hr/>			
	4,562,087	11	3	
Less redeemed in 1925-26 ..	15,976	11	6	£4,546,110 19 9
	<hr/>			
Sinking Fund Investments ..				1,865,465 14 4
Trustees Sinking Fund Balance on hand 31.3.26, Sinking Funds				
Uninvested ..				512 3 7
Treasurer—Balance on hand at 31.3.26—				
For Law 33 of 1919 ..	£2,879	17	10	
“ “ 18 of 1922 ..	12,140	8	1	
“ “ 18 of 1923 ..	13,986	15	5	
“ “ 20 of 1903 ..	6,056	19	2	35,064 0 6
	<hr/>			
	£6,447,152	18	2	
	<hr/>			

DEFICIT ACCOUNT AT 31ST MARCH, 1926.

					£	s.	d.
1925.	April 1st	By Balance	..	..	13,115	7	5½
1926	March 31st	By Revenue	..	..	2,021,046	9	9½
					<hr/>		
					£2,034,161	17	3
					<hr/>		

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	£	
Funded Debt 28 Vic. C. 23 1865.			77,416 6 11	..	..
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>		%				
Law 12 of 1879	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway	4½	140,000 0 0	14,500	125,500	1st April, 1881
Law 8 and 17 of 1880	Extension Railway	4	400,000 0 0	63,700	330,800	15th August, '81
Law 17 of 1884 ..	Do.	4	183,000 0 0	32,400	147,100	15th Febry., 1885
Law 14 of 1886	Do.	4	52,000 0 0	30,900	11,400	15th August, '86
Law 16 of 1887	Do.	4	30,100 0 0	19,300	2,825	1st Jan., 1888 first issue £26,000 1st Jan., 1889 second issue £4,100
Law 36 of 1888	Do.	4	28,000 0 0	13,225	7,575	1st January, 1889
Law 19 of 1880	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	4	400,700 0 0	78,300	319,300	15th August, '82
Law 20 of 1888	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	4	82,500 0 0	43,700	13,600	1st Jan., '89 first issue £55,200 1st Jan., 1890 second issue £15,900 1st March, 1892 third issue, £11,400
Carried forward ..			1,316,300 0 0	296,025	958,100	

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1926,
OF THE DEBT

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£	£	£	£	Only Interest Payable.	£ s. d.
				Principal to be repaid at par, by annual drawings or by purchase of the De- bentures in the Market by the Government. A Sinking Fund of one per cent. per annum on the cumulative principle to be provided from the 1st April, 1884.	
5,500	5,500	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from the 15th August, '86	1,543 16 5
3,500	3,500	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th Feb. 1890	1,226 18 2
9,700	9,700	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 15th August, 1891.	838 1 6
7,975	7,975	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provi- ded from 1st January, 1893	54 8 3
7,200	7,200	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 1st Jan., 1893	30 1 1
3,100	3,100	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 15th August 1887.	1,774 9 10
25,200	25,200	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 1st January, 1894.	90 13 2
62,175	62,175	..	5,558 8 5

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.		Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s. d.	£	£	
Brought forward <i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues, contd.</i>			1,316,300	0 0	296,025	958,100	
Law 7 of 1881 & 1 of 1891 Do.	Portland Brgs. Do.	3½ 4	14,860 105,140	0 0 0 0	38,900	63,100	15th Feb., 1893
Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 Less converted into Inscribed Stock	Kingston Improvements	4	25,000	0 0			
			1,461,300	0 0	4,100	17,600	1st July, 1895
			1,038,800	0 0			
			422,500	0 0			
Law 17 of 1891 Do.	Port'nd Bridges Conversion of Debentures	3½ 3½	14,860 16,000	0 0 0 0	..	..	Various dates
Law 33 of '94 Do.	Portland Brgs. Kingston Improvements	4 4	43,740 16,600	0 0 0 0			
Do.	Conversion of Debentures	4	32,160	0 0	..	..	Do
Law 17 of 1891	Chapelton Railway Extension, Law 3 of 1912	3½	20,000	0 0	..	..	£10,000 1st Sept. 1913 £10,000 1st Jan. 1914
Law 13 of 1885 Do.	Conversion of Debentures Expenses of Issue	4	1,094,622 4,426	0 0 1 3	..	..	{ £458,800 from 1885 to 1889 £455,822 from 1889 to 1894 £180,000 in 1892 1900
Law 12 of 1889	Redemption of Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½	1,493,600	0 0			
Laws 33 of 1894 & 11 of 1915	Purchase of Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	4	45,000	0 0	..	..	1st August, 1915
Carried forward			3,203,508	1 3	339,025	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1926,
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Deben- tures Im- perial Annu- ties and Loans	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	Total Outstanding.		
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
62,175			62,175 0 0	Principal to be re- paid at par by an- nual Drawings or by purchase of the Debentures in the Market by the Government.	5,558 3 5
18,000	..	..	18,000 0 0	Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th February, 1893	20 13 11
3,300	..	..	3,300 0 0	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from the date of the issue of the Debentures.	165 9 1
..	..	30,860	30,860 0 0	Redeemable 1st Jan. 1937 1 per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	19,616 14 6
..	..	92,500	92,500 0 0	Redeemable 1st Jan. 1937 1% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	53,007 3 10
..	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	£10,000 Redeema- ble 1st Sept., 1933. £10,000 Redeemable 1st January, 1955. 1% per annum in- vested by Cr. Agts. for Sinking Fund.	3,224 6 10
..	1,099,048 1 3	..	1,099,048 1 3	Redeemable 15th Aug., 1934 1% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	821,782 11 9
..	1,493,600 0 0	..	1,493,600 0 0	Redeemable Jan. 24 1949, with option to redeem on or af- ter 24th Jan., 1949	606,535 6 9
..	..	45,000	45,000 0 0	Redeemable 1st Aug 1955 One per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	5,853 16 5
83,475	2,592,648 1 3	188,360	2,864,483 1 3	..	1,515,764 11 6

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
1926, FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Int	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	
Brought forward			3,203,508 1 3	339,025 0 0	1,038,800	..
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>		%				
Law 13 of 1885	Roads, Bridges & Public Bldgs.	3	200,000 0 0	..	..	1897
Law 3 of 1912	Imperial Treasury Loan	4½	66,055 9 10	..	..	..
Law 33 of 1919	Equipment	5	120,000 0 0	}	}	1st March, 1920
Do.	Railway	5	40,000 0 0			
Do.	Public Works	5	10,000 0 0			
Do.	Opening up	5	10,000 0 0			
Law 5 of 1920	Crown Lands	5½	22,500 0 0	..	..	15th Feb., 1921
	Additional Rolling Stock, Jamaica Railway	6	106,490 0 0	}	}	31st March, 1921
Do.	Do	6	68,010 0 0			31st March, 1921
Law 18 of 1922	Railway and other purposes	4½	690,613 18 8	..	..	£670,000 15th April, 1923
Law 18 of 1923	Erection of New School House	4½	26,229 0 0	..	..	20,613 18 & 19th May 1924
	Purchase of Spring Hill Hotel, Montego Bay	5	2,000 0 0	408 2 3	..	1st July 1924
<i>Loans for Special Purposes Secured Primarily on Special Revenues & Charged on the Colonial Revenues in the first Instance & Recovered—</i>						
Law 7 of 1915 (Mona)	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	3½	20,000 0 0	..	..	1st June, 1914
Carried forward			4,575,406 9 9	339,433 2 3	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.														
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans			Inscribed Stock, England.			Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	Total Outstanding.			Terms and Conditions of Loans.		Accumulated Sinking Funds.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
83,475	0	0	2,592,648	1	3	188,360	2,864,483	1	3	..	1,515,764	11	6	
..	..	..	200,000	0	0	..	200,000	0	0	Redeemable 1st July, 1944 with option to redeem on or after 1st July, '22. 1% p. annum invested by Cr. Agts. for Snkg. Fd.	101,475	16	11
66,055	9	10	..	..	..	..	66,055	9	10	..	8,344	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	170,000	170,000	0	0	Redeemable 1st Mar., '30 8% per an. invstd. by Cr. Agents for Sinking Fund £22,500 redeemable 15th Feb., 1951-51, 5-80/0 p an. invested by Cr. Agts. for Skg. Fund £174,500, redeemable 31st Mar., 1913, 7.95 p. c. p. an. invested by Cr. Agts. for Sinking Fund.	96,921	10	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	197,000	197,000	0	0	Redeemable 15th April, 1971, with option of redemption on or after 15th Apr., 1941 by a Sinking Fund of not less than £1 5s. per cent. per annum.	81,160	10	2
..	..	..	690,613	18	8	..	690,613	18	8	..	13,232	18	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	26,229	26,229	0	0	Redeemable on 1st July, 1949 by a Skg. Fund. of 2.56 per cent. per annum	681	0	0
1,91	17	9	..	..	..	..	1,591	17	9	Repayable in 20 years by annual instalments.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	20,000	0	0	Redeemable 1st June, '54 1% per annum invstd. by Cr. Agts. for Snkg. Fd.	3,056	16	10
151,122	7	7	3,483,261	19	11	601,589	4,235,973	7	6	..	1,820,637	8	8	

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised
		%	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward			4,575,406	9	9	339,433	2	3
							1,038,800	..
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial Purposes by Debentures	3½	* 16,500	0	0	..	..	£9,000 Oct. 30, 1911
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial purposes by Inscribed Stock. Law 17 of 1891	3½	* 21,607	0	0	* ..	..	£1,000 Nov. 4, 1911
							..	£4,400 Oct. 1, 1912
							..	£2,050 Mar. 15, 1913
							..	£2,482 Nov. 1, 1913
							..	£2,675 Feb. 1, 1914
Law 20 of 1903	Do	4½	* 45,574	12	9	..	..	£45 574 12s. 9d. 1st May '25
Law 37 of 1910	Increased Water Supply Ferry Scheme by Inscribed Stock Law 17 of 1891	3½	43,500	0	0	..	..	£16,000, Feb. 1, '11
		5	6,500	0	0			£14,000 May 1, '11
								£10,500 Dec. 1, '11
								£3,000 Mr. 1, 1914
								£6,500 Oct. 1, 1922
Law 39 of 1923	Increased water supply within Corporate area Kingston and St. Andrew and extension of Sewerage system	4½	211,520	0	0	..	..	{ £105,137 2nd June 1924
			..			..	..	£106,283 1st July '25
Total ..			4,920,608	2	6	339,433	2	3
							1,038,800	..

*Kingston, £6,900; St. Andrew, £2,000; Portland, £8,550; St. Mary, £6,711 14 1;
Westmoreland, £23,341 2 4.

**GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1926,
OF THE DEBT.**

Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Con- ditions of Loans	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	Total Outstand- ing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
151,122 19 1	3,483,261 19 11	601,589	4 235,973 7 6	£9,000 redeem- able 30th Oct. 1931	1,820,637 8 8
16,500 0 0	..	..		£1,000 redeem- able 4th Nov., 1931	
..	..	21,607	38,107 0 0	£4,400 redeem- able 1st Oct. '32	26,856 9 4
				£2,050 redeem- ed 15th March, 1933	
				£2,482 redeem- able 1st Nov., 1933	
				£2,675 redeem- able 1st Feb., '34	
				3½ p.c. per an. invested by Cn. Agts. for Sink- ing Fund	
		£45,574 12s. 9d.	45,574 12s. 9d.	Redeemable 1st May 1955.	
				1.78 per cent per annum in- vested by Crown Agents for sink- ing Fund.	
				£16,000 redeem- able 1st Feb., '31	
				£14,000 redeem- able 1st May, 1931	
				£10,500 redeem- able 1st Decem- ber, 1941	
				£3,000 redeem- able 1st March, 1944	
..	..	50,000	50,000 0 0	£6,500 redeem- able 1st Oct., 1953.	18,483 12 11
				20/0 per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinkg. Fund	
..	..	211,520	211,520 0 0	Redeemable on 1st June 1972 by a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per an. with option of re- demption on or after 1st June, 1942	
167,622 7 7	3,483,261 19 11	930,200 12s. 9d.	4,581,175 0 3	..	1,865,977 17 11

St. Ann £1,082 10 8; Trelawny £17,572 18 7; St. James, 6,750; Hanover 2,850;
Clarendon £4,517 8 2.

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.			Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.			Date raised.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Other Loans poses secure on Special Revenues—</i>	<i>for Special Purd, Primarily Revenues Guar-anted by Colonial Rev-enues—</i>	%										
Law 14 of 1890	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4	60,520	0	0	..			..			..
Law 30 of 1888	Kingston Gas Works	4	14,900	0	0	5,000	0	0	..			1st July, 1889
Law 5 of 1892	Kingston Slaughter house	4	10,000	0	0	..			..			1st October, 1892
Law 31 of 1890	Kingston Improvements	3	25,000	0	0	..			..			1st January, 1898
Do.	do	4	50,000	0	0	..						1st Jan., 1894
Law 39 of 1897	Vere Irrigation	3½	40,000	0	0	..			..			1st January, 1901
Law 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme	4½	40,000	0	0	..			..			1st Jany. 1903 1st July, 1903
<i>Loans for Special Purposes. Secured Primarily on Special Revenues not Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues:</i>	<i>Vere Irrigation (Cockpit Scheme)</i>	7	30,000	0	0	..			..			1st April, 1917
Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913												
Total ..			270,420	0	0	5,000	0	0	..			..
Grand Total			5,19,1028	2	6	344.433	2	3	..			..

**GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1926,
OF THE DEBT.**

Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Con- ditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstand- ing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
60,520 0 0	60,520 0 0	Provision from Revenues King- ston General Commissioners to redeem De- bentures with- in a period not earlier than forty years from date of their issue	
9,900 0 0	9,900 0 0		39,809 8 9
10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	Annual provision by Kingston Gen- eral Commission- ers of £200.	5,946 7 2
25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	Annual provision of £100 by King- ston General Com- missioners.	75,743 7 6
50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	Annual provision of £750 by King- ston General Com- missioners—and allocation from property tax.	
40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	Provision from Revenue of Vere Irrigation Com- missioners guar- anteed by Colo- nial Revenue pay- able not earlier than forty year from 8th June, 1897.	17,080 9 11
40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	Do do do from 25th July 1913.	4,556 1 7
30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	Principal and In- terest are a charge upon the Cockpit undertaking rank- ing after the sum of £40,000 raised under Law 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913. Interest is payable 1st April and 1st Oct. and the Principal is redeemable on 1st April, 1937.	8,637 16 4
265,420 0 0	265,420 0 0	..	151,773 11 3
433,042 7 7	3,483,261 19 11	939,290 12s. 9d.	4,846,595 0 3	..	2,017,751 9 2

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports.—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last six years was as follows:—

1920	..	£10,313,282	1923	..	£5,555,957||
1921	..	5,473,790	1924	..	5,085,350**
1922	..	4,835,393*	1925	..	5,636,188††

The Imports for the past two years were apportioned between the five general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:—

	1924.	1924.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco	£1,977,361	£1,899,062
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	532,814	519,008
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,316,114	2,960,805
4. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	258,336	252,613
5. Bullion and Specie	725	4,700
	£5,085,350	£5,636,188

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last four years in the following proportions, viz:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
United Kingdom	28.4	28.8	29.8	30.2
United States	45.7	44.2	40.6	39.8
Canada	13.4	14.2	16.4	15.1
Other Countries	12.5	12.8	13.2	14.9

Of the total value of goods entered for Imports during the year 1925, the value of Advalorem was £2,383,476, or 44.3%; Rated value £2,249,649 or 41.7%; Free value £753,310 or 14%.

The value of Imports entered for consumption during the year 1925, was £5,555,439.

Exports—The total Exports for 1925 are valued at * £3,935,059.

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows:—

I. Live Animals, Food, Drink, &c.—				
1925 .. ..	..	..	..	£3,509,755
1924 .. ..	..	..	..	2,634,226
†II. Raw Material—				
1925 .. ..	..	..	..	232,937
1924 .. ..	..	..	..	213,829
III. Manufactured Articles—				
1925 .. ..	..	..	..	168,086
1924 .. ..	..	..	..	259,880
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified—				
† 1925 .. ..	..	..	..	23,412
§ 1924 .. ..	..	..	..	25,942
V. Bullion and Specie—				
1925 .. ..	..	..	..	869
1924 .. ..	..	..	..	11,733

* Includes Parcels Post Goods, £254,418 (Imports).

† Raw material and article mainly Unmanufactured.

|| Includes Parcels Post Goods £274,879 (Imports)

§ " " " " £20,263 (Exports.)

** " " " " £258,276 (Imports)

† " " " " £20,059 (Exports)

†† " " " " £22,649 (Exports)

†† " " " " £249,753 (Imports)

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the three immediately preceding, were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions :—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
United Kingdom ..	24.2	29.0	25.3	26.4
United States ..	49.4	49.4	43.7	40.7
Canada ..	19.1	13.8	19.2	12.3
Other Countries ..	7.3	7.8	11.9	11.6

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's staple products also the proportion of exportable value of the same to the total value during the last four years:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Cocoa ..	3.2	1.4	2.6	2.4
Coffee ..	4.7	5.6	7.3	12.4
Coconuts ..	3.3	3.0	4.3	3.9
Dyewoods ..	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.2
Fruit ..	49.2	54.4	42.1	41.1
Logwood Extract ..	5.8	4.6	6.5	2.6
Pimento ..	1.4	1.3	2.6	5.1
Rum ..	1.9	1.2	4.0	6.0
Sugar ..	21.0	15.8	12.9	13.9
Tobacco ..	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3
Minor Products ..	5.4	9.6	13.7	9.1

IMPORTS.

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the principal articles imported 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925; as compared with the five

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit.	Average. 1910-1914.		1921.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS AND SLIPPERS—					
United Kingdom ..	doz. prs.	..	£ 30,504	4,434	£ 23,668
British Possessions	65	530	1,008
United States	53,994	18,238	89,866
Other Countries	189	66	154
Total	84,752	23,268	114,696
CARRIAGES, ETC., MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CAR PARTS—					
United Kingdom ..	Value	..	8,295	..	14,107
British Possessions	2,856	..	21,371
United States	35,450	..	151,849
Other Countries	390	..	228
Total	46,991	..	187,555
COAL—					
United Kingdom ..	Tons.	1,162	1,414	2,288	8,580
British Possessions
United States	64,985	58,555	71,539	188,308
Other Countries	1	1	40	72
Total	66,148	59,970	73,867	196,960
COTTON MANUFACTURE—					
PIECE GOODS—					
United Kingdom ..	Yards.	..	209,673	3,383,445	139,906
British Possessions	586	2,476	182
United States	90,787	18,432,834	335,874
Other Countries	2,162	74,389	757
Total	303,208	21,893,140	476,719
FISH, DRIED SALTED—					
United Kingdom ..	Lbs.	34,729	472	84,307	1,893
British Possessions	8,787,995	116,972	9,566,932	214,955
United States	1,717,758	22,316	1,365,627	30,685
Other Countries	734	10	47	..
Total	10,541,216	139,770	11,016,913	247,533

ted into the Colony during each of the years ended 31st December, 1921, years' average 1910-14, distinguishing the sources whence imported.

1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
7,471	38,501	10,648	44,141	7,674	37,897	10,132	51,019
1,234	1,750	1,052	2,377	5,067	13,602	10,632	24,684
23,705	105,525	18,250	86,303	13,966	61,001	20,725	81,318
689	469	1,634	487	857	2,814	637	1,002
33,099	146,245	31,584	133,308	27,564	115,314	42,126	158,013
..	6,512	..	21,056	..	20,367	..	24,105
..	27,612	..	20,825	..	27,104	..	48,364
..	155,767	..	179,255	..	149,974	..	166,081
..	333	..	155	..	971	..	2,733
..	190,224	..	221,291	..	198,416	..	241,283
30,903	78,151	30,307	67,508	23,123	52,791	4,600	10,975
36,768	57,926	27,279	59,170	38,498	69,453	50,299	88,428
..
67,671	136,077	57,586	126,678	61,621	122,244	54,889	99,403
4,285,373	132,225	9,794,303	284,303	6,818,892	223,921	7,613,800	255,346
1,227	97	303	20	2,653	233	6,956	425
14,404,895	327,768	11,207,210	300,163	8,754,532	218,558	15,767,044	350,518
76,709	2,052	74,578	3,725	43,520	1,982	60,708	2,411
18,768,204	462,142	21,076,394	588,211	15,619,597	444,694	23,448,508	608,700
140,736	2,468	111,544	1,959	25,123	565	125,549	2,731
11,890,232	208,490	11,355,256	190,754	9,711,461	220,661	10,805,360	235,006
1,776,451	31,167	1,900,101	32,068	137,911	3,103	8,278	179
..	..	8,341	138	9,771	220	9,403	205
13,807,419	242,125	13,375,242	224,919	9,884,266	224,549	10,948,590	238,121

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit.	Average. 1911-1915.		1921.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
GRAIN, ETC.—RICE—	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	11,423,126	62,314	6,286,645	62,866
British Possessions	1,014,323	5,500	2,930,115	29,302
United States	1,595,588	8,066	4,266,965	42,669
Other Countries	37,114	208	607,980	6,080
Total	14,070,151	76,088	14,091,705	140,917
FLOUR—	Bags				
United Kingdom	490	559	106	265
British Possessions	32,758	35,046	33,675	84,162
United States	238,875	253,869	219,091	547,718
Other Countries	1,522	1,640	3	7
Total	273,645	291,114	252,875	632,152
HARDWARE AND IRON- MONGERY—					
United Kingdom	33,424	..	46,618
British Possessions	234	..	2,024
United States	17,067	..	56,471
Other Countries	2,373	..	2,305
Total	53,098	..	107,418
MILK, CONDENSED—	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	1,959,278	35,714	1,452	82
British Possessions	940	16	880,607	52,921
United States	191,770	3,613	1,438,541	79,158
Other Countries	748,433	14,419	..	..
Total	2,900,421	53,762	2,320,600	132,161
OILS, GASOLINE—	Gals.				
United Kingdom	585	28	..	..
British Possessions	192	29
United States	114,090	8,055	904,916	135,737
Other Countries	1	..	10,122	1,518
Total	114,676	8,083	915,230	137,284
TOBACCO—CIGARETTES	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	66,989	8,373	71,304	22,251
British Possessions	4	1	..	..
United States	1,407	176	187,415	58,567
Other Countries	600	75	169	53
Total	68,998	8,625	258,788	80,871

principal articles imported into the Colony, *continued.*

1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
832,444	6,243	90,045	770	54,259	421	36	
10,344,686	77,585	15,120,128	120,961	13,049,254	101,132	13,304,609	113,089
930,225	6,979	57,877	463	22,316	173	6,905	59
7,776,686	58,323	6,548,582	52,389	1,679,294	13,015	2,712,305	23,055
19,884,041	149,130	21,816,632	174,583	14,805,123	114,741	16,023,855	136,203
7	11	17	26	4	7	51	99
119,459	191,133	202,048	306,361	182,900	303,785	136,240	263,479
165,039	264,062	173,841	263,262	165,570	274,890	143,029	286,748
..	..	2	3	1	2	2	4
284,505	455,206	375,908	569,652	348,475	578,684	284,322	550,330
..	36,129	..	52,848	..	45,481	..	50,495
..	2,659	..	4,276	..	2,487	..	2,871
..	36,621	..	55,810	..	33,762	..	34,776
..	8,139	..	6,895	..	8,811	..	15,166
..	83,546	..	119,820	..	90,541	..	103,308
1,165,114	37,588	515,564	15,250	10,100	293	25,395	723
1,642,623	64,490	2,473,427	82,056	2,330,921	73,189	2,751,914	86,990
536,868	16,605	515,910	13,383	866,914	26,939	422,471	11,372
54,180	2,531	160,414	4,564	218,912	6,097	187,085	4,546
3,398,785	121,274	3,665,315	115,253	3,426,847	106,518	3,386,865	103,631
78,425	6,862	304,813	24,132	359,651	26,974	799,298	53,287
842,966	73,760	789,045	62,437	682,878	51,216	706,152	47,077
183,064	16,018	394,565	31,236	549,422	41,206	525,282	35,018
1,104,455	96,640	1,488,423	117,805	1,591,951	119,396	2,030,732	135,382
201,960	45,441	219,987	76,995	172,758	69,103	255,149	81,492
1,543	347	8,289	2,901	3,750	1,500	2,252	681
53,825	12,111	344	120	468	187	746	314
117	26	1	..	45	18	9	6
257,445	57,925	228,621	80,016	177,021	70,808	258,156	82,493

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit.	Average. 1910-1914.		1921.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
WOOD AND TIMBER—PITCH PINE—	Feet		£		£
United Kingdom	109,463	1,633
British Possessions	46,265	326	5,670,971	78,350
United States	11,795,882	82,571	860	11
Other Countries	71,608	501		
Total	11,913,755	83,398	5,781,294	79,994
ALL OTHER ARTICLES—					
United Kingdom	771,498	..	1,280,999
British Possessions	124,142	..	352,693
United States	605,981	..	1,195,264
Other Countries	76,369	..	110,574
Total	1,577,990	..	2,939,530
TOTAL IMPORTS—					
United Kingdom	1,162,268	..	1,601,235
British Possessions	285,744	..	760,280
United States	1,240,500	..	2,990,516
Other Countries	98,337	..	121,759
* Total	2,786,849	..	5,473,790

* Parcels Post Goods not included,

Principal Articles imported into the Colony, etc.—*continued*.

1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
12,833	131	..	..	31,835	415	21,905	243
9,815,646	101,536	12,686,252	164,832	10,162,456	133,082	12,143,570	136,174
..	..	136,115	1,735	87,538	1,129	277,206	3,077
9,828,479	101,667	12,822,367	166,567	10,281,829	134,576	12,442,681	139,494
..	919,495	..	958,670	..	986,717	..	1,154,931
..	298,785	..	323,842	..	342,334	..	295,398
..	901,704	..	1,119,255	..	933,579	..	940,216
..	218,790	..	241,208	..	243,963	..	299,529
..	2,338,774	..	2,642,975	..	2,506,593	..	2,790,074
..	1,302,762	..	1,523,526	..	1,437,563	..	1,631,916
..	879,941	..	1,078,505	..	1,113,416	..	1,224,517
..	2,091,591	..	2,336,512	..	1,953,867	..	2,143,250
..	306,681	..	342,535	..	320,228	..	386,752
..	4,580,975	..	5,281,078	..	4,827,074	..	5,386,435

EXPORTS:

A statement shewing the Quantities and Values of the principal Articles Exported and 1925, as compared with the five years average 1911—1915

Articles.	Average for 5 years 1911-1915.		1922.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COCOA, RAW—	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
United Kingdom ..	24,395	51,236	45,939	82,690
British Possessions ..	3,111	6,530	7,653	13,775
United States of America ..	9,944	20,672	21,130	38,034
Other Countries ..	17,144	35,976	2,120	3,816
Total ..	54,594	114,414	76,842	138,315
COFFEE RAW—	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
United Kingdom ..	9,383	22,403	3,083	9,943
British Possessions ..	5,966	14,974	44,571	143,741
United States of America ..	15,451	37,879	11,998	38,661
Other Countries ..	50,184	108,942	3,569	11,538
Total ..	80,984	184,198	63,221	203,883
FRUIT & NUTS—	Stems	£	Stems	£
BANANAS:				
United Kingdom ..	594,561	52,078	1,887,155	265,889
British Possessions ..	17,278	1,507	3,050	430
United States of America ..	13,676,747	1,203,960	10,813,341	1,520,112
Other Countries ..	66,274	6,112	10,303	1,453
Total ..	14,354,860	1,263,657	12,713,849	1,787,884
ORANGES—	Boxes	£	Boxes	£
United Kingdom ..	135,728	24,142	78,647	39,324
British Possessions ..	44,648	7,983	1,958	979
United States of America ..	50,607	9,101	2,018	1,009
Other Countries ..	9,821	1,774	438	219
Total ..	240,804	43,000	83,061	41,531
COCONUTS—	No.	£	No.	£
United Kingdom ..	397,380	1,741	5,931,450	27,285
British Possessions ..	2,223,500	10,600	2,678,340	12,320
United States of America ..	20,223,580	96,421	21,743,375	100,026
Other Countries ..	33,710	150	47,796	220
Total ..	22,878,170	108,912	30,400,961	139,851
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—	Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£
United Kingdom ..	11,734	88,420	17,112	214,489
British Possessions ..	26	193	112	1,353
United States of America ..	1,562	9,314	511	6,720
Other Countries ..	10,315	71,737	2,529	30,348
Total ..	23,637	169,664	20,264	252,910

from the Colony during each of the years ended 31st December, 1922, 1923, 1924, distinguishing the sources of destination.

1923.		1924.		1925.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
29,838	41,617	15,985	22,469	36,255	66,049
5,275	7,386	4,834	6,702	997	1,815
4,400	6,160	19,321	27,086	4,868	8,860
3,601	5,041	19,059	25,765	10,222	18,603
43,114	60,204	59,199	82,022	52,342	95,327
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
3,935	12,365	3,168	13,939	5,620	26,211
47,989	150,616	35,415	152,823	79,073	368,759
11,010	34,650	7,104	31,257	6,496	30,297
14,146	44,522	6,234	27,430	12,827	59,820
77,080	242,153	51,921	225,449	104,016	485,087
Stems.	£	Stems	£	Stems	£
2,662,598	484,235	1,617,849	183,733	2,375,733	258,723
6,584	1,190	3,842	414	23,454	2,951
9,785,034	1,779,691	10,344,880	1,040,712	12,616,351	1,248,716
..	..	4,516	486	1,884	235
12,454,216	2,265,116	11,971,087	1,225,345	15,017,422	1,510,625
Boxes.	£	Brls. Boxes	£	Boxes	£
97,734	40,482	.. 79,428	38,410	95,728	47,864
2,892	1,156	.. 1,530	683	9,189	4,595
45	16	.. 210	95	578	289
136	48	20 359	174	897	449
100,807	41,702	20 81,527	39,362	106,392	53,197
No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
4,011,279	21,811	1,954,213	11,921	2,945,201	17,256
2,383,440	12,990	2,200,000	13,420	3,061,227	17,983
17,260,939	93,409	17,336,000	106,263	20,372,819	118,875
50,000	275	77,100	469	1,450	8
23,705,658	128,485	21,567,313	132,073	26,380,697	154,122
Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£
13,312	162,777	13,422	157,648	5,861	73,389
15	175	104	1,103	8	85
309	3,735	377	5,125	483	5,905
2,753	33,027	3,125	36,560	1,958	22,654
16,389	199,714	17,028	200,436	8,310	102,033

A Statement shewing the Quantities and Values—

Articles.	Average for 5 years, 1911-15.		1922	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SPICES—				
GINGER, DRY:				
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom	11,408	21,290	5,532	37,894
British Possessions	2,145	3,969	861	5,899
United States of America	9,851	18,373	6,552	44,881
Other Countries .. ..	..	1	217	1,487
Total	23,404	43,633	13,162	90,161
PIMENTO—				
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom	10,002	6,405	1,053	632
British Possessions	3,698	2,426	7,856	4,713
United States of America	39,453	26,479	51,128	30,677
Other Countries	57,929	38,226	42,630	25,578
Total	111,082	73,536	102,667	61,600
SPIRITS—				
RUM:				
	Galls.	£	Galls.	£
United Kingdom	915,300	82,688	632,639	63,264
British Possessions	49,360	4,421	91,045	9,104
United States of America	7,180	600	526	53
Other Countries	118,860	10,442	84,813	8,482
Total	1,090,700	98,151	809,023	80,903
SUGAR UNREFINED—				
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
United Kingdom	58,380	37,060	212,530	191,277
British Possessions	211,620	134,110	800,085	720,242
United States of America	4,520	2,823	7	6
Other Countries	6,300	3,986	503	287
Total	280,820	177,979	1,013,125	911,812
TOBACCO—				
CIGARS:				
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom	8,141	4,978	5,607	4,912
British Possessions	13,072	6,426	25,691	16,317
United States of America	1,827	1,036	6,328	4,735
Other Countries	49,351	23,161	55,797	33,750
Total	72,391	35,601	93,423	59,714
WOOD & TIMBER—				
LOGWOOD:				
	Tons	£	Tons	£
United Kingdom	2,886	6,360	186	790
British Possessions	3	7	..	..
United States of America	18,847	42,205	8,204	34,867
Other Countries	20,468	45,798	17,001	72,255
Total	42,204	94,370	25,391	107,912

of the Principal Articles exported from the Colony, *continued.*

1923.		1924.		1921.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwt. 5,939 2,487 8,171 587	£ 38,595 16,347 53,828 3,831	Cwt. 7,132 2,480 5,722 73	£ 43,493 14,848 34,890 438	Cwt. 8,346 5,940 7,011 ..	£ 26,924 19,145 22,615 ..
17,184	112,601	15,407	93,669	21,297	68,684
Lbs. 3,440 3,737 34,457 52,090	£ 2,064 2,242 21,129 31,677	Cwt. 9,225 2,309 19,843 49,646	£ 9,179 2,297 19,744 49,436	Cwt. 29,155 2,921 30,938 59,877	£ 48,564 4,790 50,444 97,625
93,724	57,112	81,023	80,656	122,891	211,423
Galls. 390,456 131,560 210 15,298	£ 38,169 12,173 20 1,403	Galls. 568,924 110,625 55 50,852	£ 94,712 18,465 9 8,465	Galls. 872,766 93,882 80 154,604	£ 182,655 19,569 16 32,239
537,524	51,765	730,456	121,651	1,121,332	234,479
Cwts. 201,251 314,117	£ 263,942 410,827	Cwts. 55,425 388,186 14,115 668	£ 60,136 421,548 15,315 724	Cwts. 192,943 561,368 .. 2	£ 139,309 405,361 1 ..
515,368	674,769	458,394	497,723	754,313	544,671
Lbs. 3,081 21,828 3,493 67,473	£ 3,286 14,027 1,119 42,293	Lbs. 7,789 22,225 442 57,789	£ 6,653 12,597 654 34,798	Lbs. 6,363 15,712 1,521 59,266	£ 5,968 11,496 1,593 33,257
95,875	60,725	88,245	54,702	82,862	52,314
Tons. 123 7,144 12,106	£ 473 25,718 45,023	Tons. 63 5,103 17,720	£ 202 16,330 56,984	Tons. 11 5,446 16,928	£ 40 19,434 60,496
19,373	71,214	22,886	73,516	22,385	79,970

A statement shewing the Quantities and Values of the Principal

Articles.	Average for 5 years 1911-1915.		1922.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ALL OTHER ARTICLES—		£		£
United Kingdom	86,600	..	72,303
British Possessions	17,928	..	19,508
United States of America	44,769	..	69,364
Other Countries	38,615	..	11,914
Total	149,912	..	173,089
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS—		£		£
United Kingdom	447,401	..	1,010,692
British Possessions	211,074	..	948,381
United States of America	1,513,632	..	1,889,145
Other Countries	384,920	..	201,347
Total	2,557,027	..	4,049,565
Total Re Exports— (i.e. other than Domestic).		£		£
United Kingdom	7,901	..	68,144
British Possessions	43,714	..	43,293
United States of America	86,322	..	153,230
Other Countries	17,098	..	24,921
Total	155,035	..	289,588
TOTAL EXPORTS—		£		£
United Kingdom	455,302	..	1,078,836
British Possessions	254,788	..	991,674
United States of America	1,599,954	..	2,042,375
Other Countries	402,018	..	226,268
Grand Total	2,712,062	..	4,339,153

Parcels Post Goods not included.

Articles exported from the Colony, *continued*.

1923.		1924.		1925.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
..	£ 109,005	..	£ 127,055	..	£ 129,010
..	13,228	..	12,868	..	15,448
..	82,257	..	57,154	..	78,665
..	25,323	..	50,361	..	72,106
..	229,813	..	247,438	..	295,299
..	£ 1,218,821	..	£ 769,550	..	£ 1,021,962
..	642,357	..	657,768	..	871,997
..	2,101,732	..	1,354,634	..	1,585,710
..	232,463	..	292,090	..	397,492
..	4,195,373	..	3,074,042	..	3,877,161
..	£ 22,247	..	£ 18,223	..	£ 10,687
..	11,346	..	10,275	..	10,412
..	7,335	..	11,353	..	7,683
..	26,937	..	9,068	..	9,057
..	67,865	..	48,919	..	37,839
..	£ 1,241,068	..	£ 787,773	..	£ 1,032,649
..	653,703	..	668,043	..	882,409
..	2,109,067	..	1,365,987	..	1,593,393
..	259,400	..	301,158	..	406,549
..	4,263,238	..	3,122,961	..	3,915,000

Parcels Post Goods not included.

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS									
1921 ..	146	24,930	1,347	47	4,740	387	193	29,670	1,734
1922 ..	120	12,599	965	31	2,847	264	151	15,446	1,229
1923 ..	92	7,847	753	12	1,652	88	104	9,499	841
1924 ..	72	6,397	602	18	2,057	131	90	8,454	733
1925 ..	79	9,425	642	5	301	43	84	9,726	685
STEAM VESSELS									
1921 ..	249	605,719	15,848	183	137,156	5,697	432	742,875	21,545
1922 ..	317	782,651	19,945	89	106,742	3,119	406	889,393	23,064
1923 ..	272	752,223	18,795	98	118,848	4,279	370	871,071	23,074
1924 ..	272	755,677	18,357	107	134,759	4,792	379	890,436	23,149
1925 ..	262	30,452	17,501	135	201,794	6,960	397	932,246	24,461

FOREIGN.

SAILING VESSELS									
1921 ..	20	12,442	343	5	2,422	66	25	14,864	409
1922 ..	17	7,415	148	14	11,283	192	31	18,698	340
1923 ..	29	14,896	267	15	13,768	211	44	28,664	478
1924 ..	21	8,990	194	20	19,140	294	41	28,130	488
1925 ..	21	9,601	219	28	15,426	316	49	25,027	535
STEAM VESSELS									
1921 ..	480	812,331	23,584	209	153,522	5,655	689	965,853	29,239
1922 ..	592	846,975	24,859	185	149,602	5,270	777	996,577	30,129
1923 ..	581	952,831	24,608	224	149,435	5,342	805	1,102,266	29,959
1924 ..	605	972,251	26,553	191	157,225	5,701	796	1,129,476	32,254
1925 ..	647	1,000,35	28,521	235	240,264	8,383	882	1,240,619	33,904

TOTAL.

SAILING VESSELS									
1921 ..	166	37,372	1,690	52	7,162	453	218	44,534	2,143
1922 ..	137	20,014	1,113	45	14,130	456	182	34,144	1,569
1923 ..	121	22,743	1,020	27	15,420	299	148	38,163	1,319
1924 ..	93	15,387	796	38	21,197	425	131	36,584	1,221
1925 ..	100	19,026	861	33	15,727	359	133	34,753	1,220
STEAM VESSELS									
1921 ..	729	1,418,050	39,432	392	290,678	11,352	1121	1,708,728	50,784
1922 ..	907	1,629,626	44,804	274	256,344	8,389	1183	1,885,970	53,193
1923 ..	853	1,705,054	43,403	322	268,283	9,621	1175	1,973,337	53,024
1924 ..	877	1,727,928	44,910	298	291,984	10,493	1175	2,019,912	55,403
1925 ..	909	1,730,807	46,022	370	442,058	15,343	1279	2,172,865	61,365

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.									
1921 ..	113	11,706	902	27	3,550	221	140	15,256	1,123
1922 ..	106	9,908	890	34	3,751	266	140	13,659	1,156
1923 ..	92	9,013	706	14	1,272	109	105	10,285	815
1924 ..	81	7,585	668	10	938	74	91	8,523	742
1925 ..	75	8,994	594	17	2,083	132	92	11,077	726
STEAM VESSELS									
1921 ..	273	632,085	15,147	152	105,295	4,436	425	737,380	19,583
1922 ..	324	788,091	18,069	67	88,662	3,234	391	876,753	21,303
1923 ..	333	809,579	20,365	46	67,016	2,862	379	876,595	23,227
1924 ..	310	787,739	19,596	67	100,788	3,564	377	888,527	23,160
1925 ..	307	753,449	18,645	82	158,912	5,400	389	912,361	24,045

FOREIGN.

SAILING VESSELS									
1921 ..	18	10,435	289	4	1,258	25	22	11,693	314
1922 ..	25	17,461	289	6	1,026	48	31	18,487	337
1923 ..	35	20,114	378	8	4,207	67	43	24,321	445
1924 ..	32	21,310	377	3	2,456	31	35	23,766	408
1925 ..	44	24,110	494	6	1,663	64	50	25,773	558
STEAM VESSELS									
1921 ..	592	767,681	26,391	92	187,486	2,914	684	955,167	29,305
1922 ..	697	978,687	29,433	81	39,597	1,566	778	1,018,284	30,999
1923 ..	745	1,064,806	30,156	63	29,704	1,270	808	1,094,510	31,426
1924 ..	745	1,072,436	30,663	51	60,848	1,985	796	1,133,284	32,648
1925 ..	805	1,114,576	32,629	65	119,876	3,872	870	1,234,452	36,501

TOTAL.

SAILING VESSELS									
1921 ..	131	22,141	1,191	31	4,808	246	162	26,949	1,437
1922 ..	131	27,369	1,179	40	4,777	314	171	32,146	1,493
1923 ..	126	29,127	1,084	22	5,479	176	148	34,606	1,260
1924 ..	113	28,895	1,045	13	3,394	105	126	32,289	1,150
1925 ..	119	33,104	1,088	23	3,746	196	142	36,850	1,284
STEAM VESSELS									
1921 ..	865	1,399,766	41,538	244	292,781	7,350	1109	1,692,547	48,888
1922 ..	1021	1,766,778	47,502	148	128,259	4,800	1169	1,895,037	52,302
1923 ..	1078	1,874,385	50,521	109	96,720	4,132	1187	1,971,105	54,653
1924 ..	1055	1,860,175	50,259	118	161,636	5,549	1173	2,021,811	55,808
1925 ..	1112	1,868,025	51,274	147	278,788	9,272	1259	2,146,813	60,546

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1922-1923 TO 1925-1926.

Parish.	1922-1923.			Total.	1923-1924.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.		Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston ..	3,709	2,701	4,224	10,634	5,369	2,866	4,539	12,774
Port Royal ..	91	92	17	200	91	92	17	200
St. Andrew ..	8,659	1,312	1,903	11,874	9,315	1,407	1,984	12,706
St. Thomas ..	10,907	807	618	12,332	10,884	756	495	12,135
Portland ..	12,090	840	746	13,676	11,695	861	833	13,389
St. Mary ..	14,233	961	1,157	16,351	14,347	1,031	1,218	16,596
St. Ann ..	16,289	936	1,527	18,752	16,813	1,070	1,554	19,437
Trelawny ..	8,541	594	466	9,601	8,740	611	472	9,823
St. James ..	7,715	1,308	986	10,009	7,515	1,280	979	9,774
Hanover ..	7,765	658	614	9,037	7,849	624	605	9,078
Westmoreland ..	12,560	900	999	14,459	12,610	1,065	1,006	14,681
St. Elizabeth ..	17,515	485	680	18,680	17,495	492	693	18,680
Manchester ..	14,899	1,196	631	16,726	14,709	1,191	627	16,527
Clarendon ..	19,292	1,027	1,049	21,548	19,200	1,091	1,101	21,392
St. Catherine ..	18,523	1,687	1,164	21,374	17,800	1,813	1,023	20,636
Total ..	172,788	15,684	16,781	205,253	174,431	16,250	17,146	207,828

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT—Contd.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1922-1923 TO 1925-1926.

Parish.	1924-1925.			Total.	1925-1926.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards		Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston ..	4,907	2,579	4,985	12,471	4,778	2,856	5,030	12,664
Port Royal ..	91	92	17	200	91	92	17	200
St. Andrew ..	9,485	1,423	2,005	12,913	9,538	1,493	2,085	13,116
St. Thomas ..	11,078	759	506	12,343	11,258	786	534	12,578
Portland ..	12,143	964	846	13,953	12,394	1,280	1,316	14,990
St. Mary ..	14,635	1,092	1,243	16,970	15,071	1,259	1,428	17,758
St. Ann ..	15,843	910	910	17,663	17,809	954	883	19,646
Trelawny ..	8,754	616	474	9,844	8,947	619	480	10,046
St. James ..	7,428	1,267	977	9,672	6,813	1,161	931	8,905
Hanover ..	7,785	588	635	9,008	7,985	495	626	9,106
Westmoreland ..	9,251	3,491	2,338	15,080	9,260	3,480	2,323	15,063
St. Elizabeth ..	17,946	477	627	19,050	17,932	513	702	19,147
Manchester ..	14,773	1,162	485	16,420	14,770	1,166	486	16,422
Clarendon ..	19,531	1,326	1,253	22,110	19,573	1,343	1,259	22,175
St. Catherine ..	18,571	1,647	1,089	21,307	18,923	2,117	1,429	22,469
Total ..	172,221	18,393	18,390	209,004	175,142	19,614	19,529	214,285

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of PROPERTIES on which TAXES were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1926, under the divisions, viz:—Properties rated as of £20, £30, £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £30 gross value.	Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total.
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding ½ acre.			Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
Kingston	..	601	524	577	2,798	3,298	442	227	8,467
St. Andrew	2,797	1,530	712	4,112	1,775	1,482	351	122	12,981
St. Thomas	4,017	2,328	520	2,760	735	282	41	66	10,749
Portland	3,072	2,177	626	3,039	1,088	475	72	87	10,646
St. Mary	4,315	1,524	984	4,564	1,970	760	117	137	14,371
St. Ann	5,082	1,591	1,072	5,168	1,770	561	78	111	15,433
Trelawny	1,890	1,837	359	2,428	775	309	37	69	7,704
St. James	1,941	1,381	491	2,441	1,112	622	89	61	8,138
Hanover	2,041	2,076	376	1,964	1,163	348	20	57	8,050
Westmoreland	2,148	2,578	483	4,586	1,412	702	79	90	12,078
St. Elizabeth	4,896	1,325	676	7,705	1,533	480	72	74	16,761
Manchester	4,236	883	466	5,807	2,402	594	89	68	14,545
Clarendon	6,426	1,534	673	5,592	1,649	418	58	88	16,483
St. Catherine	6,822	1,618	1,092	6,217	2,118	735	84	119	18,805
Port Royal	..	5	13	21	122	35	1	..	197
	49,683	22,988	9,067	56,981	22,537	11,101	1,630	1,376	175,363

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1925-1926.

Parish.	Horse-kind at 11/	Entire horses at 15/	Asses at 2/.	Wheels				Total No. of wheels.*	No. of Motor Cars.		
				at 15/	at 20/	at 6/	Hand Carts at 1/.		at £5 10 0	at £7 10 0	at 6/ per cwt.
Kingston	805	..	77	76	812	984	216	1,872	1,056	191	1
St. Andrew	1,814	..	963	426	60	1,446	..	1,932	245	15	..
St. Thomas	1,590	3	1,145	176	..	1,362	1	1,338	105	38	..
Portland	1,607	9	711	342	24	940	6	1,306	118	25	..
St. Mary	2,274	9	683	548	..	1,480	..	2,028	186	45	..
St. Ann	1,843	14	1,214	608	..	712	..	1,320	166	67	..
Trelawny	1,256	7	953	302	..	816	..	1,118	82	41	..
St. James	1,234	2	722	374	..	778	..	1,152	153	38	1
Hanover	1,591	4	744	338	..	734	..	1,072	49	11	..
Westmoreland	2,562	12	997	808	..	1,270	..	2,078	125	7	..
St. Elizabeth	1,613	5	1,756	844	..	676	..	1,520	135	31	..
Manchester	1,293	1	790	856	..	522	..	1,378	166	48	1
Clarendon	2,971	8	2,423	550	..	1,948	..	2,498	152	27	..
St. Catherine	2,618	3	1,466	498	76	2,866	12	3,430	181	28	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1925-26	24,191	77	14,641	6,746	972	16,531	239	24,252	2,919	642	3
Total 1924-25	25,438	100	15,257	7,910	1,088	16,746	204	25,744	2,382	522	3
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	537	120	..
Decrease	1,247	23	614	1,164	116	212	..	1,492	..	..	..

*Hand-carts are not included in the total number of wheels.

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1925-1926, continued.

Parish.	No. of Motor Trucks.							No. of Traction Engines	No. of Trailers		No. of Motor Cycles.		Total Yield.
	at £6 0 0	at £7 10 0	at £12 10 0	at £10 0 0	at £12 0 0	at 10/ per cwt.	at 5/ per cwt.		at 1/ per cwt.	at 2/ per cwt.	at 20/ each.	at 30/ each.	
Kingston	32	1	..	123	40	4	..	..	..	11	167	15	£ 7,528 13 0
St. Andrew	4	1	..	23	4	1	..	..	..	5	27	..	s. 246 19 11
St. Thomas	4	..	..	71	13	2	1	..	..	3	2	..	3,250 14 3
Portland	27	1	..	55	9	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	3,074 13 0
St. Mary	22	1	..	88	14	4	..	1	..	5	1	1	4,623 17 0
St. Ann	1	7	..	52	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3,729 18 3
Trelawny	1	..	..	24	9	4	..	..	..	1	4	3	2,236 13 3
St. James	1	5	..	39	14	1	..	..	..	1	7	3	2,913 16 6
Hanover	3	1	..	16	4	2	..	..	..	1	6	1	2,116 9 3
Westmoreland	2	2	..	34	4	6	..	..	..	3	6	3	3,880 9 6
St. Elizabeth	1	..	..	18	6	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	2,116 3 6
Manchester	4	3	..	20	25	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	3,180 13 3
Clarendon	..	1	..	19	10	2	..	..	..	3	10	1	4,092 10 5
St. Catherine	6	..	..	66	18	4	..	..	..	8	11	..	4,797 18 9
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1925-26	108	23	..	648	174	31	1	1	..	49	254	29	51,789 9 10
Total 1924-25	91	20	3	508	157	30	2	3	..	49	224	39	48,640 12 4
Increase	17	3	..	140	17	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	3,148 17 6
Decrease	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	10	..

TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1925-26.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston	99	955	1,054	10	62	4	14
St. Andrew	1	336	337	..	..	..	665
St. Thomas	2	397	399	3	1	..	10
Portland	2	437	439	1	1	..	630
St. Mary	7	432	439	3	3	..	208
St. Ann	10	445	455	4	3	..	90
Trelawny	2	220	222	5	2	..	297
St. James	10	305	315	4	4	1	406
Hanover	2	206	208	4	1	..	51
Westmoreland	8	391	399	4	2	..	491
St. Elizabeth	7	469	476	6	3	..	90
Manchester	1	453	454	1	1	..	365
Clarendon	1	499	500	2	1	..	156
St. Catherine	5	651	656	..	1	..	57
Port Royal .. ..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..
Total	157	6,204	6,361	48	85	5	3,530

SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1925-26.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Town.	Dist.		
Kingston	25	138	..	86	8
St. Andrew .. ..	..	13	81	14	..
St. Thomas	1	17	160	4	..
Portland	3	36	114	7	2
St. Mary	1	45	175	5	..
St. Ann	1	21	130	1	2
Trelawny	1	18	67	1	..
St. James	3	19	66	4	3
Hanover .. ..	..	6	49	..	1
Westmoreland	2	8	90	1	..
St. Elizabeth	1	17	124	1	1
Manchester .. ..	..	22	123	..	2
Clarendon .. ..	..	19	181	4	1
St. Catherine	1	40	275	10	1
Port Royal .. ..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	39	419	1,635	140	21

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, SHEEP, ASSES AND CARRIAGES, IN THE ISLAND IN 1925-26.

Parish.	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.		Asses.	Vehicles.		
	On Pens.	Returned for taxation.	Total.	On Pens for breeding purposes.	Returned for taxation		Number of carriages allowing 4 wheels to each including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, etc., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.	Total.
Kingston	..	..	..	..	805	Nil	222	492	714
St. Andrew	860	17	877	350	814	77	963	723	844
St. Thomas	1,357	640	1,997	65	1,590	1,145	44	631	725
Portland	2,000	162	2,162	200	1,697	711	91	470	561
St. Mary	9,800	1,132	10,932	1,300	2,294	683	137	740	877
St. Ann	20,945	415	21,360	2,090	1,843	1,214	152	356	508
Trelawny	6,458	1,696	8,154	600	1,256	953	75	408	483
St. James	4,500	744	5,244	700	1,234	722	93	389	482
Hanover	10,738	114	10,852	538	1,591	744	84	367	451
Westmoreland	20,200	1,854	22,054	300	2,562	997	202	635	837
St. Elizabeth	13,000	90	13,090	800	1,613	1,756	211	338	549
Manchester	10,000	2	10,002	1,500	1,293	790	214	261	475
Clarendon	6,300	797	7,097	500	2,971	2,423	137	974	1,111
St. Catherine	3,300	1,654	4,954	500	2,618	1,406	143	1,433	1,576
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	109,458	9,317	118,775	8,943	24,191	14,641	1,926	8,267	10,193

* No reliable information available.

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

THE Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom, 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be legal tender.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes of the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. This Law was amended by Law 17 of 1918 authorising the issue of Currency Notes of such denominations as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament, is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

Under the Currency Note Law, 27 of 1904, the Commissioners of Currency issued their first notes on the 15th March, 1920, aggregating £17,500.

The notes in circulation on the 31st March, 1926, amounted to £76,367 7s. 6d. as under:—

2/6 : £152 7s. 6d. . . 5/ : £30,100 5s. . . 10/ : £46,115 10/

The Commissioners had on the 31/3/26 invested in British Securities, £50,297 10/.

Currency Commissioners.—The Island Treasurer, Hon. Collector General, Hon. T. Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G. *Secretary*—John R. Lewis.

The paper money within the island consists of the notes of Barclay's Bank (formerly the Colonial Bank), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Bank notes were made legal tender under Law 36 of 1914 by Proclamation in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 20th August, 1914. By Gazette Notice, No. 457 of 3rd July, 1919, Bank Notes ceased to be legal tender. Currency Notes of One pound and of Ten shillings value, issued by H.M. Treasury under the Currency Bank Notes Act of 1914, were made legal tender by Law 2 of 1917 "in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns are current."

The money of account in Jamaica is pound, shillings and pence, sterling. British Silver coins of sixpence and upwards are legal tender to any amount. British Silver Coins of smaller denominations than sixpence are legal tender only to the extent of forty shillings in respect of any one payment. (7 Vic. Chap. 51.) Copper Coins current in Great Britain were legal tender in Jamaica to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic. Chap. 40). By Law 11 of 1882, "The Bronze or Copper penny and the several sub-divisions thereof" ceased to be legal tender. By notice, No. 583, in the Jamaica Gazette dated the 29th September, 1921, British Bronze and Copper Coins are declared negotiable at the Public Treasury and the several Parochial Treasuries. Jamaica Nickel Pennies and half-pennies are legal tender up to 1/- and 6d., respectively (Law 49 of 1869). Jamaica Nickel Farthings are legal tender up to 3d. (Law 13 of 1880.)

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations

American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle	at	£4 2 0
Do. do Single	"	2 1 0
Do do Half	"	1 0 6
Do do Quarter	"	0 10 3
Do do Dollar	"	0 4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

BANK RATE FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days Vary according to rate in London.

60 Days " " " "

30 Days " " " "

Sight Drafts not exceeding £20 1/-

Above £20 $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 %

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation in New York.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS.)

FORMERLY THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Harbour Street.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836. Reincorporated by Act of Parliament, 1925.

Capital Authorised. £10,000,000. Capital Subscribed, £6,975,500.

Capital Paid-up, £4,975,500 Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Uncalled Capital, £2,000,000.

COLONIAL BANK SECTION.

London Office and City Branch—29 Gracechurch St., London, E.C., 3 New York Agency—44 Beaver Street. Agents in Canada—The Bank of Montreal.

Kingston—R. V. Butt, *Manager*. W. A. Martin, *Asst. Manager*. E. D. Jones, *Accountant*. Other Branches in Jamaica—Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Sav-la-Mar.

Branches in all principal West Indian Islands, British Guiana and in West Africa.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, \$10,000,000 00. Reserve Fund, and undivided profits, \$19,950,644. Total Assets, December 31st, 1925, \$244,455,833 00. Head Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia Kingston Branch, King Street.

G. C. Wainwright—*Manager*. J. K. Fraser—*Assistant Manager*. F. Bell—*Accountant*. Other Branches in Jamaica—Black River, Mandeville, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Spanish Town, Brown's Town. London Branch—The Bank of Nova Scotia, 108 Old Broad St., E.C. 2. New York Agency, 49 Wall Street.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

King and Harbour Streets.

(INCORPORATED 1869.)

In a recently published report the total deposits are stated at \$601,596,568.03 and the balance at credit of reserve funds at \$24,400,000.00.

Total Deposits ..	\$601,596,568.03	Capital Paid-Up ..	\$24,400,000.00
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Reserve Fund ..	\$24,400,000.00	Aggregate Assets ..	\$745,004,567.04
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Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.

W. A. Clarke—*Manager*. D. McIntosh—*Accountant*. London Branch—2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C. 2. New York Agency—68 William Street. France, Paris Auxiliary—28 Rue du Quatre Septembre (Royal Bank of Canada, France) Spain, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6. 876 Branches in all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, Central and South America.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

Harbour Street, Kingston.

INCORPORATED 1867. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. Paid-up Capital, £4,109,645.

Reserve Fund, £4,109,645. Total Assets, £107,940,913.

London, England, Branch, 2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.; New York Agency, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

W. Alexander, *Manager*. J. M. Duff, *Asst. Manager*. R. BROWNELL, *Accountant*.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentina ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 3 11½	Italy ..	Lire (100 centesi- mi)	0 0 9½
Do. ..	Do (paper) ..	0 1 8¾	Japan ..	1 Yen (100 Sen)	0 2 0½
Austria ..	Schilling ..	0 0 7	Mexico ..	Dollar (silver) ..	0 3 5½
Belgium ..	Franc (100 cen- times)	0 0 9½	Netherlands ..	1 Gulden of 100 cts.	0 1 8
Brazil ..	Milreis (paper)	0 1 3½	Nicaragua ..	Cordoba (gold) ..	0 4 1½
Bulgaria ..	Lev (100 stot- inki)	0 0 9½	Norway ..	Krone (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili ..	Peso (gold)	0 1 6	Panama ..	Balboa (gold) ..	0 4 2
China ..	Tael (dollar)	0 2 6	Peru ..	Libra of 10 soles	1 0 0
Colombia ..	Peso (gold)	0 4 0	Portugal ..	Escudo (gold) ..	0 4 5
Costa Rica	Colon (gold) ..	0 1 11	Rumania ..	Leu (100 bani)	0 0 9½
Cuba ..	Dollar (gold)		Russia ..	Rouble (100 kopeks)	0 2 1½
	U.S.	0 4 1			
	Do Spanish	0 3 9½	Spain ..	Peseta ..	0 0 9½
Denmark ..	Krone ..	0 1 1½	Switzerland ..	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
Finland ..	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 1½	Sweden ..	Krona (gold)	0 1 1½
France ..	Franc (100 cen- times)	0 0 9½	Turkey ..	Lira (100 piastres)	0 18 0
German States ..	Mark (100 pfen- ning)	0 0 11¾			
Greece ..	Drachma (100 lepta) (paper)	0 0 9½	United States	Dollar (gold) ..	0 4 1½
Guatemala ..	Peso (silver) ..	0 4 0	Uruguay ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 4 3
Haiti ..	Gourde (gold) ..	0 4 0	Venezuela ..	Bolivar (gold)	0 0 9½
Honduras ..	Peso (silver) ..	0 4 0	Yugo-Slavia ..	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.*

REQUESTS were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools"). From 1881 a Jamaica Scholarship has been awarded yearly, and since 1912 one for boys and one for girls have been awarded.

The Secondary Education Law of 1892 provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission.

During the year 1909, the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government, that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission at this time, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, now known as Cornwall College with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations, Mr. H. H. Piggott, M.A., H. M. Inspector, arrived in the island on the 20th January, 1911, and after inspecting the schools, finally left the colony on March 22nd. The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, afforded a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica and gave wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the future. Another visit by Mr. Piggott which had been arranged for 1915 was abandoned on account of the war.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education was passed.

In 1917 a Consultative Committee for Secondary Education was formed by the leading head masters and mistresses, with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1924, a Law was passed providing Pensions or Gratuities for Teachers in recognized Secondary Schools. This Law (29 of 1924) came into operation on the 1st of September, 1924.

Regulations for grants-in-aid of Secondary Schools were passed by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 28th May, 1920, and came into force on the first of August following. Two-thirds of £7,000 was voted for the Michaelmas and Easter terms, the Commission being the authority for administering the Regulations, the Director of Education administering the moneys in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and the requirements of the Commission. The Commission is required to establish a List of Schools recognised by it as efficient under the Regulations, the List

* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

to include the Schools on the Grant List and Schools not eligible or not applying for grants but which apply for recognition and which the Commission determines to be efficient upon inspection. £8,000 was voted for the financial year 1924-25.

The Regulations for Grants-in-aid were converted into Law 31 of 1924.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.*

The Secondary Education Law, No. 34 of 1914 was amended by Law 25 of 1926 to make provision for scholarships to be competed for by pupils from such centres of population as are unprovided with Secondary Schools. It is enacted that such scholarships shall be held at any Secondary School approved by the School Commission. The following are the latest statistics:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.
1923-24 ..	685	114,592	69,368	109,854
1924-25 ..	684	113,293	68,403	113,709
1925-26 ..	679	117,874	73,508	117,461

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1891, 1911 and 1921:—

	1891.	1911.	1921.
Can Read and Write ..	177,795	338,263	389,376
Can Read only ..	114,493	108,515	65,657
Total ..	292,288	446,778	455,033
Attending School ..	99,769	125,496	..
Total Population ..	639,491	831,383	858,118

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school under seven years of age or to be retained after completing his fifteenth year, except that with the special sanction of the Inspector a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects.

Grants are now made by the Government, based on the average attendance, the schools being placed in grades according to size and salaries with annual increments fixed for each grade for Head Teachers, who are also graded according to qualifications and length of service. Salaries of Assistant Teachers are also provided on a fixed scale with increments, depending upon qualifications and experience. The payments to Pupil Teachers depend upon their qualifications. Special Grants are paid for Advanced Manual Training where taught and for Sewing in schools which have no assistant or pupil teacher on the staff, also for School Appliances and equipment. The average attendance on which grants are made is the mean of the average attendances of the three preceding calendar years, and for the average attendance of each year the best 288 sessions only are taken.

Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year and is informed of the results of his examination: a fee of 2/6 is paid for the preliminary examination which is largely taken by pupils still in attendance at Elementary Schools. In July, 1925, 331 Pupil Teachers and 3,530 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

* For historical summary see Handbook for 1926.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 118; Church of England, 193; Baptist, 111; Wesleyan, 74; Moravian, 57; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 50; Congregational, 21; Methodist, 11; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 30; Society of Friends, 2; Undenominational, 17; Government (for East Indian children) 4. According to parishes they are divided as follows:— Kingston 31; St. Andrew 43; St. Thomas 32; Portland 43; St. Mary 59; St. Ann 57; Trelawny 26; St. James 34; Hanover 33; Westmoreland 52; St. Elizabeth 71; Manchester 64; Clarendon 63; St. Catherine 71.

By an Order in Privy Council dated August 21st, 1923, school attendance was made compulsory as from September 1st, 1923, between the ages of eight and fourteen within the districts of Kingston, Halfway Tree, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Porus, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, Port Maria, Morant Bay and May Pen. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911. In March, 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the laws relating to Elementary Education was passed.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

THE following means are employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education:—

1. 40 students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for women, in which 54 students are under training for the work of school-keeping.
3. Provision is made for the payment of grants to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges for a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional grant for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 23 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and 6 women students at St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates after a period of four years probationary work in school to those who are successful. The number of Certified Teachers is about 500.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Board of Education was constituted under Law 31 of 1892.

The Board's functions are—

To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—

- (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
- (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
- (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
- (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
- (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to the Board for its consideration and advice."

BOARD.—*Chairman, ex-officio*, P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Director of Education; *Vice-Chairman*, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.; Right Rev. G. F. C. DeCarteret, D.D., Rev. S. C. Ashton, Mrs. Bourne, Hon. D. T. Wint, Miss K. J. Howson, B.A., Rev. W. B. Esson, Rev. J. Currey, Rev. F. Kelly, S.J., Rev. D. Davis, B.A., F.A. A. Myers, A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A., Dr. D. J. Phillips.
Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., *Secretary*.

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelle Islands. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C., John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune. The present Trustees are:—

Alfred Fowell Buxton, *Chairman*, Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., *Treasurer*; Eliot Howard, Henry Fowell Buxton, Miss Susan Lushington, Brig.-General Stephen Lushington; *Secretary*, John Barnett, 114 North Station Road, Colchester.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £5,294 per annum. Of this sum £2,250 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day schools earn upwards of £800 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, after a competitive examination, by a selection committee. They remain three years, go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course and are under bond to teach for six years. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee: First year £10. Second year £7 10/. Third year £7 10/. There are now sixty-four students in residence, including one from Grand Cayman and one from Turks Island.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The practising schools in connection with this institution occupy a high place among the first class elementary schools of the island, and the results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training, and the students receive instruction in practical agriculture from a visiting Instructor. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen, representing the various Protestant Churches.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Right Rev. G. F. C. deCarteret, D.D., *Chairman*; P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Frank Cundall, F.S.A., Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. T. G. Somers, R. S. Gamble, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., A. V. Kingdon, Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., Rev. John Curraw Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*.

Dr. Lockett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., *Medical Office*; C. G. Kerr, *Accountant*; E. G. Nixon, *Auditor*.

TEACHING STAFF—*Principal*, A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A., Lon., Dip in Ped., Lon.; *Vice-Principal*, A. Moore; *Senior Tutor*, J. J. Mills; *Tutors*, R. A. Henry, B. O. Johnson; *Master of Method*, A. Grant, B.A., Lon.; *Head Teacher of Practising School*—Mico, E. S. Jarrett, Allman Town, J. A. Lloyd; *Visiting Instructor for Agricultural Training*, S. A. Schleifer. *Matron*, Mrs. Cox.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

THIS College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; students are admitted after a competitive examination, by a selecting committee which, besides considering their position in this examination, takes into account (1) the report of the Medical Officer (2) position in the Pupil Teachers' Examination, (3) recommendation of responsible persons in the district to which they belong, (4) general bearing. A fee of six pounds for each year of residence is charged. Students are boarded and lodged during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two or three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. The course of training includes the study of subjects generally taught in the public Elementary Schools and, in addition, History, practice in teaching and the management of a class and Domestic Economy, both theoretical and practical. In addition a limited number of students are received who undergo a course of training for domestic work only, extending over a period of not less than four terms.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, two scholarships of £9 a year each are held at this college, tenable for two years by two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. J. M. Hunt, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S., Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Currey, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Bartlett. R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary*.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Lady Principal*, Miss A. G. Land; *Assistants*—Miss M. R. Geddes, Miss M. W. Guy, Miss D. F. Edwards, Miss H. P. Guy. *Matron*, Mrs. Yearwood; *Mistress Practising School*, Miss C. L. Harrison. *Medical Attendant*, Dr. L. A. Crooks.

MORAVIAN TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BETHLEHEM.

A SCHOOL for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 students. The

Government granted 25 maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £32 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £7 10/.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Teachers—Rev. G. R. Heath, Miss Gibbs, Miss Ashton.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL, CONTINUATION AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

THIS school takes the place of the Manual Training School which was established by the Government in January, 1896, as a "model school" and for the purpose of introducing a system of "hand and eye training" into the schools of the island.

Until the earthquake in 1907, the Manual Training School was situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, in premises formerly occupied by the Mico Training College. It included three departments,—Kindergarten, Boys and Girls—having accommodation for 500 pupils and a fully equipped manual training room. After the earthquake the boys' school was removed to new quarters in the Elletson Road, and in September 1911 the present school was opened in reconstructed buildings at 82 Hanover Street. The manual training and technical work which was at first carried on temporarily in the old Treasury buildings in Harbour Street, was transferred to Hanover Street in 1913: it now includes metal work and a plant of electrically driven wood-working machinery.

The chief purpose of the school is to extend the education given in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools of the Island and to provide special vocational training—Technical and Commercial for boys, and Domestic and Commercial for girls. Day and Evening Classes are held. The school also provides Manual Instruction (Wood-work and Metal work) for boys and Domestic Instruction (Cookery, Laundry, etc.,) for girls for selected pupils from the Public Elementary Schools in Kingston. Nearly one thousand pupils are in attendance.

The Headmaster in addition to controlling the work of the school, conducts classes for the instruction of teachers in Manual Training and, as Organising Inspector of Manual Training, supervises and examines the work of the other Manual Training Centres in the Island.

The Technical School is affiliated with the City and Guilds of London Institute, and many local teachers, having been trained in the school, have gained the full Teachers' Diploma of the Institute for Manual Training (woodwork).

The centres for advanced Manual Training, working in connection with the school are situated respectively at:—Mico Training College, Mandeville, Porus, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Montego Bay, Old Harbour, Savanna-la-Mar and Spanish Town. Facilities for this advanced manual training are gradually to be established at all the town centres in the island.

The school is under the control of a Board of Management appointed by the Governor.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., *Chairman*; R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Bourne, Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc., N. Roots, A.M.I.C.E., Major F. T. Dixon, A. Spooner, Mrs. F. S. Passingham, Mrs. Archibald Spooner, A. A. McInnis, P. M. McKay, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour. *Secretary*, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Headmaster*—W. R. Goldsworthy; *Second Master*, R. M. Alston; *Boys Technical Department*, W. R. Goldsworthy, *Head of Department*, S. H. Carus-Wilson, *Asst. Head of Department*—P. B. Thomas, W. N. Henry, J. Cunningham, *Assistants Girls Technical Department*, Miss A. C. Squire, *Acting Instructress*.

Boys Continuation and Commercial Department, E. M. Ebanks, L. A. Lloyd and E. V. Brown, *Assistants*. *Girls Continuation and Commercial Department*, Miss C. E. Williams, Miss A. Bailey, Miss C. N. Parkinson, *Assistants*.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Examinations in Jamaica is conducted directly between the University and the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all applications as well as requests for fuller information must be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

Examinations for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.D., B.A., LL.B and B.Sc.

are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of the Commission desiring that Kingston may be constituted a centre. The Examinations are held on the same dates as the corresponding Examinations in London.

The Examinations of the University are held in or commence in the months stated—the Matriculation in January and June; the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science in July; the Intermediate Examination in Divinity in June; the Intermediate Examination in Laws in September. The Final Examinations in Arts and in Science commence about the middle of June, and those in Laws and Economics one week later. The M.A. Examination begins in the last week in May.

Applications to sit must reach London three months before the Examination begins and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission four months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by vouchers showing that the fees have been lodged in the Colonial Bank to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission, University of London Account. In the case of Matriculation a birth certificate and a certificate of good conduct must be enclosed. Applicants must also give a list of the subjects in which they intend to present themselves for examination, chosen according to the Regulations. For the B.D. Honours Examination applications must reach London, not later than the 14th February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the end of the previous December

The fees are:—

Matriculation—University, £2 12s. 6d. Local £2 2s. 0d. Total £4 14s. 6d.

Intermediate or Final—University £7 7s. 0d. Local £3 3s. 0d. Total £10 10s. 0d.

The following have taken London Degrees in Jamaica:—

A. E. Harrison, B.A. 1890.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, B.A., 1891; M.A. 1893.

Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A., 1891.

H. E. Vaughan, B.A., 1893.

C. A. Cover, B.A., 1895.

A. A. Kennedy, B.A., 1898.

J. L. King, B.A., 1904.

Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., 1917; B.A., 1922.

G. S. McDonald, B.A., 1917.

B. C. O'B. Nation, B.A., 1917.

A. B. Adams, B.A., 1920.

J. L. L. Alleyne, B.D., 1923.

A. E. Brandon, LL.B., 1923.

P. M. Sherlock, B.A., 1924.

S. L. O. Burey, B.A., 1925.

K. D. Carnegie, B.A., 1925.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The University of Cambridge Local Examinations were held in Jamaica for the first time in December, 1882, the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica taking the necessary steps to establish a Local Centre. At the outset none but Senior and Junior Candidates were presented, but in 1895 the Preliminary Local Examination was introduced: the Higher Local Examination was held for the first time in 1901, and the Higher School Certificate Examination, (on the results of which the Jamaica Scholarship and the £60 Scholarship are awarded), in July, 1919. The Higher Local Examination has now been discontinued and the Examination formerly known as the Senior Local Examination is now known as the School Certificate Examination.

The examination of Junior and School Certificate candidates is now held every December and July. The Preliminary Examination, which has been discontinued in England, is held in December only and the Higher School Certificate Examination in July only.

The School Certificate Examination, is intended to be a test of general education for pupils in a form of the average age of 16-16½ years before they begin to specialise in any particular branch of study. It is hoped that, for the examination as designed, whole forms may be sent in rather than selected candidates.

The Higher School Certificate Examination is designed to test the work of students whose age is about 18, and who have as a rule given about two years' study mainly but not exclusively to some definite group of subjects.

In December, 1925, there were Centres at Kingston (Boys and Girls), Jamaica College, Wolmer's (Boys and Girls) St. George's College, Lucea, Montego Bay (Boys and Girls), Sav-la-Mar, Brown's Town, Port Antonio Westwood, Spanish Town and Mandeville. For the School Certificate and Junior Examinations 471 Candidates entered; 25 passed in Honours, 226 not in Honours.

In July, 1926, there were centres at Kingston, Calabar High School, Munro College, Hampton and Happy Grove.

The fees are as follows:—Higher School Certificate, University, £3; Local 8s. = £3 8s; School Certificate, University, £1 15s. 0d.; Local 7s. = £2 2s. 0d.; Junior, University, £1 5s.; Local 7s; = £1 12s. Preliminary, University, 15s. Local 5s. = £1. "Over age" candidates pay an extra Local fee of 1/. Late fee, University, 5/; Local 1s. = 6s.

Arrangements for conducting these examinations are made by the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee of which body Mr. W. H. Mitchell, M.A., Education Office, Kingston, is the Honorary Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1st School Examinations: (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in four divisions, viz.: Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher: (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally: (c) A class singing examination.

2nd Local Centre Examinations:—Intermediate, Advanced and Final grades for individual certificates.

3rd Examinations for the Licentiatehip of the Associated Board, (a) for teachers: (b) for solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896, the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica. Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been held yearly.

The Board offers annually, to candidates in its Examinations in Jamaica, one Exhibition, entitling its holder to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, London, for two or possibly three years. The Exhibition is awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to the candidate showing the greatest musical promise. Exhibitions were awarded in 1908, and yearly from 1915. There is no limit of age, but the Board may decline to award the Exhibition in any year in which, in its opinion, sufficient promise has not been shown by any candidate. The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica offers a Prize of £12 to the best candidate in the Advanced and Final Grade Examinations combined.

In 1926, Mr. Norman Wilks, M.C., one of the Examiners of the Associated Board, conducted the Practical Examinations in pianoforte violin and singing at eleven schools: Hampton, Westwood, Montego Bay, Brown's Town, Mandeville, Spanish Town, St. Andrew, Lower St. Andrew, (2) and Kingston (2) at which centres with the exception of St. Andrew, Lower St. Andrew and one in Kingston the theory examinations were also held. As a result of the examinations, 422 certificates (1 Licentiate, 79 Local Centres and 342 Schools) were awarded; there being 145 failures (9 Licentiate, 45 Local Centre and 91 School).

The examinations will be held in April, 1927.

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica.

LICENTIATES OF THE ASSOCIATED BOARD.*

1921 Miss Ena Muschett	1925 Miss E. V. Figueroa
1922 Miss Violet C. D. Levy	1925 Miss D. E. Forrest
1923 Miss Aileen M. Joyce	1925 Miss M. L. Murray
1924 Miss Olive T. Roberts	1926 Miss G. G. Gunter
1925 Miss M. A. Campbell	

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING.

The examinations of the Royal Drawing Society (for the encouragement of the natural development of drawing as an integral part of general education) are held at certain schools in Jamaica. The examinations are held in June at schools of recognized standing which pay a fee of £1 ls. a year and in addition 6d. for each paper drawn upon in the examination. There are seven divisions of the examination, ranging from the

* For Licentiates from 1910 to 1920 see the Handbook for 1925.

Preparatory to Division VI. The examination in Division VI. is in four different parts, including, painting, figure drawing, pictorial composition and decorative composition.

A full Honours Certificate is awarded to these candidates who obtain Honours in Divisions I, II, III, IV, V, and in one part of Division VI.

The general prospectus of the Society can be obtained by payment of 6d. from The Art Director, the Royal Drawing Society, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., England.

The Illustrating Syllabus provides for examinations of six grades for more advanced student Candidates who have secured the full honours certificate of the Schools Examinations are excused from Divisions I and II of the Illustrating Syllabus.

An Exhibition of Work from Schools is held in London each Spring. Exhibits which have to be mounted must be forwarded in January.

SCHOLARSHIPS

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

I.—SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than eighteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination: provided that candidates for the 1919 Scholarship who would have been eligible for the examination in December, 1918, had it been held under the previous regulations, shall be eligible for the 1919 Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for this scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold this scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of this scholarship among those who have submitted themselves to the examination for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) [see Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) Regulations I (f)] after excluding the winner, if any, of that scholarship and are eligible for and willing to take up this scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year. It shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London, or that he is following a course of useful study (approved of by the Jamaica Schools Commission) unconnected with London University, leading to a definite profession or occupation in an institution in which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the Degree, Certificate or Diploma to which he declares his intention of proceeding. The Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any Degree, Certificate or Diploma approved of, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some

College or School in Jamaica, making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

3. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

II.—THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £250 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £187 10s. per annum tenable for four years, or (iii) £150 per annum tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination.
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year.

The provisions of this section as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve month's notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any other University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, London,* and he shall transmit to him quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, for the Colonies, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the

* P. Ezechiel, Esq., Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster, London, S.W.

Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the *Government Agents in Canada to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma, as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

7. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and a copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at the beginning of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolutions of the Council, provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

III—THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

I. A Scholarship of £250 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate in the University of London Matriculation Examination held in the preceding January.

- (a) who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) who will be not less than eighteen or more than twenty years of age on the 1st October in the year in which the Scholarship commences;
- (d) who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) who has written on or before the 1st April in the year preceding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship, (ii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she propose to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iii) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the requirements mentioned in (a), (b), (c), (d) above. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form (iv) a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (f) who shall pass the London Matriculation Examination in the First Division and be reported to the Governor by the Examining Body as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above.

2. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of London as regards fees, forms, date of entrance, etc., information as to which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston P.O. A local fee is also payable.

3. The successful candidate shall enter not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year of her election, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report

* At present Messrs. Hill & Co., 43 Scott Street, Toronto.

herself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, *London, and she shall transmit quarterly to him a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, the scholarship will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, the scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved, the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in Canada† to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Director of Education, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, a certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid, and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the Authorities of the College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and for the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

5. The provisions as to the examination and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council, and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and be liable to amendment in accordance with resolution of the Council provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE:—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance, not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

(PART OF LAW 34 OF 1914.)

The Legislative Council may by resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for such year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships established under this Law are awarded, and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Winners of the Jamaica Scholarships since 1921.‡

BOYS.

1921 E. E. Watson, Munro College.	1924 F. H. M. Cory, Cornwall College.
1922 M. D. MacLeod, Munro College.	1925 E. W. Price, Wolmer's School.
1923 D. L. Whittle, Wolmer's School.	1926 G. Mais, Munro College.

GIRLS.

1921—V. M. C. Johnston, Wolmer's.	1924— <i>No award.</i>
1922—S. DeSouza, Wolmer's.	1925—E. J. DeSouza, Wolmer's.
1923—K. Newman, Wolmer's.	1926—R. E. Gunter, Wolmer's.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNDER the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a Scholarship of £400 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

*P. Ezechiel, Esq., Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster, London, S. W.

† At present Messrs. Hill & Co., 43 Scott St., Toronto.

‡ For previous winners 1881-1920, see previous Handbooks.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issue from time to time a Memorandum for the information of educational authorities and intending candidates for Scholarships in Jamaica. Explanatory notes on the Memorandum are furnished by the local Committee of Selection. The Memorandum and notes on the Memorandum are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission who is also Secretary to the Committee of Selection for Jamaica. Copies of the Memorandum can also be obtained from the offices of the Trust.

The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House,
Waterloo Place,

London, S.W.1.

Candidates must have taken the examination prescribed for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) now the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination. A fee of one guinea must be paid.

The following are the conditions under which Candidates are eligible to compete:—

- (a) Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried.
- (b) The parents or recognised guardians of candidates must be actually domiciled in Jamaica, such domicile to include at least seven years' residence in Jamaica immediately preceding the election.
- (c) Candidates must have passed five years of their life, between the ages of 6 and 18 in Jamaica.
- (d) Candidates must have passed the Responsions Examination of the University of Oxford or its equivalent. An examination in Responsions is not held in Jamaica. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual tests as they may consider necessary.
- (e) Candidates must be of such an age that they will have passed their nineteenth and not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday by October 1st of the year for which they are elected.
- (f) Every third year the selection of the Rhodes Scholar will be made from candidates who have lived in Jamaica for the whole of the seven years preceding the date of the selection. This restriction will apply to the years 1927, 1930, 1933, and so on. In the case of a candidate under this rule having been off the Island for the benefit of his health during this period, the Committee of Selection may decide, if they think fit, that this does not interfere with his eligibility.

Committee of Selection.

3. The Committee of Selection shall consist of:—

- His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman).
- His Honour the Chief Justice.
- The Director of Education.
- The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission.
- Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.

The first four members of the Committee hold their places *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. The fifth member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees, when a vacancy occurs. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have both an original and a casting vote in decisions made by the Committee.

7. The election must be completed in any year by November 25th. Candidates must send their applications with all the required material, to the Secretary of the Selection Committee for Jamaica, not later than June 20th.

Principles governing the Selection of Scholars.

1 The Trustees desire that the selection of Rhodes Scholars shall be carried out with careful regard to the definition of fitness given by Mr. Rhodes in his will, viz.:—

- (a) Ability and scholastic attainments.
 - (b) Force of character and capacity for leadership as shown by "manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship."
 - (c) Physical vigour as shown by "fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports."
2. Mr. Rhodes wished his Scholars to be chosen especially for the possession of those mental and moral qualities which would be "likely in after-life to guide them to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." He explained for the guidance those who would have the choice of Scholars that his ideal Scholar would be charac-

terized by a strong combination of the first two sets of qualities. While he also desired that all his Scholars should have manliness and physical vigour, his main emphasis was laid upon intellectual and moral force, and he did not intend that his Scholars should be chosen for "athletic" pre-eminence in the narrower sense of that term. The Trustees hope that Committees will bear these wishes of the Founder most carefully in mind when determining the weight to be attached to the different qualities in each of the candidates who offer themselves for selection. Some distinction either of character or of intellect should be looked for, and close attention should be given to Mr. Rhodes' wish that the performance of public duties should be his Scholars' highest aim.

3. The Committee will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they choose. Save under exceptional circumstances, no candidate will be appointed without such an interview. Should the interview be dispensed with, a statement of the reasons will be forwarded to the Trustees.

4. Poverty does not give any special claim to a Scholarship. The Trustees desire that the strongest candidate be appointed, irrespective of his financial circumstances.

5. In the absence of strong candidates, the Trustees hope that Committees will make no appointment.

6. Committees are responsible for satisfying themselves, before nominating a candidate to a Scholarship, that he fulfils the conditions as regards age, domicile, academic qualification, etc. No exceptions to the age conditions can be admitted.

7. While candidates are eligible so long as they will not have passed their 25th birthday on October 1st of the year for which they are elected, this upper limit should be regarded as intended to cover exceptional cases. Normally, it is desirable that a candidate should be younger than this when he comes into residence—say 20 or 21 years of age.

The Secretary may give unofficial advice to a candidate, but the Committee of Selection can accept no responsibility in the matter.

The Scholar to go into residence in October, 1926 was selected in 1925.

*Recent Winners of the Rhodes Scholarships since 1923.**

1924—G. E. E. Webster, Calabar High School.

1925—N. T. Mais, Munro College.

1926—F. R. Halliday, Munro College.

1927—G. A. R. Farquharson, Munro College

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as the Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls Cornwall College, formerly called the Montego Bay Government Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

Members—Rt. Rev. G. C. F. deCarteret, D.D., *Chairman*, Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A., Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., M.C. (Cantab.), Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc., F.R.S. (Edin.), V. E. Manton, LL.B., Major E. T. Dixon, M.A., *Secretary*, W. H. Mitchell, M.A.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

JAMAICA COLLEGE. (*Hope*.)

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there should be provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property

*For previous winners see previous Handbooks.

thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College.

The Buildings were much damaged by the earthquake of 1907; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1907.

Additional Buildings—Science Laboratory, Assembly Hall, Class Rooms, Dormitory and School Chapel (a War Memorial)—were erected in 1908, 1913, 1922 and 1924 and the College Buildings now contain accommodation for the Head Master and his family, six other masters, four special Students and 150 pupils of whom 76 may be boarders.

The Jamaica College has an income, irrespective of fees, of £1,696 (£700 Government Grant, £996 Endowment), besides a Government grant of £500 for payment of debentures, and the sum awarded under the new scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Secondary Schools (in 1926-1927, £500 0s. 0d.)

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The number of Drax Scholars is to be reduced to seven, three Scholarships being allotted to girls.

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—Foundationers. (a) Drax scholars (ten in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann. (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Day Boys.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on January 1st in the year in which their tenure of the Scholarship begins.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders. At present there are no such scholarships provided, but the Vere Trust has offered Scholarships of £50 per annum, three of which are held in the Jamaica College.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal boarders either at admission, or, on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 12 years are subject to an examination which tests their ability to take a proper place in the school. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on the third Wednesday in January in each year and, as a rule, ends on the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday. The Summer Term begins ten days after the end of the Lent Term and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a

public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest hereto as may be most convenient.

Payment for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £18 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £20 per term. Day Boys under twelve years of age pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £5 per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £6 per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a Term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are at a sum not exceeding £50 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £50.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French. Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek, Commercial Subjects and Political Economy.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the school after the end of the calendar year in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the school after the end of the year in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the end of the Christmas Term of 1926 there were in the College 2 Special Students, 10 Drax Foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 51 Paying Boarders, 44 Day Boys making a total of 120.

All communications respecting Boys, or on school matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the school should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

STAFF. (1st Term 1926).—*Head Master*—William Cowper, M.A., Pemb. Coll., Camb., Classical Tripos, Part I, 1886, Part II, 1887; *Second Master* (in charge of Mathematics), G. R. Gilmore, Trin. Col., Dub.; *Master in Charge of Science*—J. C. Sleggs, B.Sc., Liverpool; *Master in charge of French*—H. T. Millman, B.A.; *Master in charge of English*—P. A. Cooper, B.A., Sheffield; *Other Assistant Masters*—F. J. G. Fowler, University College, Exeter; H. C. W. Chambers, Jamaica College (Higher School Certificate); B. L. Virtue, (Mico College); *Music Mistress*—Miss Elsie Borough; *Visiting Teacher of Shorthand*—C. A. Warner; *Matron*—Mrs. L. Lee; *Medical Officer*—C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

WOLMER'S SCHOOLS.

(*Marescaux Road, Kingston.*)

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die. The original sum was £2,300.

The School is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:

- i. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position, and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainment and experience. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of 5, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to 3.

- ii. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with mathematical, classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the Trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the trustees on the

recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fees as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the school as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School. In addition a number of Open Scholarships are awarded annually.

III. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the School, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday. The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July. The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December before the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the trustees to move the school to the Quebec Lodge Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909. In December, 1926 there were 149 paying scholars, 45 free scholars and 8 exhibitors in the Boys' School, and 295 paying scholars, 39 foundationers and 3 exhibitors in the Girls' School.

TRUSTEES—Hon. Altamont E. DaCosta, M.B.E., Mayor, Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation; Alderman E. E. McLaughlin; Councillor W. A. Dillon; Hon. George Seymour-Seymour. *Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission*—R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; A. V. Kingdon, Rev. E. Armon Jones, O. L. Samuel. *Secretary*—J. Van Cuylenburg.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

TEACHING STAFF. *Head Master*—R. M. Murray, M.B.E., (Mil. Div.), M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Rhodes Scholar, 1904. *Second Master*—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica. *Science Master*—B. E. Carman, B.Sc., (Lond. Univ.) *Assistant Masters*—O. G. Brown, P. A. Cover, V. C. Cuthbert, (Inter. B.A., London), A. B. Cunningham, (Higher Sch. Cert.), H. N. Walker, E. D. A. Campbell.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss K. J. Howson, B.A., London. *Second Mistress*—Miss M. Forbes. *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss M. Cowper, Camb. Mod. Lang. Trip., Miss P. Foster, B.Sc., Hons. Lond., Miss F. Cowper (Camb. Mod. Lang. Trip.), Miss S. Constantine, B.Sc., Chem., (Birmingham), Miss H. Tuer, Inter sc. (Lond.), Miss M. Rouse, Mrs. M. Butcher, Miss A. Bell, Miss E. Kingdon, Miss I. Dunnett, Mrs. E. R. Rouse, (Camb. Mod. Lang. Tripos. *Art and Needlework Mistresses*—Miss I. Jeffrey-Smith, (Teacher-Artist, Certificate of Royal Drawing Society), Miss E. DaCosta; *Music*—Miss V. Mills, L.R.A.M., Miss E. Muschett, L.A.B.; *Games*—Miss P. Beckwith; *Office Assistant*—Miss R. Férés,

CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL.

(Chetolah Park, Kingston).

THIS school was opened on the 12th September, 1912. At first it was a simple endeavour on the part of the Baptist Denomination to extend the scope of Calabar College in order to provide education for the sons of its own Ministers. The scheme, however, was modified at the request of some parents outside the Baptist Churches who proposed to send their sons, if opportunity were afforded, and in response to this demand accommodation was provided for 20 boarders and 20 day boys. The preliminary prospectus set forth that an endeavour would be made to give a thoroughly modern education in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere, and that the whole aim of the school life would be to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as possible and by the introduction of self-government under the monitorial system. The school was soon full, and a demand for

further places led to an increase in the accommodation, until now there are over 140 boys in attendance, more than half of whom are boarders. In 1914 a chapel was added, which was in 1924 enlarged, and a pipe organ has been installed.

All ordinary school subjects, English, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Mathematics, History, Hygiene, Geography, Woodwork and Drawing are taught, and the schools' curriculum each year is arranged in order to prepare for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The year begins in September. The fees are as follows—For Day-Boys, £12 per annum, for Boarders from £48 to £51 per annum. Books are charged extra.

The School is in no sense sectarian. Families of every branch of the Christian Church have their boys at the school; but parents who do not share the convictions of the Governors as to the importance of definite Christian instruction are not invited to send their children.

The School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulation as a Secondary School of the First Class, and receives from the Government a grant-in-aid. It is also recognised by the Education Department as one at which its scholarships may be held. The Pursell Scholarships are tenable at Calabar only.

TEACHING STAFF.—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. (Hons.) Lond., B.D. (Hons.) Lond., B.A., Bristol; Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond.; Miss Annwyl, Eng. Certificated Teacher; P. M. Sherlock, B.A., Lond.; K. C. Carnegie, B.A., C. D. Wostenholm, B.sc. Sheffield, E. Innes. London, Matric.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the church wardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains, viz.—Munro College and Hampton. two

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,327 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic. cap. 52, was passed.

TRUSTEES—*Ex-officio*—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester; the Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. *Elected by the Parochial Boards*—R. G. Sinclair, R. D. Binns (St. Elizabeth); H. E. Lewis, (Manchester). *Appointed by the Governor*—Henry Maxwell, E. T. Forrest, Rev. John Maxwell, W. N. C. Farquharson, J. T. Calder. *Secretary*—F. B. Bowen.

MUNRO COLLEGE.

MOTTO:—*In arce sitam quis occullabit.*

IN 1918 the name of the School was changed from Potsdam (the name of the property when purchased by the Trustees) to Munro College.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the school on the Free and £20 Foundation. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable for boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not qualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the school on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the school any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 10 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 120 paying boarders whose fees vary from £55 to £60 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business; it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education. In December, 1924, there were 10 Free Foundationers, 10 £20 Scholars and 85 paying full fees—making a total of 105.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., London; *Second Master*, Rev. R. Morton-York, B.A., Dublin; *Science Master*, C. N. Mornan, *Assistant Masters*, G. L. Wiehen, B.A., London; G. K. Roberts, T. L. Peacock, Manchester University, Miss Pearman, J. P. Harrison; *Games Master*, Major T. B. Nicholson; *Lady Matron*, Miss E. Wright; *Medical Officer*, Dr. J. A. L. Calder, M.B., Edin.

HAMPTON SCHOOL.

MOTTO:—*Summa virtute et humanitate.*

THE School is housed in fine buildings in the most bracing climate in the Island. The buildings include a Hall, Class-rooms, Library, eleven Music-rooms, small Laboratory, large kitchens suitable for the teaching of Domestic Science, and Dormitory accommodation. There is an Isolation Bungalow used temporarily as a Chapel. Games include Hockey, Tennis, Net Ball and Deck Tennis.

The curriculum includes Scripture, English, History, French, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Science, (including Botany, Geography and Hygiene) Music, Drawing and Handicrafts. The girls are prepared for entrance to the Universities, for all examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, and for the Examinations of the Royal Drawing Society.

Games, school singing, drill and gardening are encouraged, and Cups are offered for the most successful house. Two silver medals, the Wolliscroft Medal and the Farquharson Medal, are offered annually to the School.

The fees for girls under 13 years of age are £45 a year; for girls over 13, £50 a year, exclusive of fees for Music Lessons and for advanced drawing and painting. The game subscription is 4/ a term, and the Library Subscription 2/ a term.

STAFF—*Head Mistress*, Miss Campbell, B.A., Lond., late Lecturer in Biology, Technical Institution, Swindon; *Assistant Staff*, Miss Kirkham, B.A., Honours, Lond.; Miss Riley Cambridge Teachers Certificates; Miss Morin, Cambridge Higher Local (Honours), Miss Gillespie, T.R.C. Art. Miss MacDonald, Certificate d'Etudes Francaises de la Sorbonne; *Games and Drill*, Miss Briscoe; *Music Mistresses*, Miss Hall, Miss D. Gosden, L.R.A.M.; *Matron*, Miss Earle; *Assistant Matron*, Miss M. Calder; *Medical Officer*, Dr. J. Calder, M.B., c.m., Edinburgh.

CORNWALL COLLEGE.

THE School was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892 as the Montego Bay Secondary School. In 1911 Pleasant Hill was acquired, and eight years later Spring Hill Hotel buildings were added. At the present time there are 170 boys attending the school, 100 of whom are day boys and 70 boarders. In 1925 a new Physics Laboratory was erected at a cost of £600.

The School Curriculum provides for instruction in Divinity, Latin, English Language and Literature, French, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Geology, Book-keeping, History, Geography and Hygiene. There is an advanced course in Science, and boys sit for the Cambridge Higher Certificate and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

School Fees are as follows:—Boarding Fees: £42 10s. Brothers, £39. Day Boys, £10 10s. Brothers, £9 10s.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—(Appointed by the Governor, and under the Jamaica Schools Commission.)—Nominated by Schools Commission—Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A., Chairman; Rev. A. F. Lightbourne, Vice Chairman; Rev. S. McDowell, Secretary; Rev. J. T. Dillon, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, Custos; Hon. P. Lightbody, Edmund Hart, Nominated by Parochial Board of St. James, A. H. Browne, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, J. Shore.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Head Master*—Rev. E. B. Baker, M.A., LL.B., (Hons. Camb.)—*Second Master*, ——— *Assistant Masters*, F. N. Skinner, M.A., (Hons. Camb.), H. E. Vaughan, B.A., P. Ogle, Inter. B.A., R. O. Cooke, (Cam. Higher Cert.), Miss Sharpe; *Matron*, Miss Hudson; *Medical Officer*, Dr. D. L. Tate, M.B., B.S., Glasgow.

MANNING'S SCHOOL.

Savanna-la-Mar.

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen at Burnt Savannah and cattle, to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland.

It was incorporated in the year 1738, and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the neighbouring parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum being a perpetual annuity to the charity under the 28 Vict. c. 23 in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

In 1920 a Government grant was given to such Secondary Schools as satisfied certain requirements. The main object of the grant was to increase the salaries of the members of the staff. Manning's School obtains about £170 annually by this means.

The grant is still being made

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this school and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th Section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme which has since been amended provides for the maintenance of both a boys and a girls school furnishing a good middle class education up to Cambridge Local Examination standard. There are 30 boys and 37 girls in the schools.

By the by-laws it has been provided that 15 boys and 15 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost, 5 boys and 5 girls shall be elected on the same condition as the foundationers, but shall pay £5 per annum.

Paying scholars are received who pay £10 per annum, with a reduction to £9 in the case where two members of a family are in the school at the same time.

The Head Master and the First Mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the Trustees.

In 1897, a sub-centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations was established in connection with the school.

TRUSTEES.—*Ex-Officio*,—The Custos of Westmoreland (Hon. Hugh Clarke), *Chairman*. Appointed by the Governor—Rev. H. W. Cope, Rev. R. C. Young, M.A., B. A. Kirkham, Dr. C. E. Harvey. Elected by the Parochial Board,—Rev. S. A. Dell, Rev. O. Black, T. B. Goodin; *Secretary*, Aubrey L. Sloley.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Head Master*, R. H. Smith, M.A., Oxford; *Second Master*, O. N. Shirley, *First Mistress*, Miss C. Kelly Fraser; *Assistant Mistresses*, Miss V. Sloley, (Senior Cambridge), Mrs. R. H. Smith; *Drill Instructor*, O. N. Shirley; *Assistant Sewing Mistress*, Mrs. C. Smith.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, Lucea.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony, left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3 cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £9 per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality. Organized games consist of cricket, football and tennis.

The curriculum includes Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Religious Knowledge, History, Hygiene, Geography with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge local examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii) at the re-opening in April; (iii) at the re-opening of the school in September.

Boarders are received by the Head Master in his private residence.

The Fees for Tuition are as follows: £8 per annum, or £2 13s. 4d. per Term, for pupils in forms I and II; £10 per annum or £3 6s. 8d. per Term, for pupils in Form III and upwards.

When two or more members of the same family are in attendance, a reduction of £1 per annum is made on each pupil. The Fees for Board and Lodging are £11 per Term, for pupils under 12 years of age; £13 per Term, for pupils over 12.

Trustees—Hon. G. A. L. Sanfletten, *Chairman and Treasurer*; Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Rev. E. S. Harrison, D. W. Talbot, W. H. B. Cathcart, Dr. F. W. W. Baillie.

Secretary.—G. R. Levy.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, G. S. McDonald, B.A., Lond.; *Second Master*, C. A. Johnson, Lon. Matric.; *Assistant Mistress*, Miss G. O. Edwards, Lon. Matric., Miss I. B. Kenny.

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL,

Port Antonio.

SCHOOL MOTTO—Virtute et Eruditione.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support. The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes were drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886 under the Head Mastership of Mr. W. H. Plant, and there have since been added, an Infant Department, 1894, which is carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary Department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

The present Departments are: Secondary, Upper, Intermediate, Infant, and Boundbrook Infant School. All with co-education.

The Secondary School gives 17 Local Scholarships of £6 each, open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is above 800, and the buildings have become rather congested.

In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining district, are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers, Boston, Sherwood Forest and Spring Bank.

In connection with the school there are two cricket clubs, a football club, a cadet corps, tennis and basket ball, and a miniature rifle club, a girls club and a club for present and past boys.

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in and managed by Trustees partly *ex-officio* and partly appointed by the Governor. They are leased to various tenants.

Local Board of Managers of the Schools.

I. M. Abendana, *Chairman*; Dr. C. A. Moseley, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. V. Petgrave, Rev. G. C. Hedmann, Rev. C. C. Wallace, Rev. W. B. Finlason, C. Lyon Hall. (Appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.) Fred. M. Jones, Hon. Dr. V. E. Mellad appointed by the Parochial Board of Portland. *Secretary*, A. J. Ashmeade.

TEACHING STAFF: *Head Master*—*Assistant Master, Secondary Dept.*—Rev. J. W. Graham, M.A. *Second Assistant, Secondary Dept.*—A. L. McKenzie. *Lady Assistants*—Miss L. M. Smith, Miss V. Speede. *Master Upper School and Manual Training Instructor*—O. G. Edwards. *Female Assistants, Upper Department*—Miss Ming, Miss Hibbert, Vacant. *Mistress Intermediate Department*—Miss C. B. Clearer. *1st Assistant Intermediate Department*—Miss E. Scott. *2nd Assistants Intermediate Department*—Miss N. Tullis, Miss D. Watson. *Mistress Infant Department*—Miss A. L. Prince; *1st Assistant Inf. Department*—Miss Florence Lee. *2nd Assistant Inf. Department*—C. Papley. *Mistress, Boundbrook Department*—Mrs. A. T. Edwards.

Assistant Boundbrook Department—Miss Speid. *Pupil Teachers*—A. Brown, Miss Morrison.

Affiliated Schools: *Boston*—P. L. Clarke; *Drapers*—Mrs. Huggupp; *Nonsuch*—E. E. Morrison; *St. Margaret's Bay*—J. A. Jones; *Norwich*—J. Johnson; *Fellowship*—W. C. McKay; *Bellvue*—A. Houghton James; *Spring Bank*—Miss Morris n.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*; Hon. the Director of Public Works, The Surveyor General, Dr. C. A. Moseley, The Hon. the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Portland, Ven. Arch. Wm. Simms, M.A.; C. Lyon Hall.

Secretary—C. L. Swaby, £50 per annum. *Treasurer*—Vidal Hall, £50 per annum. *Superintendent & Manager*—C. V. Abrahams, £300 and residence or allowance in lieu thereof.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, of the parish of St. Catherine, by his will dated 1730, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 towards the building of a free school or hospital for the poor. A further sum of £1,000 left by the same Peter Beckford was applied towards the same object. John Ellis bequeathed a sum of £200 towards the building of the school which was established in 1744 and remained open for many years as the "Free School of St. Jago de la Vega." Other bequests about the same date were made by Thomas Barrett (£40 per annum in 1742) and Mary Baldwin (£50 per annum in 1759.) In 1749 the Assembly voted £400 for repairing the premises, which were situated at the corner of Young and Beckford Streets, Spanish Town.

Francis Smith, by his will dated 1830, bequeathed £3,000 to the Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector of the Parish, "to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England, and the promotion of industry." The school, known as Smith's Charity, and situated near the Cathedral was opened in 1833, but closed after a few years.

The amalgamation of the two schools was recommended by the Charity Commissioners in 1846 and was finally effected by legislation in 1869. The Beckford & Smith's School thus formed and placed under the direct control of the Governor in Privy Council, was opened in August, 1876. In 1895 it was the subject of a report made by the Schools Commission, who drew up rules for its management. The present scheme and By-Laws of the School were drawn up by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Council in 1914. As the accommodation in the old school building became insufficient a part of the old Assembly Hall was handed over to the school and was opened in January, 1926. There are nine exhibitions open in the first place to boys of the parish of St. Catherine between the ages of 9–12. The fees per annum are £6 for boys under 10 years and £7 10s. for boys over 10 years of age and include a supply of school stationery. The school year is divided into three terms of about 13 weeks each, ending respectively

at Easter, the middle of July and Christmas. The Head Master is prepared to receive a limited number of boys as boarders in his private residence, the charge per term being £14 for boys under 14 years and £15 10s. Od. for boys over 14 years. The school curriculum aims at keeping well above the minimum of what are considered to be the essential requirements of an up-to-date Secondary School. A thorough English Education is given with Latin, French, Spanish and Mathematics. Boys are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for professional or commercial life. Attention is given to physical exercises, games. There are 65 boys in the school.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—*Ex-Officio*, The Chairman of the Parochial Board (W. N. Meeks) The Rector of the Parish Church (Rev. Canon Jones,) *Chairman*.

Appointed by the Governor—J. V. Leach, R. M., *Vice-chairman*—Rev. W. A. Tucker, A. A. Melhado, A. R. Soares.

Elected by the Parochial Board—Dr. J. H. Peck, *Alt.* Dolphy.

Secretary to Trustees—Miss B. Jeffrey Smith.

TEACHING STAFF—S. W. Brown, *London Matric.*, *Headmaster*; H. R. Dias, *Hons. School Cert.*, *1st Assistant*; Miss Nina D. Dunkley, *2nd Assistant*.

VERE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of.

A Secondary School at the Alley, Vere, which was established in 1908, was closed in 1917.

The funds and property vested in the Trustees of the district schools of Vere are at present appropriated towards supporting certain schools conducted as free elementary schools according to the provisions of the Elementary Education Law by such aid towards the up-keep of the buildings and by such other form of assistance as are provided by the by-laws. The schools thus maintained are those at the Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes and Mitchell Town. The funds also provide scholarships for boys and girls at recognized secondary schools in Jamaica.

The Buildings and sufficient land for compounds at Portland and Milk River have been handed over to the Government to be Government Schools proper.

STAFF—Alley—R. J. M. Lewin; Race Course—A. E. Morris; Hayes—A. S. Robinson; Portland—J. A. Perkins; Milk River—G. J. Johnson; Mitchell Town—J. V. Williams.

Four scholarships are held at present, three boys and one girl. Further scholarships will be offered as funds allow.

The Scholarships are intended for pupils from Vere, but in the event of no qualified candidate from Vere, they will be open to the Island under conditions (b) or (c) substituting 'Jamaica' for 'Vere.'

The conditions are (a) Birth in Vere or (b) Parents resident in Vere for at least 3 years immediately preceding examination or (c) Attendance at an Elementary School in Vere for 2 years immediately preceding examination.

Schedule of examination and all information can be obtained from Secretary.

TRUSTEES—Rev. S. Negus, *Chairman*; Arthur A. Lewis, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Theo. Hart, Conrad Watson, Dr. B. J. A. Robinson, C. A. Sampson.

Ex-officio—Chairman and Vice-Chairman Parochial Board Clarendon. *Secretary*, Cyril C. Lewis, Mandeville P.O.

JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

HALFWAY TREE.

THIS School, promoted by the Synods of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Churches in Jamaica, was opened on the 22nd September, 1925.

The School is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of members of the two Churches in equal numbers. It provides a secondary education for Boarders and Day Scholars. It aims at the Christian education of each girl, keeping in mind the fourfold development, physical, mental, spiritual and social, so as to equip her with a healthy body, a well trained mind, religious habits and ideals, to gain her own living and serve her community worthily.

The Fees are, Boarders £50 (£90 for two sisters); Day Scholars, £10 for girls under twelve years and £12 for those over twelve years.

The usual subjects undertaken in Secondary Schools are taught and scholars are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, English, one other modern language, Latin, Scripture, History, Mathematics, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Commercial Subjects, Music is an extra. Instruction in Scripture along undenominational lines forms an important part of the teaching.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—Rev. John Currey, *Chairman*; Hon. T. L. Roxburgh C.M.G. (*Vice-Chairman*); Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., (*Secretary*); Rev. E. Armon Jones, (*Treasurer*); Rev. T. M. Sherlock, F. G. Sale, A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A., Mrs. Gellatly, Mrs. Currey, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Anwyl.

STAFF—*Headmistress*, Miss M. F. Gartshore, M.A., (Glasgow); *Second Mistress*, Miss Feather, B.Sc. (Lond.); Miss E. W. Garrow, B.A., Hons. (Oxon.) Miss D. Stockhausen, Sen. Cam., Miss Harvey, Sen. Oxford, Miss Williams, Sen. Cam. *Music*: Miss E. Hodgen; *Matron*: Mrs. Williams.

MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.

THE Trustees of the Manchester Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; and two other members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to giving such aid to the Elementary Schools formerly connected with the Trust as the funds permit; (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica College as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts, 18 Vic. chap. 33, and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

The income of the Manchester Schools Trust exclusive of the school fees, is approximately £300 per annum. The average attendance (boys and girls) is 40.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Rev. Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D., *Chairman*; G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., John G. Miller, Chairman Parochial Board; E. W. Muirhead, Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board; Hon. A. G. Nash; Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. W. B. Esson. *Secretary*—G. A. Bonitto.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Head Master*—Rev. M. F. Johns; *First Assistant*—Miss Pearl Braithwaite, *Second Assistant*—Miss S. T. A. Salter.

DIOCESAN ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL, BROWN'S TOWN.

THIS School began life in Brown's Town in 1907, as one of the Church of England schools in connection with the Deaconess Home, and was known as the Deaconess High School. In 1915, however, owing to the increase in numbers, the late Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. Nuttall, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of establishing the school upon a somewhat firmer basis. The result of this was that in 1917 the Diocesan Council decided to take over the school and to establish it as the Church of England High School for the Diocese of Jamaica. Hence it became the Diocesan High School. The new buildings (Major Caws, Architect) were opened in 1922. The object of the school is to afford a liberal and thorough education for girls, combined with moral and religious training in the doctrines of the Church of England.

The course of study in the Upper School is arranged each year to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Girls are also prepared for the Cambridge Higher Certificate, or the London Matriculation. Girls are prepared for the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, and of the Royal Drawing Society.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Visitor—The Right Reverend, The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Supervising Committee.—The Diocesan Education Board.

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. Canon Swaby, *Chairman*; C. Costa, *Treasurer*; Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., Rev. H. Sharp, C. S. Kelly, Mrs. J. H. Allwood, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Howard. *Secretary*, C. Costa.

STAFF.—*Headmistress*, Miss C. M. M. Bevan, s. th.; *Assistant Mistress*, Miss M. Wilkinson, B.A., s.th., A.L.C.M. (Singing); Miss E. Constantine, London Matriculation; Miss H. E. Drummond, B.Sc., London; Miss M. Muschett, London Matriculation; Miss G. E. Morris, London Matric. Miss N. Levy, London Matriculation; Miss A. Anderson, Higher Certificate of the National Froebel Union; Miss G. Surgeon; *Music Mistress*, Miss M. Baillie, Diploma of Munich Conservatoire; Miss B. Muirhead, L.R.A.M., Miss K. MacGregor, L.A.B., Miss Verity L.A.B.; *Violin*, Miss R. Fisher, *Matrons*, Mrs. Hancox, and Mrs. Reynolds.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, STEWART TOWN.

THIS School was founded in January, 1884, at Manchester Pen, in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at moderate cost, on Evangelical and undenominational principles, a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82, the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to found "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to its present site. Buildings were erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,500. Many additional buildings have since been erected.

Generous English friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1913, when it seemed able to stand alone. Four Scholarships have been established in the school, called respectively, the Trestrail, Underhill, Trafford and Webb Scholarships, in honour of the founders; and an effort is being made to raise an endowment sufficient to put these on a secure financial base and for general purposes. A fifth scholarship of the annual value of £10 10s. 0d. provided by an anonymous friend, is open to residents in Brown's Town, St. Ann. The school is a first class Secondary School, receiving a Government grant under Law.

The School is entirely undenominational.

JAMAICA TRUSTEES.—A. V. Kingdon, H. Jarrett-Kerr, Hon. J. H. Phillips, Hon. T. L. Roxburgh.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. G. E. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Rev. J. S. Rowe, Rev. C. M. Bennett, Mrs. J. H. Levy, Miss Townsend, Rev. W. S. Lea, Mrs. Lea, Rev. T. Whitfield, Rev. T. G. Somers, John Stockhausen, Mrs. Allwood, Jos. Stockhausen and Dr. W. E. Wilson.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Lady Principal*, Miss A. M. Townsend; *Vice-Principal*—Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith, B.A., Hons., Lond., and English Registry of Teachers; Miss Marjorie Stewart, B.A., Miss E. Tavares, Pitman's Register; Miss V. Chevannes, Miss Ena Clerk, B.A., Miss Lumsden, Miss Stuart, Miss C. Dundas. *Music*—Miss E. Braham, Miss Hogarth, Miss Strudwick. *Matrons*,—Mrs. M. Hollé, Miss Davidson.

Treasurer and Manager—Rev. G. E. Henderson, M.A., Brown's Town P.O.

DIOCESAN COLLEGE FOR BOYS, MANDEVILLE.

THE Diocesan College is intended to provide a sound education and to prepare for the English Public Schools and Universities. Though under the direction of the Church of England in Jamaica the School is open to boys of any religious denomination.

The School is situated near Mandeville, about four miles from Williamsfield Railway Station, in 22 acres of grounds. There is a separate department for the younger boys.

The fees are: For Boarders over 12 years of age £22 a term; under 12, £20 a term. For Day boys (Day boarding extra) over 12, £9 9s. 0d. a term; under 12, £8 8s. 0d. a term; A reduction is made in the case of two or more brothers. Four Scholarships amounting to a reduction of 1/3 fees, are tenable by sons of the Clergy.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Council—The Diocesan Education Board.

Supervising Committee—The Diocesan Education Board.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT. Rev. E. B. Pike, *Chairman*; J. A. Godfrey, L. P. Kerr, J. M. MacGregor, L. Purton, L. Sutton, R. Wynne, *Secretary*.

STAFF—Headmaster—Rev. Stuart H. Burgess, M.A. (Oxon.); *Assistant Masters*—H. P. Jacobs, B.A. (Oxon.), G. A. Mais, G. A. R. Farquharson. *Junior Department*—Miss E. H. Burgess. *Music*—Miss L. Trench, L.A.B., Miss Heron.

KINGSTON COLLEGE, EAST STREET, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON College was opened by the Bishop of Jamaica on the 16th of April, 1925, and is under his direct control.

Boys are prepared for the Cambridge and London Examinations, and the curriculum includes English, Latin, French or Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Geography, History, Natural Science, Drawing, Logic, Elocution, Drill.

Fees:—For boys between the ages of nine and twelve £3 6s. 8d. per term: for boys over twelve years £4 per term, payable each term in advance. For two or more boys of the same family a reduction of £1 each per annum is made.

Staff—Headmaster:—Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D., (Hons.) Lond.; George Clough, (Higher School Certificate); D. E. Forrest (School Certificate); H. T. Cuthbert.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A CONFERENCE of Head Masters of Secondary Schools was held in September, 1916, at which the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission were present by invitation. At this meeting it was resolved that it was desirable that the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination should be made the Jamaica Scholarship Examination for Boys in July, 1919, and thereafter. In 1917 a Committee, which adopted the above name, met in September, the Committee to consist of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Secondary Schools in the Colony with a properly constituted governing body, together with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission ex-officio. At that meeting the Regulations of the Jamaica Scholarship Examination (Boys) were considered in detail in readiness to be laid before the Legislative Council. These Regulations were adopted by the Council in April, 1918. At its request Archdeacon Simms joined the Committee and at a meeting held in September, 1918, it was decided that the Committee should be convened by the Director of Education and should when in session elect its Chairman for the occasion.

LUDFORD BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

“And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper.”

There are three elementary schools supported by the Trust, with the help of the usual government grant, at Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

THIS Fund was founded by the benevolence of James Guthrie-Davidson, of Montego Bay and later of Ardgath, Scotland. The bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 23, yields a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme which came into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Government Secondary School (now Cornwall College), and the other half to the education of four girls.

Four boys are now being educated under the provisions of the trust at the Cornwall College. Four girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST.

THE Will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships of £9 each at the Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in Inscribed Stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The Trust is administered by the Jamaica Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907 and again in 1917. Application forms may be obtained from the Lady Principal, Shortwood College, Constant Spring P.O.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

The Charity is given under the will of the late Charles Merrick, of the old Parish of St. George now parts of the parishes of Portland and St. Mary.*

Under Law 18 of 1915, Scholarships are offered as follows:—

- (A) annually, beginning in January, 1917, a scholarship of the annual value of £20 at the Farm School for three years subject to re-election at the end of the first and second year, and
- (B) in alternate years, beginning in January, 1917, a scholarship of the annual value of £45, tenable at a school approved by the Board of Education for Scholarships under articles 124-127 of the Regulations of the Education Department for four years, subject to re-election at the end of the first, second and third year.

The boys eligible for the scholarships must be the children of persons who,

- (a) are in the opinion of the Trustees unable to pay for such higher education as is to be given,
- (b) have continuously lived within the district consisting of the former parish of St. George for at least three years next preceding the year in which the Scholarships begin.

Candidates for the scholarship under A must be not under fifteen nor over eighteen years of age on the 1st day of January in the year in which the scholarship begins and are required to have passed the second year pupil teachers' examination either as pupil teachers (excluding the subject of teaching) or as volunteer candidates, prior to being admitted as candidates for the scholarship. Candidates for the scholarship under B, must be not under ten years nor over thirteen years of age on the 1st of January, in the year in which the scholarships begin. Examinations are held alternately at Annotto Bay and Buff Bay.

TRUSTEES—*Appointed by the Governor:* The Director of Education; the Chairman of the Board of Supervision; the member of the Legislative Council for Portland, the Custos of St. Mary. *Secretary*—W. A. Logan.

* For historical data, see previous Handbooks.

Winners of Merrick's Scholarships—

A—1917 (no candidate of sufficient merit).

B—1917 K. R. Middleton.

1918 (no candidate).

1919 J. L. Anderson H. M. King.

1920 W. L. Shirley.

1922 T. P. Lecky.

1923 C. S. Lafayette.

1924 E. M. Falloon.

1925 No Candidate.

1926 Bertram Lecky.

1919 E. C. Sutherland.

1921 E. V. A. Valentine.

1923 H. G. Helps.

1925 Wesley Augustus King.

CALABAR COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust, were the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and Africa. The institution has the distinction of being the first in the world for training for the ministry the converts of the modern foreign missionary movement.

Under the Rev. President David Jonathan East, the premises were transferred in the year 1874 to a site at Kingston at the back of the East Queen Street Baptist Church, but were transferred in the year 1904 under the Rev. President James to Chetolah Park, Kingston. The Normal Department for training Day School Teachers was closed at the end of 1900 owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to Colleges for male students that were under denominational management. 235 students were trained in this department. The Theological Department for the training of ministers was still continued, provision being made for an average number of eight students in residence. In the year 1911 a new departure was made by extending the scope of the college's work to young men in England who wished to devote their lives to the ministry for the gospel in Jamaica, and three men have already been trained under this scheme.

There are now eighteen Baptist Students in the Theological Hall, not all of them, however, definitely pledged to the ministry; as laymen are now accepted for training as Sunday School teachers, etc.

The ordinary course of study is four years. This may be extended to five in special cases. The students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The conditions of entrance are set forth in the annual report and can be obtained on application to the President. The minimum standard set forth therein for entrance is low, but in actual practice more is expected of and offered by candidates.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—1. The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and pays the teaching staff. 2. The Baptist Churches of Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Theological students and for the general current expenses of the College. 3. The American Baptist Home Missionary Society makes a grant.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing churches in the island. Wesleyan Candidates for the ministry are at present taught at Calabar, as part of a united education scheme between the two churches.

TUTORIAL STAFF—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., Hons. B.D., Hons., (Lond.), and B.A. (Bristol), as President and Treasurer, the Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond., Rev. A. R. Allen.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CROSS ROADS.

ST. PETER'S College was established, as the Church of England Theological College, at Spanish Town in 1876 (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work. Its name was changed to St. Peter's College in 1918.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee. Further information may be obtained from the Statutes of the College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica, and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.

The College stands in its own grounds between Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. It is affiliated with Durham University.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; The Assistant Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. S. Negus, Rev. Canon Jones, Rev. Canon Swaby B.D., Rev. G. H. Thompson, V. E. Manton, Dr. J. Hudson, J. M. Nethersole. R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

TEACHING STAFF—*Warden*, Right Rev. D.W. Bentley, D.D., *Tutor*, Rev. Gordon Parr, B.A., L.Th.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, WINCHESTER PARK, KINGSTON.

St. George's College was founded in 1850 and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the college is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the college, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £10 10s. for the full year; for two brothers £18 payable in advance quarterly.

The organizations at the College include The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Head Master*—Rev. George F. McDonald, S.J.; *Assistant Masters*—Rev. Leo. T. Butler, S.J.; Rev. William H. Hannas, S.J.; Joseph J. Clink, S.J.; Henry T. Martin, S.J.; James J. Mohan, S.J.; Sydney L. Burey, R. Arthur Munroe. Gladstone Kamicka.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order Regular of Saint Francis, established a Boarding School at 76 Duke Street in 1858 and since that time have devoted themselves to the education of the children of Jamaica.

Although the Course of Studies in the Boarding School is not mapped out to fit any particular examination, but rather to give a good general education, still those pupils whose parents desire them to sit for the Cambridge Local Examinations are prepared for these. The fee of £13 0s. a quarter include fancy work and embroidery. Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music form extra charges. In connection with the Academy there is a Business Course where girls are prepared for Commercial Life.

Besides the Convent and Academy in Kingston the Sisters have a country residence where with the Boarders they spend the vacations.

The Franciscan Sisters also have charge of Saint Joseph's Training College for Catholic women teachers, The Holy Family Continuation School, Saint Bonaventure's Preparatory School for boys, Saint Joseph's first class Elementary and Infant Schools on the premises, Saint Aloysius Boys School in East Street, Saint Francis School, Hope Road, Saint Ann's Elementary and Infant Schools in North Street, and Saint Anthony's Orange Street. In 1925, an elementary school in connection with St. James Catholic Church in Montego Bay and Mt. Alvernia High School on Prospect Hill, Montego Bay were opened.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

THE Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes. It comprises boarding and day schools in which a high class English education is imparted. This school has gained diplomas for art, needle-work and kindergarten at local exhibitions. The boarding school is in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory, and a large playground.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial schools are encouraged to pass on to this part of the institution where the training commenced in the industrial school is continued. A public laundry has been opened as a means of support of the inmates of the House of Mercy.

In the Industrial Schools there are 200 boys and 100 girls.

The boys in the industrial school, whilst being grounded in elementary education, receives practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits and flowers. When old enough they are apprenticed to trades.

The elementary schools have 900 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones.

A Commercial School has been opened. Shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping are taught. Pitman's system of shorthand is used.

A cane-seating department has been opened in both the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, an elementary school in Spanish Town, a High School and a voluntary school in Port Antonio and a voluntary school in Gordon Town.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

THE Belmont Orphanage was established by Archbishop Nuttall in November, 1892 as a home and industrial school for orphan and destitute children, and was registered to accommodate twenty-six girls. The object of the institution was to provide a comfortable, though frugal home, where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good sized family, might be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and was partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it received also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided included the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, washing, baking and needlework, straw plaiting and dairy work. Miss Nuttall from its inception until 1921, conducted the Institution, and subsequently was Secretary and Treasurer till November, 1924, when the Orphanage was temporarily closed.

The Institution was re-opened in October, 1925 as a Boys Home and has been recognised as an Industrial School.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Bishop of Jamaica, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. G. A. Brown, Mrs. P. B. Richardson, Miss C. Nuttall, J. M. Nethersole, Noel B. Livingston, J. J. G. Mair, R. C. B. Foster; *Superintendent*—C. S. Elliott. *Matron*—Mrs. C. S. Elliott.

HAPPY GROVE SCHOOL., PORTLAND

HAPPY GROVE is a co-educational school, recognised as efficient by the Jamaica Schools, Commission. The school offers a good secondary education, under Christian influences to boys and girls of good character. The school has an Endowment Fund, which has been steadily increasing, by voluntary gifts since 1918, and at present amounts to over two thousand pounds. Besides this Endowment the school receives an annual subsidy from the Religious Society of Friends, who are the founders and sponsors of Happy Grove School.

There are separate buildings of residence for boys and girls, but academic classes are held jointly. There is a large playing field which offers full opportunity for football, cricket and other games.

Happy Grove is located in the eastern portion of Portland, twenty-five miles east of Port Antonio, on the main road between Port Antonio and Kingston. The property of thirty-five acres is well watered, and located in a district entirely free from malaria. The educational standard is that of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Miss S. F. Stanley, *Acting Chairman*; *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. C. S. Vincent, T. A. Gray, J.P.; F. M. Jones, J.P., *Treasurer*; H.M.

Jones, H. Alma Swift, Rev. C. S. Vincent, Miss J. M. Hoover. M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Secretary*.

TEACHING STAFF—M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Head Master*; Miss J. L. Hoover, B.Sc., *Acting Lady Principal*; O. C. Pitter, B.A., T. A. M. Grant. (Inter Arts., Lond.), I. S. Johnson, (Camb. Senior Hons.), Miss G. K. Cunningham (London Matric.), W. Wilkie, E. W. Patterson, *Sportmaster*; Miss M. Burris, *Music Mistress*.

CHILDREN'S HOME, CONSTANT SPRING.

THE Children's Home which was opened at Halfway Tree in May, 1918, and was in 1921 removed to Constant Spring, is chiefly for destitute children of respectable parentage who are unsuitable for Industrial Schools or Alms Houses and for whom no provision is made by Government. This Home is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

A trained nurse is on the staff always. The children receive ordinary education and are trained in household duties, sewing, hat and basket-making and gardening.

In connection with the Home, a home for East Indian Orphans was opened in 1921.

The Government made a grant of £100 towards the cost of the buildings and assist in the maintenance of the children.

During the year 1926 fifty-two young people were maintained in these Homes; twelve of these being in the Domestic Branch.

In addition, a branch of work has been started in which girls who have left the Elementary Schools, are being trained for domestic service.

Hon. Superintendent—Mrs. Wortley, Maurice Hill, Constant Spring.

MANNING HOME, ST. ELIZABETH.

A VERY protracted period of drought, extending from 1907 to 1914, caused keen suffering in various parts of this parish of St. Elizabeth, but more particularly in the south-eastern districts. Infantile mortality was particularly noticeable and the Parochial Board on the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, opened food depots at several centres. These depots continued for over a year, but they did not seem to check the mortality amongst the children. Then it was that the idea occurred to Mr. Bowen to take over all the children in the district, house, feed and clothe them. The late Hon. J. M. Farquharson, then Chairman, and other members of the Board adopted the suggestion and Sir William Henry Manning gave his support. Belvue House was then rented for the purpose of a Rescue Home and opened on the 4th April, 1913.

At present there are 69 children in the Home under the care of a matron. These children are taught to read, write and do arithmetic. They are also taught hat-making, sewing, elementary domestic work, agriculture, and in short, to make themselves generally useful.

The Home is financed by the Parochial Board aided by a grant from the Government.

Several of the bigger girls have left for their own homes and are now earning their livelihood through the teaching they received at Manning Home. In February, 1919, the Board bought the property. Consequent on the high price of labour, cultivation has been discontinued. Several boys and girls have been sent out to service, employment having been obtained for them.

LYNDALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GIRLS HOME,

HIGHGATE.

FROM 1904 the Friend's Jamaica Mission conducted an Industrial School for girls (East Indian) at Happy Grove, Hector's River. In 1921 larger premises were secured at Highgate and were certified by the Government in June of that year, as an Industrial School for 18 East Indian girls.

There are now in the Home 32 girls, eighteen of whom are supported by the Jamaica Government, and 14 by relatives or friends. Twenty-five of these are orphan girls, and have no other home.

Board of Managers—Mrs. H. A. Swift, Miss A. M. Andrews, Mrs. H. B. Wolcott; *Superintendent*—Miss S. F. Stanley; *Matron*—Mrs. E. C. Harris; *Asst.*—Miss F. Smith; *Hon. Physician*—Dr. F. A. Ritchie.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.

HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.

THIS institution was opened in the year, 1890. Its objects are the providing of a centre for the work of Deaconesses in religious, educational and social efforts, the training of Jamaica women as parochial workers and nurses; and also of some teachers for the schools

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connected with the Institution. The Home is in the charge of Sisters from London. There is a Bureau at the Deaconess Home in connection with the Nurses Union whence nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Directress either personally or by telephone, telegram or letter. In connection with the same Union there are two district nurses working among the poor.

A book stall for the sale of Church Hymns, Prayer books, Bibles and devotional literature, etc., was opened in 1906.

The house at 23½ Charles Street, and the house adjoining are now united and form one building which is the home of boarders who are pupils of the Deaconess High School, Kingston. In 1914 the property adjoining the Home at 95 Hanover Street, was acquired.

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT.—His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, Sister Madeline *Head Deaconess*; Miss Hope, Mrs. Leo. Isaacs, Victor Manton, J. M. Nethersole, Rev. Canon E. J. Wortley, C. F. Pengelly, Mrs. Herbert Robinson, J. W. Sheridan, W. M. Fraser, Mrs. Pengelly; *Treasurer*, R. C. B. Foster; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss F. Burke; *Asst. Hon. Secretary*, Miss F. Owen.

DEACONESS HIGH SCHOOL,

HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Deaconess High School began its work in 1913 and in 1925 the Diocesan Education Board took it under general control and drew up a scheme and By-laws, under which it appoints a Board of Governors and the Head Mistress.

The aim of the school is to provide a liberal and thorough education for girls combined with moral and religious training.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the curriculum includes Religious Instruction, English, French, Latin, Arithmetic and Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Science (including Hygiene), Vocal Music, Drawing, Needlework, Drill and other Physical Exercises.

The fees for Boarders are £48 per annum; Day Pupils £8 8s. 0d. (under 12); £10 10s. (12 or more); pupils in the Preparatory Department, £6 6s. 0d.

Governors—(ex-officio) Sister Madeline, Rev. P. W. Gibson, Mrs. H. C. Robinson, Lady Barrett-Lennard, Hon. F. E. Reed, O.B.E., (Chairman), F. N. Isaacs, J. W. Sheridan, (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Headmistress—Miss E. E. Stopford, M.A., (OXON.).

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

SPANISH TOWN.

THIS School, the parent of the several High Schools for Girls under the superintendence of the Church of England carried on in various parts of the Island, was first housed in the Church Hall, then a part of Old King's House was granted for its use for some years until the School acquired a building of its own into which it moved in May, 1924.

The curriculum is such as is required by the Government Regulations for Secondary Schools.

The Girls are prepared for the Examinations of the Cambridge Locals, the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music and the Royal Drawing Society.

The School is under a Board of Management. The fees are £7 10s. 0d. per annum.

STAFF.

Headmistress—Miss B. Jeffrey-Smith, (Higher Locals); *Assistants*—Misses D. E. and D. F. Jeffrey-Smith. *Music Mistress*—Miss Gilpin-Hudson, L.R.A.M.

HARVARD ASTRONOMICAL STATION, MANDEVILLE.

THE Astronomical Station of Harvard College, founded in 1912, on a site which had been used for the same purpose in 1901, was abandoned by the University and taken over personally by the present Director in 1924. It is located about a mile and a half out of Mandeville, and is maintained as a private institution. The work on which it specializes is a study of the surface of the Moon and planets. It is provided with a 12.5 inch reflecting telescope but is not open to the public at night. *Professor* William H. Pickering.

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. P. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, by which the Church is governed to-day. The government of the Church vested in a synod consisting of a bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as may declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to synod are to be themselves communicants. A Diocesan Council consisting of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board" is appointed annually. The Diocesan Financial Board administers such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of church property, according to such rules as the synod may approve, and consists of the bishop, the assistant bishop, the archdeacons and commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the synod as chairman of such Board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) holds the property and funds of the Church and exercises all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and consists of four communicants lay-members of the church to be appointed by the synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church is placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the church served was given the power of nomination, and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each church from the elected church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the church buildings, churchyards, and other church property the allocation of pews and sittings and the preservation of order in the churches.

The Diocese of Jamaica is divided into fourteen rural Deaneries, which are generally continuous with the civil parishes of the Island. A Council called "The Parochial Council" is appointed in each deanery, and consist of the clergymen in the parish or deanery and one communicant member of the Committee of each Church. The Councils are principally advisory bodies to the Bishop and central Bodies of the Church. The duties of a Parochial Council are to obtain the annual returns required by Synod, and to see that they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Synod, to receive reports every quarter from all the clergymen in the Deanery or combined Deaneries; to manage the local affairs of the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary Society; to enquire into the ecclesiastical condition and wants of the Deanery or Deaneries; the titles and tenure of land or property; the condition or repair of churches and other buildings, any cases of complaint against a congregation or its clergyman, or any other matter referred to the Parochial Council by the Diocesan Council, or the Diocesan Financial Board.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century

with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 15th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and it was decided to appoint a Co-adjutor Bishop, with right of succession.

The selection of his co-adjutor was entrusted to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's Islington, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, and arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912 Bishop Joscelyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913.

The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's Assistant should be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod was held on 15th July, 1913, to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment if, the Synod so decided. The result was the unanimous election of the Archbishop's nominee, the Rev. George Frederic Cecil deCarteret, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich, London. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Southwark Cathedral on 18th October, and arrived in Jamaica on 7th November.

On 31st May, 1916, Archbishop Nuttall died at Bishop's Lodge, Kingston, and Bishop deCarteret administered the Diocese till 10th August, 1916, when at a special synod of the Diocese he was unanimously elected Bishop of Jamaica. The election was also unanimously confirmed by the other Bishops of the Province of the West Indies.

At the Synod of February, 1919, the Rev. David Williams Bentley, M.A., Canon Missioner of the Diocese and Warden of the Theological College was, on the nomination of Dr. deCarteret, the Bishop of the Diocese, unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. His election was also unanimously confirmed by the Bishops of the Province, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 24th (Nativity of St. John the Baptist) by the Lord Bishop of London, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 17 other assisting Bishops. Soon after the Degree of D.D. was conferred on Bishop Bentley by his Alma Mater, the University of Durham.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 41,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the Church.

At the Census in 1911, 266,478 persons returned themselves as belonging to the Church of England. In 1922, the number was given at 116,224.

In regard to the finances of the church for 1925 it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £27,266 6s. 1d.

The Expenditure for Episcopal Supervision was £1,525 15s. 1d.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £3,235 13s. 0d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributed £300 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £61 0s. 0d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £158 1s. 0d. for removal expenses of Clergy. The staff connected with the office—including Secretaries to the Synod, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, two Clerks, and the Auditor—costs £1,251 10s. 0d. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Stipend of Canon Missioner, grant towards the Insurance of the Cathedral, Travelling expenses of Diocesan Secretary, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor churches amounted in 1925 to £681 7s. 2d. Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese. The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists, and may roughly be stated at £19,799 3s. 7d. The capital funds of the church on 31st December, 1925, consisted of £36,500 0s. 0d. in Debentures, Imperial War Loan, £22,750 15s. 0d., Canadian Victory Bonds, £2,045 2s. 3d., Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock, £39,610, Colonial Bishops' Fund, £2,700, Auckland City Tramway, £100. Total. £103,705 17s. 3d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FOR LAST 10 YEARS.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.				
49th Synod	Feb. 1917	..	1	1	87	89	£15,381 15 4	183
50th "	Feb. 1918	..	1	1	89	91	15,818 2 11	183
51st "	Feb. 1919	..	1	..	92	93	15,418 6 11	183
52nd "	Feb. 1920	..	..	..	96	96	15,418 6 11	183
53rd "	Feb. 1921	..	..	..	95	95	15,290 1 4	183
54th "	Feb. 1922	..	..	..	96	96	23,010 4 3	182
55th "	Feb. 1923	..	..	..	97	97	25,516 7 11	182
56th "	Feb. 1924	..	..	..	99	99	25,516 7 11	178
57th "	Feb. 1925	..	..	..	99	99	25,854 1 6	176
58th "	Feb. 1926	..	..	..	102	102	27,500 16 2	174

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Right Reverend G. F. Cecil deCarteret, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica.
Secretary—Rev. P. B. Richardson. *Solicitor and Legal Adviser*—Noel B. Livingston.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

J. M. Nethersole, Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, C. F. Pengelley, Hon. L. A. Isaacs.
Secretary—Noel B. Livingston.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL AND DIOCESAN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Bishop, The Assistant Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Rev. Canon Evelyn, Rev. Canon Ramson, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. Canon Jones, Rev. Canon Swaby, Rev. R. L. Reid, Rev. G. Bathurst-Hall, Rev. P. B. Richardson, Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. H. G. Lovell, Rev. S. Negus, Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Hon. W. M. Fraser, Hon. J. H. McPhail, Hon. F. E. Reed, V. E. Manton, F. Cundall, C. F. Pengelley, R. S. Tyndale Biscoe, G. C. Gunter, J. M. Nethersole, A. Chambers, Major W. H. Plant.

MEMBERS OF THE D. F. BOARD.

Mr. J. M. Nethersole, *Chairman*; Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, *Vice-Chairman*; The Bishop, The Assistant Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Rev. Canon Evelyn, Rev. Canon Ramson, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. G. H. Thompson, V. E. Manton, F. Cundall, G. F. Pengelley, G. C. Gunter, T. H. Sharpe, L. P. Downer; Dr. J. Hudson, Hon. C. A. Westmoreland, Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Hon. Leo. Isaacs, Lt. Col. H. M. Burke.

Accountant—R. C. B. Foster

Auditor—A. K. Williams

Treasurer—The Colonial Bank

Business Referees—E. W. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E., R. S. Gamble.

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster

Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds—Ven.

Archdeacon Simms

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARY OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND:

Rev. E. A. Dunn, Vicar of Harlesden, London, N. W.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES:

Rev. C. E. Smith, D.D., D.C.L., St. Thomas Rectory, Washington, D.C.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissaries for the Diocese

Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A., Rev. Canon Wortley.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., and the Right Rev. D. W. Bentley, D.D.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—R. C. B. Foster.

CANON MISSIONER—Rev. S. A. Swaby, B.D.

DIRECTOR OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK—Sister Marion Turner.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
Kingston—		St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i> —	
Parish Church	.. C. B. Hall.	Pinfold	.. H. G. Lovell
“	.. A. T. Bennett-Haines	Whitfield	.. “
St. George's	.. J. L. Ramson, M.A.	The Grove	.. W. L. Brown
“	.. P. W. Gibson, B.A.,	Woodford	.. S. T. A. Jones
“	B.D.	Bowden Hill	.. “
“	.. A. H. Webb	Maryland	.. “
“	.. S. D. Sanguinetti	Jack's Hill	.. “
Allman Town	.. G. H. Thompson	Craigton	.. “
St. Barnabas	.. “	Clifton	.. S. I. Moodie
All Saints	.. W. L. Brown	Mavis Bank	.. “
St. Michael's	.. R. L. Reid	Mount James	.. T. E. McKay
St. Paul's	.. “	Brandon Hill	.. G. A. Brown
St. Patrick's	.. “	St. Christopher's	.. “
St. Alban's	.. N. M. Reid	Stony Hill	.. “
St. Mark's	.. C. B. Hall		
Port Royal	.. G. E. Parr	St. Luke's	.. P. B. Richardson
St. Andrew—		August Town	.. J. P. K. King
Halfway Tree	.. H. G. Lovell	Toms River	.. T. E. McKay
Swallowfield	.. “		
Hunts Bay	.. “		

Church.	Clergyman.
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St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
Padmore	.. G. A. Brown
Essex Hall	.. "
Admiral Town	.. P. B. Richardson
St. Thomas—	
Morant Bay	.. A. N. Thomson
St. Boniface	.. "
Danvers	.. H. G. Boothe
Yallahs	.. "
Bull Bay	.. A. Cole
Woburn Lawn	.. T. L. Tucker
Blue Mtn. Valley	.. H. G. Boothe
The Abbey	.. A. N. Thomson
Bath	.. A. H. Smythe
Golden Grove	.. "
Mt. Felix	.. "
Thornton	.. "
Port Morant	.. "
Portland—	
Port Antonio	.. G. C. Hedmann
Manchioneal	.. H. A. Mitchell
Rural Hill	.. "
Boston	.. "
St. Margaret's	
Bay	.. A. W. Finlason
Hope Bay	.. "
Claverty Cottage	.. "
Bybrook	.. "
Mt. Hermon	.. "
Fruitful Vale	.. "
Buff Bay	.. J. I. Kirschmann
Rose Hill	.. "
Birnamwood	.. "
Fairfield	.. "
Moore Town	.. E. N. Peart
Fellowship	.. "
Cooper's Hill	.. "
John's Hall	.. "
Comfort Castle	.. "
Bellevue	.. "
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	.. F. A. Bond
Boscobel	.. J. H. H. Graham
Bonnygate	.. "
Retreat	{ H. F. Sharpe
	{ J. J. Hay
Highgate	.. J. N. Swaby, L.TH.
St. Martin	.. "
Annotto Bay	.. T. J. Lloyd, B.A.
Devon	.. "
Gayle	.. A. A. McKenzie
Labyrinth	.. H. F. Sharpe
Belfield	.. H. H. Simpson
Bromley	.. "
Woodside	.. "
Scott's Hall	.. T. E. McKay

Church.	Clergyman.
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St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	.. R. W. Thornton
Chester	.. "
Priory	.. "
Steer Town	.. "
Clark Town	.. J. A. Bowen
(Lime Hall)	
Bamboo	.. J. A. Bowen
Ocho Rios	.. "
Salisbury	.. "
Clifton Lodge	.. "
Brown's Town	.. Canon Swaby
Aboukir	.. "
Gibraltar	.. J. S. Rowe
Moneague	.. F. G. Jolly
Claremont	.. "
Prickle Pole	.. "
Guy's Hill	.. A. A. McKenzie
Clapham	.. "
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	.. J. T. H. Chandler
Lichfield	.. "
Deeside	.. H. C. Bowen
Swanswick	.. R. A. Evelyn
Retirement	.. "
Jackson Town	.. "
Rio Bueno	.. J. S. Rowe
Stewart Town	.. "
St. Silas	.. H. S. Lynch, L.TH.
Albert Town	.. "
Wait-a-Bit	.. "
Wilson Valley	.. "
Freemans Hall	.. "
St. James—	
Montego Bay	.. J. Massiah, M.A.
Grace Hill	.. "
Whitehouse	.. "
Holy Trinity,	
Montego Bay	.. R. Waite-Smith
Montpelier	.. G. B. Verity
Cambridge	.. "
Catadupa	.. "
Hopewell,	
(Hanover)	
Blue Hole	.. H. C. Bowen
Marley	.. "
Vaughnsfield	.. "
Mochó	.. "
Hanover—	
Lucea	.. E. S. Harrison
Dalmally	.. "
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Church.	Clergyman.
Hanover, <i>contd.</i>—	
Green Island ..	A. B. Mullings
Church Hill ..	"
Grange ..	"
Chichester ..	A. H. Mumford
Chester Castle ..	"
Chigwell ..	"
Westmoreland—	
Sav.-la-Mar ..	H. W. Cope
George's Plain ..	"
Meylersfield ..	"
Grange Hill ..	H. A. Cover
Bluefields ..	H. A. V. Graham
Kings ..	"
St. Matthias ..	—
St. Paul's ..	A. A. Hedmann
Negril ..	"
Sheffield ..	"
Mt. Airey ..	"
Petersfield ..	T. E. Douglas
Grange ..	"
Darliston ..	W. T. Mumford
Kew Park ..	"
Ashton ..	Vacant
Berkshire ..	"
Beeston Spring ..	H. A. V. Graham
New Road ..	W. T. Mumford
St. Elizabeth—	
Black River ..	R. J. Macpherson
Pondside ..	"
Crawford ..	"
Lacovia ..	C. L. Emanuel
Whitehall ..	"
Slip ..	C. L. Emanuel
Orange Grove ..	"
Gilnock ..	N. F. Reader
St. Alban's ..	"
Mount Hermon ..	J. N. Somerville
Nain ..	"
St. Mary ..	E. P. Williams
Mayfield ..	"
Bull Savanna ..	"
Plains ..	S. M. Binger
Barbary Hall ..	"
Mountainside ..	"
Newell ..	"
Siloah ..	C. E. Tomlinson
Mt. Trinity ..	"
Niagara ..	"
Manchester—	
Mandeville ..	E. B. Pike
Old England ..	"

Church.	Clergyman
Manchester, <i>contd.</i>—	
Mile Gully ..	Canon W. E. Evelyn
Christiana ..	P. Chaperlin
Coleyville ..	"
Alston ..	T. G. Brown
Spaldings ..	"
Porus ..	C. M. Buckley, M.A.
Richmond Park ..	"
St. Toolies ..	"
Chantilly ..	M. F. Johns
Cumberland ..	"
Snowdon ..	C. H. Swaby
Providence ..	"
Pratville ..	W. P. Freckleton
Smithfield ..	"
Harmons ..	"
Keynsham ..	H. D. Dickin
Balaclava ..	"
Auchtembeddie ..	"
Comfort Hall ..	"
Crown Lands ..	H. S. Lynch, L.T.H.
Craig Head ..	"
Alligator Pond ..	"
Clarendon—	
Chapelton ..	W. H. B. Carter
Red Hills ..	"
Wildmans Gift ..	"
Comfort ..	"
Frankfield ..	R. A. Llewellyn
Trinity ..	"
Arthur's Seat ..	"
Croft's Hill ..	"
Good Hope ..	"
May Pen ..	G. T. Armstrong
Mocho ..	"
Toll Gate ..	"
Milk River ..	S. Negus
Kemp's Hill ..	"
Portland ..	"
Hayes ..	"
Vere, St. Peter's ..	"
Salt River ..	"
Mitchell Town ..	"
Ænon Town ..	"
St. Catherine—	
The Cathedral ..	Canon E. Leo. Jones
Highgate ..	H. R. Bradshaw
Mt. Moreland ..	"
Crescent ..	"

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —		St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —	
Trinity, Sp. Town ..	Canon E. Leo. Jones	St. John's O. P. Church ..	F. E. Smith
Linstead (Holy Trinity) ..	Canon B. A. S. MacCalla	Lluidas Vale ..	W. Brassington, L.TH.
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale Old Parish Church ..	"	Point Hill ..	"
Ewarton ..	"	Top Hill ..	"
Harewood ..	W. T. Graham, B.A.	Camperdown ..	"
St. Faith's ..	"	Juan de Bolas ..	"
St. Boniface ..	"	Old Harbour ..	J. A. L. Somerville
Morris Hall ..	"	St. Dorothy ..	"
Somerset Hall ..	F. E. Smith (Ag.)	St. Philip's ..	"
Bellas Gate ..	"	St. Gabriel's ..	"
		Watermount ..	F. E. Smith (Ag.)

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has twelve churches, four clergymen, one paid and two unpaid lay missionaries and 3,000 to 3,400 communicants, ten day schools, ten Sunday Schools with scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery, the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the Island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one church in Kingston, and there are eleven others situated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It was ruined by the earthquake; but was restored in 1910 at a cost of over £2,000. An organ built by Messrs. Rutt of London, England, was installed at a cost of £1,000.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. J. M. Hunt, *Moderator*, Hon Sir W. Morrison, *Solicitor*, Kingston, *Clerk*.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Church.	Minister.	Church.	Minister.
Kingston ..	J. M. Hunt	Thornton ..	Hugh McTear
Giddy Hall ..	John Maxwell	Accompong ..	do
Cambridge ..	do	Glen Stuart ..	do
Happy Grove ..	do	Medina ..	R. A. Campbell
Kilmarnock ..	do	Hyde Park ..	do
Retirement ..	Hugh McTear	Mayfield ..	do

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 45,000 souls, of whom 20,000 are residents of Kingston.

Their principal church is the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. It is situated at the eastern end of North Street. St. Anne's, Oxford Street and Holy Rosary on the Windward road form large parishes.

Throughout Jamaica there are 80 churches, chapels or stations, served by the Fathers from Kingston or by pastors resident in the outlying districts.

There are 43 Catholic Elementary Schools in the Island; 6 Secondary Schools, 2 Continuation schools, 1 Orphanage, 2 Industrial Schools, 1 Hospital.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral.—Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.00 a.m. 3.15 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

St. Anne's.—Sundays—6.00 and 7.30 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

Holy Rosary.—Sundays—8.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—6.30 a.m. Wednesdays, First Friday—6.30 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

Winchester Park, Kingston.—Very Rev. Francis J. Kelly, s.j., *Pro-Vicar Apostolic*, John J. Bernard, s.j., Charles F. Bridges, s.j., Leo T. Butler, s.j., Joseph A. Dougherty, s.j., William H. Hannas, s.j., Joseph M. A. Kelly, s.j., Gregory G. Kiehne, s.j., Joseph S. Knight, s.j., George F. McDonald, s.j., Alfred B. Oates, s.j., Oliver M. Semmes, s.j., Joseph J. Clink, s.j., James J. Mohan, s.j., Henry T. Martin, s.j.

Cornelius Murphy, s.j., Richmond; Joseph F. Ford, s.j., Richmond; Francis G. Kempel, s.j., Sav-la-Mar; Joseph B. Morning, s.j., Brown's Town; Oliver B. Skelly, s.j., Port Antonio; James B. Becker, s.j., Montego Bay; Henry P. Wennerberg, s.j., Spanish Town; Ferdinand C. Wheeler, s.j., Above Rocks.

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1925, shows that there are 203 Churches in Jamaica and 21 in the Cayman Islands, Central America, Cuba and Corn Island (Nicaragua). In the Jamaica Churches there are 31,535 communicant members and over *500 in the churches abroad. There are 2,734 inquirers. Chapel accommodation is provided for over 84,000. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as East Queen Street, (Kingston), Spanish Town, Porus, Salter's Hill, Annotto Bay, Mt. Angus, Montego Bay (1st and 2nd), Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Jericho and many others. In 1925 the churches raised £4,986 15s. 8d. for building purposes, besides the amounts raised for pastoral support and home and foreign missions.

The statements given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union. The Officers of the Union for 1926 are:—

Chairman—Rev. D. Davis, B.A., B.D. *Vice-Chairman*—Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Rev. T. Gordon Somers, Stewart Town.

The following Denominational Institutions are connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica:—Calabar College and High School, Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the Sunday School Society and the Jamaica Baptist Union Sustentation Scheme.

* No figures from Costa Rica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers, with which is affiliated the Calabar High School for the training of boys.—Secretary, Rev. L. M. Beverly, Linstead.

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Petersfield P.O. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

There are at present 3 foreign and 4 home missionaries, connected with the society. The foreign missionaries are labouring in Bocas del Toro, Hayti and Cuba.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. R. G. Chambers, Spanish Town.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 1,531 teachers and 21,702 scholars in the 162 Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers who reside in the Island, with their postal addresses:—

Aljoe, E. H., Alexandria; Bennett, C. M., Rio Bueno; Bennett, W. C., Croft's Hill; Blake, J. A., Porus; Brown, H. M., Brown's Town; Brown, Charles S., Gayle; Brown, W. D., Latium; Beverley, L. M., Linstead; Burgess, M. B., B.T.H. Kingston; Bellamy, N. H., Bushy Park; Coore, F. W., Clonmel; Clarke, C. S., B.D., James Hill; Chambers, R. G., Spanish Town; Christie, W. M., Hopewell; Campbell, S. S., B.A., B.D., Adelphi; Davis, D., B.A., B.D., Calabar College, Kingston; Dillon, J. T., Montego Bay; Donaldson, E. V., Rock River; Eccleston, A. G., Santa Cruz; Edwards, J. A., Ulster Spring; Gallimore, T. J., Yallahs; Greaves, E. H., Riversdale; Hall, W. A., Sturge Town; Head, W., Cave Valley; Helwig, S. H., Anchovy; Henderson, G. E., M.A., Brown's Town; Henderson, W. D., Oracabessa; Heighington, E. B., Warsop; Hobson, R. H., Chapelton; Jones, J. A., J.P., Point; Jessop, E. A., M.A., Sherwood, Content; Kirkham, A. G., Petersfield; Knight, R. A. L., M.A., B.D., Falmouth; Knight, Glaister, Montego Bay; Linton, J. S., Four Paths; Lloyd, F. Cowell, A.T.S., East Queen Street, Kingston; McLaughlin, E. E., J.P., Lawrence Tavern; Meredith, A. W., Cave Valley; Miller, A., J.P., Bethel Town; McDonald, A. N., St. Ann's Bay; McFarlane, S. A., Brown's Town; Maxwell, J. W., Duncans; Marston, T. E., New Market; Orr, Cyrenius, Guy's Hill; Petgrave, A. V., Port Antonio; Price, E., B.A., B.D., Calabar College, Kingston; Phillips, W. R., Kingston; Preston, K. M., Bristol, England; Reid, J. E., Port Maria; Roberts, A. T., Calabar, Kingston; Sawyers, T. B., Thompson Town; Stockley, T. I., Mandeville; Somers, T. G., J.P., Stewart Town; Tucker, W. A., J.P., Spanish Town; Touzalin, E. J., Annotto Bay; Thompson, W. J., J.P., Buff Bay; Tharpe, B. M., Grange Hill; Veitch, F. G., Lucea; Walters, J. M., Linstead; Williamson, S. J., B.A., Hector's River; Whaites, Robt., Balaclava; Ferguson, E. P. H., Hope Bay.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves. The first Missionary, Rev. George Blyth, arrived in February, 1824, and began work at Hampden, in Trelawny.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now 71, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations, there are 20 out stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected. The Theological College has its home at Woodlands, South Manchester. The Tutor is the Rev. Robert Johnstone, B.D.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year two East Indian converts who had been training as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived, and the mission was commenced. There are now 7 Catechists at work, all of whom are the fruit of the Mission in Jamaica. This mission is superintended by the Revs. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., and R. G. Young, M.A.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical. In 1913 the Broughton Industrial Home was established in South Manchester with accommodation for 20 boys. While under the control of the Synod it is undenominational. It is an Industrial School under the law and is open to receive boys from any part of the Island. In 1917 it was enlarged to accommodate 40 boys. In August, 1919, the foundation stone of a new wing was laid, which is now completed, providing increased accommodation for the staff and for class work. Another Industrial Home for boys has been opened at "The Farm," Montego Bay, and the Home for girls which was opened on 1st August, 1922, at Carron Hall is now in operation. In connection with this Home Continuation Classes are held and a School of Domestic Science is conducted. These are also undenominational.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. A. W. Ross, Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman*; Rev. W. M. Lumsden, Rev. G. S. Grey and F. G. Sale, Esq.

General Board—Rev. W. M. Lumsden, B.D., *Chairman*; Rev. J. G. Peterkin, Rev. I. A. Dell, Rev. W. S. Brookes, B.D., Rev. T. B. Prentice, Rev. G. S. Grey, Rev. J. W. Grant, Rev. W. B. Pouchie, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. R. E. Phillips, Rev. R. Johnston, B.D., Rev. J. S. Blackman, F. G. Sale, *ex officio*.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the Mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

Each congregation is under the government of a Session of Elders, chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

On the roll of Synod, there are 71 Congregations, 20 Outstations, 32 Ordained Ministers, of whom 12 have been sent out by the Mother Church and 20 belong to the Island. There are 36 catechists, 7 East Indian catechists, 420 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicants on 31st December, 1925, numbered 12,337, the candidates 871. Day schools 53, scholars on roll 8,378, average attendance 5,109. Money raised for all purposes £12,615, for ministerial salaries, £4,525. There is church accommodation for 20,000 persons. The Moderator for the year 1926, is the Rev. I. A. Dell. The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucea.

The Synod celebrated the Centenary of the work of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica in February, 1924, and resolved to raise as a Thank Offering £3,000, which is to form the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of Higher Education.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.

Church.	Minister.
Falmouth	T. Redpath
Bellevue	do
Hampden	T. B. Prentice
Reid's Friendship	do
Mount Zion	J. S. Wint

Church.	Minister.
Somerton	J. S. Wint
Montego Bay	S. McDowell
Mount Horeb	Vacant
Mount Hermon	G. S. Grey
Retrieve	do

WESTERN PRESBYTERY.

Lucea	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Riverside	H. U. Messam
Campbell Memorial	do	Cacoon	do
Sav-la-Mar	R. C. Young, M.A.	Little London	do
Negril	do	Brownsville	W. S. Brookes, B.D.
Friendship	I. A. Dell	Carlisle Memorial	do
Stirling	R. C. Gordon	Askenish & Maryland	B. C. Lumsden
Green Island	do		

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.

New Broughton	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	Baillieston	A. W. Ross
Grove Town	do	Bryce and Robins Hall	W. B. Pouchie
Alligator Pond	Rev. C. F. Andrews	Victoria Town	J. W. Grant
Marley Hill	do	Longwood	do
Plowden Hill	do	Pusey Hill	do
Ebenezer	Vacant	Lowe River	W. W. Hardie, M.A.
Mount Olivet	A. W. Ross	Pike	do

NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

Port Maria and Rox- burgh Memorial	W. M. Lumsden	Jameson	Vacant
Salem	H. Ward	Lauriston	G. McNeill
Kilancholly	do	Seafield	J. G. Peterkin
Hampstead	do	Cedar Valley	do
Carron Hall	J. Macnee	Rose Hill	T. H. Grant
Goshen and Welch Memorial	Vacant	Brainerd	do
		Eliot	do

SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

St. Andrew's Church	Geo. Hicks, B.A.	Mt. Carmel	R. E. Phillips
Lincoln Road	Vacant	Light-of-the-Valley	do
St. John's	C. M. Watler	Ewing's Caymanas	C. M. Watler
St. Paul's	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	Castleton, Chesterfield and Brandon Hill	J. F. Hart

GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.

George Town, Gd. Cay- man	R. N. Dickson	Bodden Town and Savannah	Rev. F. S. Douce
Prospect and North Side	do	East End, Gun Bay	do
West Bay	J. S. Blackman		

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

(In connection with the Colonial Missionary Society, London, Incorporated.)

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed. The work is now carried on in connection with, and is subsidized by, the Colonial Missionary Society, London, (Incorporated.)

In connection with this Union there are 32 churches, and a number of out-stations and meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 9 ordained ministers, 2,867 church members (communicants) and 262 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath schools there are 36 schools, 211 teachers, and 3,398 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 21 public elementary day schools, in which there are 3,189 children, with an average attendance of 1,897.

The Secretary of the Union is Rev. Wm. Priestnal, Ridgemount, Mandeville.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.	Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.
Kings, Nth.-st.	700	A. F. Blandford, B.A.	Chapelton (Union Salem)	550	Vacant
Shortwood ..	300	"	Beulah ..	60	J. J. Wright (Acting)
Rosedale ..	250	"	Mt. Providence ..	100	"
Porus, Whitefield	900	W. B. Esson, J.P.	Alexandria ..	60	"
Richmd. Park	180	"	First Hill ..	500	W. Scrivener Lea, J.P.
Mount Airey	140	"	Runaway Bay	200	"
Redberry ..	140	"	Dry Harbour	300	"
Trinity ..	140	"	Jackson Town	200	"
Broad Leaf ..	100	"	Taremount (Bunyan) ..	300	C. A. Spencer
Mandeville (Ridgemount)	800	Wm. Priestnal	Collington ..	160	"
Richmond ..	200	"	Tabernacle	140	"
New Green ..	180	"	Mount Zion	450	J. J. Wright
Royal Flat ..	180	"	Long Look ..	100	"
Jubilee ..	100	"	Breadnut ..		Vacant
Hanbury ..	100	"	Bottom		
Davyton ..	650	Vacant	Trinity	310	J. H. Allen, A.T.S. (Actg.)
Blue Mountain	135	Wm. Priestnal (Actg.)	Wilbury ..	300	Vacant
Bellefield ..	160		Mt. Effort ..	60	C. A. Spencer (Actg.)
Brixton Hill ..	490	J. H. Allen, A.T.S.	Crooked River (St. Marks)	300	E. E. Johnson
Four Paths ..	500	"	Mt. Liberty	100	"
Rock ..	160	"	Mahoe Hill ..	200	"
Stewarton ..	100	"	Rutlands ..	150	"
Pleasant Valley	100	"	Mt. Tabor ..	120	"
Woodside ..	30	"			
Content ..	110	"			

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies is the result of the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are grouped into five Districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes missions in the republics of Panama and Costa Rica, numbers over 20,000 full and accredited members, 17,000 Sunday School Scholars, 41 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 500 Lay Preachers and 1,769 Class Leaders.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries are living in Colon, Costa Rica and Bocas-del-Toro. In the last named, successful missionary work is being done among the aboriginal Indians.

Rev. John Currey is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. Percy Heyworth is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

STATISTICS FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels	..	..	167	Attendants at public worship,	
Ministers	..	..	41	estimated	60,000
Lay Preachers	..	..	500	Sabbath Schools	186
Members	..	..	20,752	Sabbath Scholars	17,302
Members on trial	..	..	913	Day Schools	79
				Papils	13,628
Value of Property estimated £200,000.					

WESLEYAN METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1927.

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers.
Chairman of District	John Currey	St. Ann's Bay	A. G. Burnham
Kingston—Coke	Percy Heyworth	Watsonville	A. W. Geddes
"	A. T. Skyrme	"	T. Glasspole
Kingston—Wesley	H. G. Edwards	Ocho Rios	T. S. Cannon
"	"		
St. Andrew	L. J. Webb, B.A.	Beechamville	A. W. Geddes
"	H. G. Clerk		
"	J. Grant	Brown's Town	T. Whitfield
Clarendon	T. M. Sherlock	"	E. Culley
Manchester	J. A. MacIntosh		
Mount Fletcher	R. O. Webster	Morant Bay	J. W. Wright
Grateful Hill	C. C. Wallace	Bath and Port Morant	John Currey
		"	J. J. K. Fletcher
Montego Bay	A. F. Lightbourn	Manchioneal	H. T. Page
Luca	F. W. Coward	Port Antonio and	
Falmouth	T. W. Halliday	Buff Bay	J. N. Clarkson
Duncans	D. D. Parrather,		
	B.A.	"	
Mount Ward	M. C. Surgeon	Yallahs	W. Z. Getfield
Sav.-la-Mar	M. B. King	Turks Island	J. W. Wright
Black River	M. B. King	Panama and Colon	R. E. Clerk
"	C. C. Neilson	"	R. E. Wade
Mountainside	C. A. Wilson	Costa Rica	C. S. Cousins
Spanish Town	A. Cresser	Bocas del Toro	B. E. Siley
			S. R. Sandiford

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE Christian Church, known in America as Disciples of Christ, is a religious movement which was begun in America in 1809. It had for its object the union of all Christians on the common ground of the teachings of Christ and His apostles. It has as its governing body a yearly convention. The Jamaica work was opened in the early part of the nineteenth century by the American Christian Missionary Society and was taken over by Christian Women's Board of Missions, February 5th, 1876. These two societies with four others amalgamated in one organization known as "The United Christian Missionary Society," October 1st, 1950. This is now carrying on the work of the old societies in ten mission lands having 2,500 paid workers, 1,435 native ministers in mission fields and is spending yearly about £500,000.

The Jamaica Mission of the United Christian Missionary Society comprise twenty-four churches and a number of other mission points, with a membership of 3,515.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Duke Street, Kingston, Rev. S. H. Bartlett; Torrington, Rev. Gordon Hay; King's Gate and Mannings Hill, Rev. L. M. Matson; the New Bethel, Mt. Carmel and Friendship Brook Churches, Rev. W. C. Darby; Bloxburg, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Zion and Bushy Park, Rev. E. A. Edwards; Providence, Chesterfield and Flint River, Rev. E. W. Hunt;

Salisbury Plain and Mizpah, Rev. R. S. Bailey; Mt. Industry and Lucky Hill, Rev. C. S. Shirley; Highgate and Airy Mount, Rev. A. N. Shirley; Fairy Hill and Berea, Rev. A. O. Aitcheson; Oberlin and Mt. Prospect, Rev. E. J. Robertson.

MISSIONARIES IN CHARGE OF THE MISSION.

Rev and Mrs. S. H. Bartlett, Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Matson and Miss Myrtle Ward.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly and now officially styled The Moravian Church, from the fact, that the original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1922 was 6,177 with a total membership of 13,320. There are 57 schools with an average attendance of 8,412. Of these schools 26 are first class, 27 second class and 4 third. The latest census gives the number of professed adherents as 35,522.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director, with three resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in three years. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are Rev. J. Reinke, D.D. (President), Rev. F. P. Wilde, B.D., Treasurer, and the Rev. S. C. Ashton, J.P., Secretary. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., is the Bishop in the Jamaica Province.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants with the congregations served by them:—

Parish.		Minister.		Congregation.
Kingston	..	Jonathan Reinke, D.D., <i>Chairman of the P.E.C.</i>	..	Church of the Redeemer
Manchester	..	Frank P. Wilde, B.D., and Rev. Cyril Edwards	..	Bethabara
		Samuel Allen, B.D. and Rev. C. F. Smith	..	Bethany
		W. M. O'Meally	..	Broadleaf
		Augustus Westphal, B.D.	..	Fairfield
		John Kneale	..	Mizpah
		Jas. R. Gale	..	Nazareth
		Rev. S. Allen	..	Moravia
		W. M. O'Meally	..	Patrick Town
		An Assistant	..	Beulah
St. Elizabeth	..	An Assistant	..	Aberdeen
		S. C. Ashton, J.P.	..	Bethlehem
		J. Carnegie, J.P.	..	Carisbrook
		An Assistant	..	Dober
		S. E. Morrison, J.P.	..	Eden
		S. J. Swaby	..	Fulneck
		Vacant	..	Lititz
		W. J. Driver, J.P.	..	Springfield
		An Assistant	..	Langton
		An Assistant	..	Ballard's Valley
		An Assistant	..	Lacovia

Parish.	Minister.	Congregation.
Westmoreland	.. An Assistant Rev. S. H. Crawford F. Weiss James A. Black An Assistant An Assistant An Assistant	.. Ashton Beaufort Carmel Salem Cairn Curran Kilmarnock Content
St. James	.. Attached to Beaufort	.. Irwin Hill
Clarendon	.. An Assistant	.. Ritchies

FRIENDS CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THERE had been a rather considerable work accomplished in and about Kingston in the seventeenth century, when George Fox, the founder of the Religious Society of Friends in England, visited Jamaica and Barbados. Unfortunately, that good work was allowed to cease with no permanent organization to continue what was well begun. But there was a Friends Meeting House in Kingston in 1740.

The present work of Friends in Jamaica covers a period of forty years, beginning with a religious visit to the Island of Rev. Evi Sharpless of Iowa, U.S.A., early in the eighties. Schools were opened wherever churches or evangelistic work was begun—sometimes the school preceded all other efforts, for it was recognized that the education of Jamaica's children was inseparable from evangelization of her people. Two properties were purchased in East Portland and St. Thomas, portions of which were sold in small plots to those who could not own a home except it could be purchased on easy terms.

The organization now comprises eleven churches, ten day schools, two Industrial Schools, the Happy Grove Secondary School, and a Continuation School for Girls at Highgate. The headquarters of the Church is at Sea Side, Hector's River P.O. The Secondary School is also at this point. The Industrial Schools are at Highgate and Buff Bay. There is an Infant School at Albany. The Churches are along the east and north-east coast from Amity Hall in St. Thomas to Port Maria, also Cedar Hurst and Fort Stewart somewhat inland.

Co-operating with the above is a group of eight American Friends, missionaries employed and sent here by the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, with headquarters in Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES.—A. M. Andrews, Hectors River P.O., M. E. White, Port Antonio P.O., H. A. Swift, Buff Bay, Rev. C. S. Vincent, Buff Bay, J. M. Hoover, Albany P.O., L. P. Arms, Highgate, S. F. Stanley, Highgate, A. I. Kennedy, Highgate, J. L. Hoover, Hectors River P.O.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE Headquarters of the Salvation Army for the West Indies which is under a Commissioner, is located in Kingston, Jamaica, with its Offices at the corner of North Parade and Upper King Street. From this centre the work of the Salvation Army is directed throughout what is known as the West Indies Territory, comprising: Jamaica, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica, British Honduras, Honduras.

Major and Mrs. John Barrell are in charge of the Jamaica Division. In addition to Kingston, there are branches of The Salvation Army work in many villages and towns, including a number of Infant Schools.

There is a Training Garrison for the Education and Training of those who are becoming Officers of the Salvation Army in the West Indies, located at Orange Street, Kingston.

The Social work of The Salvation Army is represented in Kingston, Jamaica, by (a) a Men's Metropole, located in Peter's Lane, where cheap lodgings are provided for men only, and cases of distress are dealt with, and a number of free beds are given: (b) a Hostel for women which is principally in the interests of transients who desire cheap lodgings, under proper care and supervision. The Hostel is located beneath the Parade Court House. A number of free beds are also given here: (c) an Industrial Home for the protection of young girls, "The Cedars," Orange Street.

A very large amount of work is done among Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners.

Territorial Commander—Colonel Thomas Cloud, *General Secretary*—Brigadier Charles Smith, *Editor of 'War Cry' and the 'Young Soldier'*—Mrs. Brigadier C. Smith, *Trade Secretary and Probation Officer*—Staff Captain—T. Allen, *Accountant*—Adjutant Robert Little, *Training Garrison Principal*—Staff Captain—Allan Jacobs, *Young People's Secretary and Matron of the Girls' Industrial Home*—Commandant S. Emily Walker, *Superintendent of Men's Metropole*—Adjutant Perry.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF JAMAICA.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church Denomination was established in Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1787 by Free Negroes. They separated from the white Methodist Episcopal Church, because they felt an under-current of racial feeling which prohibited complete religious freedom in that church to persons having African blood in their veins.

This denomination was introduced and an organization formed in Jamaica in 1914 by the Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., from the United States of North America.

Presiding Bishop—Rt. Rev. A. L. Gaines, D.D., Baltimore, Md.; *Missionary Secretary*—Dr. E. H. Coit, D.D., New York; *Superintendent*—Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., Kingston, Ja.

Authorised Ministers—Revs. G. S. Patterson, O. H. Williams, D. S. Rowe, S. M. Jones, A. H. Smikle, A. S. Downie, T. W. Hall, David Lawrence, A. G. Miller, David Evans.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE first Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Jamaica was organized in Kingston in the year 1894. At the present time, there are 65 organized churches and a few small companies, with a membership of about two thousand five hundred. Six ordained ministers and six licensed ministers are now employed by the Conference. 83 Sabbath Schools have been organized with a membership of 3,339.

In 1919, the West Indian Training College was opened at Mandeville. This school occupies a property of 171 acres two miles south from Mandeville. The enrolment has steadily increased from four the first term to a total of one hundred and thirty last term. The object of the school "is to lay a solid foundation for a Christian character and to give young people a broad symmetrical training for usefulness." With this idea in view, Agriculture, Cabinet Work, Sheet Metal Work, Tailoring, Baking and other industries are taught in connection with the literary branches. There are now eight buildings, a library of more than a thousand volumes, physical and chemical laboratory facilities, a Sheet Metal factory, a well equipped Cabinet making factory, agricultural implements, cattle and poultry. There are thirteen Professors and Instructors: W. H. Wineland, B.A., Principal.

CONFERENCE OFFICERS: *President*—W. J. Hurdon; *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. V. Williams. *Executive Committee*—W. J. Hurdon, C. V. Williams, W. H. Wineland, R. J. Sype, A. C. Stockhausen, M. Jones, S. U. Powell.

WEST INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL BOARD—W. J. Hurdon, *Chairman*; W. H. Wineland, *Secretary*; R. J. Sype, S. U. Powell, A. C. Stockhausen, M. Jones, C. V. Williams.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA IN JAMAICA.

THERE are 30 Churches and 6 Mission Stations.

Rev. R. S. Laing, *President*; Rev. J. N. Johnson, *Vice President*; Rev. S. E. Bennett, *Treasurer*; Rev. J. A. Neill, *Secretary*; Rev. E. B. Grant, *Assistant Secretary*, Rev. A. Rickards.

Head Quarters—Bethel Church, Maiden Street, Passmore Town, Kingston.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.

Rabbi—Chazan M. H. Solomon.

President—O. K. Henriques, *Vice President*—Ben. Alberga.

Treasurer—Cecil deCordova.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

In HICKERINGILL'S "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661 appears what is probably the oldest English Map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—ten Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bowen Savanna, and thereabouts; In the Angels Quarter; In the Sevens Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca: In the Quarters Quainaboa and Quardelena; and Upon Point Cagway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" (Spanish Town, 1811), says "there is in the said Island but seven established parishes *videlicet* the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. Johns, to the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Sergeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the Island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the Island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this Map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing His Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this Amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the Sixteen-Mile-Walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly I. 9). A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1861 (33 Car. 2). "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The Laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. David, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherine's, St. Dorothy's, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes rest, remain and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the afore-

said respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, and St. James. The next change was in 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several countries and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, Surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £20 apiece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers, but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.).

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchioneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1960 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the Capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shoreline, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets

a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before the water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water was obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government, as has the Mona Estates with its water rights. This further supply of water largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply and these were obtained by purchase of the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city.

History.—In 1848 a prize of £40 was awarded to Dr. Arnold for his History of the parish of Kingston, but there is no evidence that it was ever published. The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan of which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of Saint Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be “the chief seat of trade and head port of entry” of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should “for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish,” and, further, “that it should have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly.”

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

“Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. * * * It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of

the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of Government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length Knowles obtained a majority in the Assembly and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigi Commune Civil: Kingston in Jamaica.* Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica situated in the Liguanea Plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Governor's Residence. The Legislative Council was thereafter con-

vened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial Grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations, and on the failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face value of the policies, and the money was distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan was administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans were made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is rebuilt; and in King Street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bee Hive. On the western and eastern sides stands the blocks of the new Public Buildings (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect). The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law Offices, the Office of Titles, Surveyor General and Inspector General of Police and Prisons and the Education Department. The Colonial Bank in Harbour Street also demands notice.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North Street was opened for service on Sunday, 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East Street there is the re-built Institute of Jamaica. The Ward Theatre, North Parade, was presented to the city by the late Lieut.-Colonel Ward, C.M.G., for many years Custos of the City. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal Street, are also worthy of note. In 1924 Kingston was amalgamated with St. Andrew for the purposes of administration.

In January, 1927, H.R.H., the Duke of York laid the foundation stone of a War Memorial Clock Tower at the Parish Church.

The population of the city by the Census of 1911, was 59,674; males, 25,037, females, 34,657. In 1921 the population was 62,707; 26,185 males and 36,522 females.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are Barclays Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange Street, near the Parade. In the

upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Geflowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordan C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907. The Jamaica War Memorial, made of Jamaica stone and marble unveiled and dedicated on the 11th of November, 1922, stands in Memorial Square east of the Public Buildings. There is a building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston Markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. Electric Cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east, about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Up-Park Camp and connects with Cross Roads.

One daily, one tri-weekly and two weekly newspapers are published in the city, and there are several monthly publications. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL.

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and elected members, with the Commodore as Chairman *ex officio*; until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the headquarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves. At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gun powder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of

fifty vessels which were in Port Royal Harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816 on the 13th July, about mid-day, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more. A yellow fever hospital, added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated was damaged in the earthquake and has since been demolished.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to re-fit and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

A line of piping has recently been run between Rock Spring connecting the supply with that of Up-Park-Camp which does away with the constant pumping operations at Rock Spring, which is resorted to on occasions when the supply at Camp is limited.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemic of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac. The streets of the town were first lighted by electricity in April, 1920. In 1911, the population was 1,268; 748 males and 520 females. In 1921 it was 1,004; 516 males and 488 females.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and the name still lingers round the plain. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the Town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads where a market has been erected.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. There is a market, a structure of iron and wood, which dates from 1881. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring Road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes, son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island, by John Cheer: monuments also to General Villettes, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, and Christopher Lipscomb, Bishop of Jamaica are

commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House (rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907: Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect) the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and there is a large hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant. Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the lands. The cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

There are two social clubs, the Liguanea, between Halfway Tree and Cross Roads, and the St. Andrew by Cross Roads. At both lawn tennis is a great attraction. At the former there is a golf course. There is another course at Constant Spring. By Cross Roads is the Nuttall Memorial Hospital opened in 1923, (Mr. S. C. Henriques, Architect).

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905) was stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Industrial School.

Up-Park Camp Barracks about 1½ miles north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of the military authorities and a chapel.

The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from those barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is a Garrison Chapel, a hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing in its own compound.

On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico Training College—which was wrecked by the earthquake, rebuilt, later destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed—and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish, of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew especially in the higher altitudes commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837 there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish, but now there are only seven of any importance. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of Cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation ceased. The cultivation of tea was taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation, but was not a success. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 166 square miles. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill. There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

According to the census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. In 1921 it was 54,598; 24,717 males and 29,881 females.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato,

being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish ranks high in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates, but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation.

There are still two large Sugar Estates in cultivation in the parish, Albon and Serge Island where a dam, recently constructed on the property, supplies electricity for the factory. One of the oldest of Sugar Estates, now established in bananas is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the House of Assembly. A Central Sugar Factory was opened at Duckenfield in 1926.

There are three important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs, Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath, Yallahs Bay, Trinity Ville, Cedar Valley and Seaforth.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a public works office, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, three banks, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and plants and for the propagation of cocoa. There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church, market, Cable Office and Post Office.

The area of this parish is 274 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457. In 1921 it was 42,501; males 20,508, females 21,993.

PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1848, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the Island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723 in accordance with proposals made by Sir Nicholas Lawes, a former governor, for revesting in the Crown Lands in the north-east of the island to be made available for intending settlers from the Virgin Islands. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery.

In 1732 it was decided to send a doctor to Port Antonio to look after the people there. Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western

harbour is sheltered by a small islet, now called Navy Island (formerly Ruther's or Lynch's island!). The entrance has been widened to suit the conveniences of large vessels which can lie alongside its wharves. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula (formerly known as Patterson's Fort and Point) and contains, beside the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks (dating from 1733), which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea-shore where the stores, wharves, court house and gaol are situated. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

There is a light-house on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour, which is a great aid to navigation. The A. G. A. lamp which was erected in 1916, to replace a lamp first erected in 1888, shows a flashing white light which gives a flash of 2 seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness, visible 13 nautical miles over an arc of 153° and is a 4th order dioptric. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile and a half from the town. The supply has been improved by the erection of a reservoir of 10 millions gallons capacity, and the use of mechanical pressure filters, the first of the kind to be used in the island. These improvements cost nearly £7,000. Port Antonio is a very favourite place with Americans. The Hotel Titchfield, which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests.

There is a large and handsome Town Hall. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and parochial offices and the upper storey forms a town hall and court room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street in 1885, and a square has been thus provided and laid out in palms. The revenue office erected in 1886, was blown down in the hurricane of 1917 and was re-erected as a one storey building. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and have filled up the swampy portions, joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains, also laying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after a former governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the Island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here, filled the adjacent swamps, and laid out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the streets and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings are lighted with electricity. The almshouses are at Prospect. The population of Port Antonio has increased from 1,784 in 1891 to a little over 7,000 at the census taken in April 1911.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruits constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. Port Antonio is chiefly interested in the fruit business, several shipping companies having offices there. The United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish.

The Maroon settlement, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village of the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a police station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church and a Constabulary station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George it lies between the Spanish

River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, a court house and town hall, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is an important centre of the fruit trade. At times during the "northers" the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden east of Buff Bay river, going up the Spanish River Valley for four-and-a-half miles at Chepstowe there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fishdone." On Spring Garden were, until the latter years of the last century when they were washed away by a storm, the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccaneers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is become of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. In the town are an Episcopal church a Wesleyan chapel and a court house. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coconut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of Sir Charles Darling, a former Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large landowners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads, some of which will give access to Crown Lands. Strong representations have been made for providing more roads to open up the thousands of acres of fertile land so as to increase the output of the small cultivators.

The area of the parish is 338 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 49,360; 24,843 males and 24,517 females. In 1921 it was 48,970; males, 23,750 and females 25,220.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the upland plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the hills it is cool though moist. Generally speaking, the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coconuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Copra and coconut oil are also manufactured in fairly large quantities. The banana cultivation is considerable, and the exports of the fruit exceed those of any other parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk, a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a fine market, a post office

and telegraph office and a government elementary school. The municipal buildings which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. The St. Mary poor house at Simpson Hill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town built in 1896, at a cost of £4,200 has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores, seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its military uses in the past still exist, in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected for the inmates connected with the charity. A supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. There is an organized fire brigade. There are social, tennis and cricket clubs.

Annotto Bay, on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of *Agua alta*) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the junction road. The town of Annotto Bay is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding at the sea beach. The town contains a public general hospital and almshouse, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the junction road behind Castleton Gardens, 11 miles from Annotto Bay and 19 miles from Kingston. The parochial board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. The reclaiming of the swamp lands is receiving attention. There is an organized fire brigade. There is a central sugar factory at Gray's Inn near Annotto Bay.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house a mile away was destroyed by the earthquake in 1907, and the local courts are now held in rented premises.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. There are a market, a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprang into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station, many stores, shops and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; there is a court house and constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social tennis club.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Ysassi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Ysassi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry river, Annotto river, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 72,953—37,523 males and 35,433 females. In 1921 it was 71,404—males 35,157 and females 36,247.

ST. ANN.

This parish has hitherto been supposed to have been named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II; but the name really dates from the days of the Spaniards. It is the largest

parish of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it "on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety "and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of the parish, "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento-groves of St. Ann:—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty."

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a Salvation Army Hall, a court house, a public general hospital, a post office, a telegraph station, a good hotel and movie theatre. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. A war memorial has been erected in this township. The old vestry and slave records of the Board Office, now in the Jamaica Institute, provide interesting reading of bygone days. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. Two miles to the westward of the town are the poor houses. Fine sea-bathing can be obtained at the Dunn's river sea-beach, four miles out from the town and at the Drax Hall Cove. The scenery between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios is unrivalled, especially from Belle Vue, situated midway between these points.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan de Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, a theatre and many places. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. Various reasons for the change have been given; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to a "visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." As a matter of fact they found it unhealthy; but conditions have been vastly improved in recent years from the drainage of swamps, and the construction of concrete drains throughout the town. To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River falls, the largest in the island; the scenery there and at Belle Vue overlooking Roaring river with its magnificent sea view, and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring river and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the falls, and a guide can easily be obtained. The power available from this splendid water fall has not yet been taken advantage of, but is one of the dormant assets of the colony, awaiting capital and enterprise. Free sea bathing may be had at Mamee Bay and Dun's River.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on his estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew and a certain number of Scholarships provided for St. Ann's boys.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the

harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water at the Sailor's Hole and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British Warships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate where there is an ice machine and refrigerating establishment and where Ysassi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent. He was discovered and pursued by the British troops, but subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station. On the way to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully. The Cascade Falls, 4 miles from Ocho Rios, are worthy of note. The Bogue and Belmont properties near Ocho Rios, with the river running down through both properties, are worth seeing.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church and the Diocesan High School for girls, recently erected from the design of Major Caws, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a government elementary school, a police station, a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which is a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman and the Addison Park.

There is a Corn Meal Factory that provides for the consumption of native grown corn and has enhanced the value of this product. It possesses a large reservoir that provides for the inhabitants of this dry district a constant water supply in the most severe droughts. The Diocesan High School for Girls here is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the colony, and there is also a secondary school for boys.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession to the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village at Dairy that are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them: a guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay, but permission must first be obtained from the owner of the property, Miss Raffington. There is also a large lagoon near by. There is a banana fig factory here. Subterranean springs discharge along this coast. There are excellent spots for sea-bathing, the white sands and clear water rivalling Montego Bay.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is a fine underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance. At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station. At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish. The dry bracing climate of the Dry Harbour Mountains is in high repute.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. At Pedro River there is a market.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, a police station and a clock tower. Above Claremont on the Pedro road is the Ramble tea estate the first and only extensive tea plantation and factory in the West Indies.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is, in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from the northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. Here a lake of considerable extent is apt to appear from time to time and last for a year or more. It last rose in 1916 and disappeared in 1918. There is also a hotel at Holly Mount on Mount Diavolo whence very fine views are obtained.

St. Ann with its healthy climate affords good prospects for settlers with capital: the productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coconuts, pimento, and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the soil is suitable for citrus fruits. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann in which it is indigenous, and cattle rearing is one of the chief industries of the parish. Coffee is extensively cultivated and sisal does well in the dry parts. There have been constructed

in nearly all the dry areas of the parish large public tanks which have materially improved the well-being of the peasantry.

The area of the parish is 476 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females. In 1921 it was 70,922, males 33,190 and females 37,732.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in 1812 at a cost of £12,000 currency in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, lofty and spacious, and affording accommodation for all the parochial and judicial offices, was almost destroyed by fire in 1926. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, lieutenant-governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, governor from 1839 to 1842, which were fortunately saved at the time of the fire. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the Kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after emancipation. His body lies in the Baptist church yard. The military barracks now used as the Falmouth Government School, are spacious, solid buildings, and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River; it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. There is a market in the square, and a park called Victoria Park to the west of the town.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been widened and deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is accommodation for a number of ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in its neighbourhood.

Clark's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the parish, and is important by reason of its central position. There is a good trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, a dispensary, police station and a court house.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by. The new Webb memorial church makes a good addition to the town.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. There is a post office, telegraph station and police station, court house and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

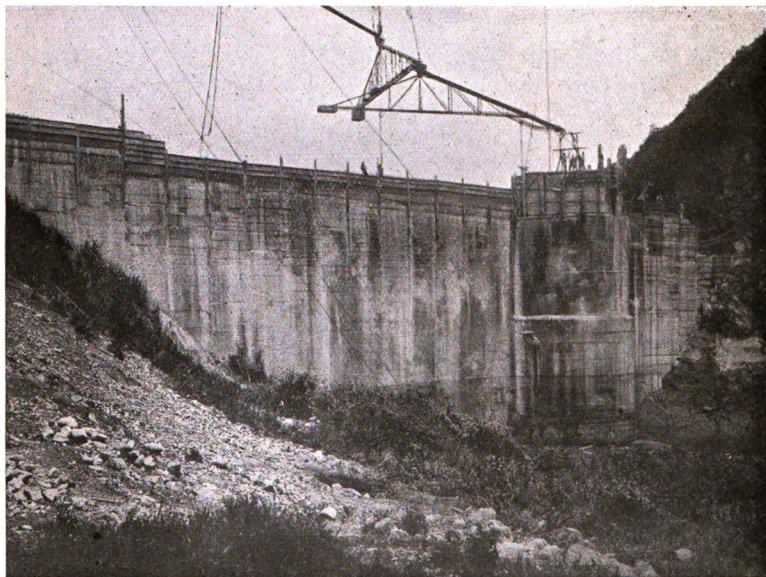
Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church, a telegraph office, police station and a Government School. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely: the Rock, Salt Marsh, Jackson Town, Wakefield, Deeside, Sawyers, Ulster Spring and Albert Town. The last named has become a place of importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Baptist church at Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel, court house, a government school, police station and telegraph office at Ulster Spring. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office and a cottage hospital in this district. Albert Town is also a place of some importance possessing an Anglican church and post office, and is growing in importance.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee, coconuts and ginger and a large quantity of dyewoods and some bananas. The parish is noted for



FALMOUTH COURTHOUSE

Built in 1812. Seriously damaged by fire in 1926



THE HERMITAGE DAM IN CONSTRUCTION

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its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons when the price of sugar did not re-pay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively good supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas was considerable. The parish offers fine scope for the operations of sugar factories, three of which are now in operation. The area is 332½ square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954, females 18,648.

There are 125 miles of main roads and 309 miles of parochial roads in the parish.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish rank next to Kingston and Port Antonio in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town. Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cove" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by acetylene gas.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some of which like Grove Hill (mentioned in "Tom Cringle's Log") have historic interest.

The late Spring Hill Hotel, overlooks the Bay and is now attached to Pleasant Hill, the home of Cornwall College, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, coffee and bananas.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Company have a large area under cultivation at Mocho, and Garlands near Catadupa station.

Cambridge now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego Bay river village is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

There is a central sugar factory at Rose Hall. The area is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954 and females 18,648.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucea, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house; Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and schools and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal church is beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours

on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here, while the export trade in yams to the ports of the island and the Isthmus is vigorously maintained. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks and almshouse.

The village at Green Island further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township has witnessed considerable development chiefly of the banana trade.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward, Mosquito Cove is buoyed and is a port of call.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known are Shettlewood, Burnt Ground, Knockalva, Haughton Grove and Sadler's Hall. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Challacomb Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions of which the Lucea yam enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,432; 17,615 males and 19,817 females. In 1921 it was 38,360; males 18,046 and females 20,314.

WESTMORELAND.

The parish of Westmoreland (now for many years misspelt Westmoreland) was formed in 1703. It was probably so called as being the westernmost parish in the island.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce, and the chief town of the county of Cornwall. The chief places of worship are the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel and the Wesleyan chapel. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the Rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler, a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service and an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge and a Forrester's Court.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local Board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place amongst the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1780 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits, overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove, and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, was for a time the residence of Grosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres of the parish are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst

which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being low lands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

A new police station constructed of stone has been erected on the Park Lands to replace that destroyed by fire in 1922, and a new Court House is also being put up at an estimated cost of £14,000.

Of late years an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous. In 1909 a large factory was established at Frome at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation to the great advantage of its labouring population.

The water supply to Savanna-la-Mar has been improved at a cost of £2,674 the source being on Carawina pen. There is a building society which has been in existence since 1874, and there are two Banks doing business, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Colonial Bank.

Cane farming has increased considerably, also the cultivating of rice which affords a permanent source of income to the small agriculturists and East Indians.

The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the last named being navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable East Indian settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies successfully grow large quantities of that article and sell it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

There is a factory at Water Works for the hulling of rice and it affords employment to several persons.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees. Rum, sugar, logwood, pimento coffee and honey are the chief products.

A Dyewood Factory has been established at Paradise near Savanna-la-Mar, by the Yorkshire Dyewood Company.

Between 16th and 18th November, 1912, the parish was visited by a hurricane which caused destruction and destitution throughout the parish; only one life however was reported lost. Owing to the great destruction of houses and the need for accommodation for the poorer classes of persons the Parochial Board erected six tenement buildings, four on the Poor House land and two at Newmarket.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was 66,456; males 31,795, and females 34,661; the increase for the last twenty year-period being 13,006. In 1921 it was 68,853; males 32,437 and females 36,416.

A new Industry has been started in the parish, viz.—The banana, and hundreds of acres have been planted out particularly in the Grange, Williamsfield, Water Works and St. Johns Districts. New markets have been erected at Savanna-la-Mar, Grange Hill, Petersfield and Little London, while others are being erected at Frome, Bethel Town and Barham.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford, comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is not warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Colonial Bank—the two former of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the commercial part of the town—the parish church, the prison and the market.

The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Robert Hugh Munro and Caleb Dickenson, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town

enjoys an ample house-to-house supply of pure water brought from the Y.S. Spring. It was the first town in Jamaica lighted by electricity.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. The factories at Lacovia and Elim for the extraction of dye from logwood are now closed. At Rahine there has been erected an up-to-date Sugar Factory, supplied with canes from extensive cultivation.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newmarket, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish. The precipice known as "Lovers Leap" is in Yardly Chase.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea. This precipice is known as "Lovers Leap."

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rise above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher lands of the island. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situate in the bracing air of these Mountains, are the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust that for girls at Hampton and that for boys at Munro College, and the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem. On the slope of the mountain is the Manning Home for the waifs and stray children.

At Malvern there are boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts: one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y.S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y.S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Maggoty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest cane-producing parish of the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen, Friendship and Warminster; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle, horses and mules.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. Recent experiments in banana cultivation have not been successful. Sisal hemp also grows freely, as is shown by the cultivation at Lititz by the Government.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms-house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded extensively on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger

amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the Census of 1911 the population was 78,700; 36,967 males and 41,733 females. The increase since the Census of 1891 was 16,444. In 1921 it was 79,381; males 36,090 and females 43,291.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was created from parts of the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was then governor of the Island. In August, 1816, a meeting of the committee of the vestry was held to arrange the erection of a court house, church, gaol, and parsonage to make the town of Mandeville. Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and thus Mandeville, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market, an aerated water factory, and a Maternity Hospital. It has billiard, tennis, golf, cricket, and ladies clubs, and polo and gymkhana grounds.

It has a very good water supply, with three large reservoirs holding 1,800,000 gallons. The hotels, boarding houses and hospital are supplied with water from the reservoir. There are a good private school for girls, a Diocesan school for boys and an amalgamated secondary school for boys and girls managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. There is a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at night. Here is situate the Harvard College Observatory.

Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house and a constabulary station. Christiana is the centre of the ginger growing district. Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance. There are four Railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento and ginger.

The Parochial Board has constructed another reservoir to hold 1,000,000 gallons of water in addition to two already built holding 900,000 gallons.

A Government Elementary School of local stone, has recently been erected. The cricket club has been reorganized.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,262 females. In 1921 it was 63,942, males 29,506, females 34,436.

CLARENDON.

The parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Spaldings, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River and Carlisle Bay.

May Pen is the most important township of the parish and is the head station under Law 20 of 1867. In the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. The town contains an hotel, a market, an almshouse, a police station, an Anglican church, a Wesleyan church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market, a post and telegraph office, a cordage factory, and several up-to-date stores.

A new bridge for railway purposes to relieve the congestion of the present bridge (which serves both for road and railway purposes) has been completed.

There is a flourishing industry of Sisal cultivation carried on in the neighbourhood.

Spaldings is a prosperous village situated near to the border of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester. It contains a market, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, dry

goods stores, post and telegraph office. The climate is unsurpassed and a thriving business is done in the purchasing of island produce, principally ginger and coffee.

Chapelton, the principal town of upper Clarendon, is on the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, and contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's, recently restored; a Congregational church, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a court house, (containing offices of the Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton), constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near an abandoned sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and a few shops.

Frankfield, the terminus of the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, is an important village 12 miles to the northwest of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district and the temporary terminus of the Rio Minho Valley railway extension. In the village are a church, market, a post office, a dispensary and several shops. A District Medical Officer has now been appointed for the Frankfield district resident in Frankfield.

Frankfield is the most important buying centre for bananas in the parish, and there is likely to be great expansion due to the railway extension.

The small settlers of Upper Clarendon produce quite a considerable amount of sugar known as "wet sugar" for local consumption. This is manufactured by an iron mill known as the "Exhibition" mill drawn by one animal—the principal make being the "Chattanooga"—The name "Exhibition" was adopted by the peasantry because it was first shown at the Exhibition in 1891, and replaced the old "John Crow" mills made of wood. The small settlers also produce quite a considerable amount of cane which is sold to the Mercedes Central Factory and other Centrals in Mid Clarendon and Vere.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. It also has a new Government School Building and a few shops. The trade of the place has fallen off of late years. It has a public market, constabulary station and a post office.

Hayes is a small village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the parochial board and an aerator and tank has been erected in the only available well in the locality.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, shops, a post and telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estates of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Moreland, Hillside, and having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains an interesting Episcopal church, one of the oldest in the island, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office; and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital. [For an account of the irrigation works see Vere Irrigation, Part XIII of this Handbook.]

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This, in words of Bridges, was "the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Standford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining on Keyes, Retreat and Provost, has been carried on in the neighbourhood from time to time.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances. The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these plantations. The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females. In 1921 it was 82,455; 39,554 males, and 42,901 females.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings was the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island) built in 1762, but unfortunately burnt down in 1925. Other important buildings are the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey county gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the churchyard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb, the memorial to Archbishop Nuttall and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; and a Synagogue, the land for which was purchased in 1704, commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a club and telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large bronze guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot or mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies

the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur." This, written by King in 1830, is equally true to-day.

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford endowed school is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow shut in by mountains, is a thriving township. It contains a court house, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, a public general hospital, an alms house and many fine stores. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place developed the great resources of the surrounding country and rendered it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewarton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors in 1655, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Not far from Spanish Town is Bernard Lodge Sugar Factory one of the most modern in the island.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar cane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 470 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population was 88,101, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. In 1921 it was 96,501, males 47,650 and females 48,851.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish, except Port Royal, and the united parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman), a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman.

In 1923 the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated for the purposes of civic Administration.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that had formerly been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885 now repealed, with amendment Laws; and Law 17 of 1901 in the consolidated law.

The qualifications and disqualifications of members of a Parochial Board under Law 17 of 1901, Section 24 are as follows:—

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Parochial Board of any Parish, or, having been elected, of sitting or voting at any meeting of such Board:—

- (1) Who is not able to read and write English, or
- (2) Who is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of such Board, or
- (3) Who is not
 - (a) Either registered as a voter as aforesaid in respect of the payment of rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the amount of three pounds annually, or
 - (b) in receipt of the clear annual income of one hundred pounds or
 - (c) the owner or tenant of a house or land of the value of two hundred pounds or
- (4) Who is the holder of any office of emolument, the emolument of which is payable out of the funds of the Public or Parish, or
- (5) Who is either directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise, interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of such Parish, although such contract shall, by virtue of the provisions hereinafter contained, be null and void.

Provided, that no person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of this section, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

- (a) Any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only, or
- (b) Any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted, or
- (c) Any Incorporated Company or Society, which contracts with the Board, in which he does not hold more than one tenth of the shares:

Provided always, that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any contract within the meaning of this section:

Provided further, that the seat of a duly elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the provisions of this Law, merely by reason of his being interested in a contract with such Board, unless it appears that the contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the member.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION.

By a law passed in the Spring Session 1923, of the Legislative Council, called the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law, 1923, the Corporate bodies known as The Mayor and Council of Kingston, the Kingston General Commissioners and the Parochial Board of St. Andrew were dissolved, and on the 1st May, 1923, all their several powers, duties and obligations were transferred to a Commissioner appointed by the Governor, to be vested in him until an election should be held, under the provisions of the Law, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the New Corporation.

The Corporate Area extends to the limits of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew as set out in a schedule attached to the Law, and is divided into four Urban, two Sub-urban and two Rural Wards. The Council comprises eight Councillors, one to be

elected by the burgesses registered in each ward and four ex-officio members who are the persons from time to time holding the following offices:

The Member of the Legislative Council for Kingston.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Andrew.

The Superintending Medical Officer.

The Director of Public Works.

The Councillors elect from among themselves four Aldermen whose term of office is the period for which they remain Councillors.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are elected annually from among the Aldermen and Councillors.

The Honourable H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., was appointed by the Governor to be the Kingston and St. Andrew Commissioner; he assumed the duties of the office on the 1st May, 1923, and, having accomplished the fusion of the several Corporate Bodies, handed over the duties of Commissioner to the Council of the New Corporation which was elected on the 5th April, 1924.

COUNCIL.

Mayor—Hon. Altamont E. DaCosta, M.B.E., J.P., M.L.C.

Deputy Mayor—Alderman D. C. Vaz, J.P.

Aldermen—M. D. Farrier, J.P., Dr. E. E. Penso, Rev. E. E. McLaughlin, J.P.

Councillors—The Director of Public Works, The Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, H. G. T. Drew, J.P., A. Bain Alves, Theodore A. Gayle, W. A. Dillon, P. S. Harrison, W. Henry Landale, J.P., O. B. Clough, R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

Town Clerk—William J. Walker, J.P.; *Deputy Town Clerk and City Accountant*—L. Foster Davis, J.P.; *City Engineer*—Robert Neilson, A.M.I.C.E.; *Asst. Engineer*—B. T. Judah, A.M.I.C.E.; *Supt. Roads and Works, Kingston*—H. L. Plummer; *Supt. Roads and Works, St. Andrew*—C. A. Adams; *Mechanical Engineer*—W. Alveranga; *Clerk to Town Clerk*—F. L. Patterson; *Medical Officer of Health*—Dr. E. E. Murray; *Asst. Medical Officer of Health*—Dr. Lewis Crooks; *Chief Sanitary Officer*—E. A. Glen Campbell; *Attached to Water, Gas and Sewage Department—Collector*—L. E. Pouyatt; *Clerks*—H. L. Harris, C. G. Wilson, C. V. Harris, W. S. Myers, G. C. Linton; *Storekeeper*—E. A. Gadpaille; *Inspector of Poor*—H. J. Rushie Grey; *Asst. Inspector of Poor*—R. W. Ferguson; *Parochial Dispenser*—C. H. Cole; *Superintendent Fire Brigade*—William Graham; *Chief Officer, Fire Brigade*—M. E. Dunn; *Attached to Parochial Department—Clerks*: F. W. Humphries, L. E. East, T. W. Drew, Iris A. Campbell; *Typist*—Marguerite Duncker.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation in February, 1926, appointed a Committee of five of its members to be styled "The Board of Management," for the purpose of controlling (subject to such estimates and approvals as are required by Law) the execution of all works in relation to Street Reconstruction, the Hermitage Dam and the High Level Intercepting Sewer; the Committee from time to time submits plans and estimates of the works to be performed and obtains the approval of the Council to put them into execution, and makes a monthly report to the Council as to the progress of the works and the expenditure in relation thereto.

Board—His Worship the Mayor, *Chairman*; the Honourable Director of Public Works, the Honourable Superintending Medical Officer, Alderman Farrier, Councillor R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

Construction Engineer—Robert Neilson.

PORT ROYAL.

Parochial Board.

Three Military Members nominated by the G. O. C. and approved by H. E. the Governor—*Chairman*, Major Robert Gerald Wright, R.E.; Captain A. S. Hall, R.A.

Two Elected Members.

James Dahl	E. W. Russell	
<i>Clerk</i> —F. Carlton Lofthouse	.. .. . Salary	£53

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

The parish has 5 divisions, each returning three members.

J. H. Williams, *Chairman*; R. A. Lightbourne, *Vice-Chairman*; C. E. Randall, L. G. Harrison, B. F. Robison, A. E. Marchalleck, A. G. Donaldson, J. T. Edman, A. S. Downie, J. G. Marchalleck, Ambrose Hearne, H. W. Holgate, R. A. Burke, J. G. Barrant, H. E. McPherson, Vacant *Custos*, Hon. J. H. Philipps, M.L.C., *ex-officio*.

STAFF.

<i>Clerk</i> —T. L. Pearson	.. .. .	Salary	£300
Bonus	.. .. .	"	100
Travelling Allowance	.. .. .	"	75
<i>Asst. Clerk and Typist</i> —Miss B. E. P. Lannaman	.. .. .	"	84
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —R. C. S. Macfarlane	.. .. .	"	400
Travelling allowance	.. .. .	"	150
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads</i> —J. A. Halliburton	.. .. .	"	200
Travelling allowance	.. .. .	"	93
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. F. A. Norton	.. .. .	"	150
Travelling Allowance	.. .. .	"	50
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —W. Hamilton	.. .. .	"	84
<i>Pay Clerk</i>—"	.. .. .	Salary and Travelling Allowance	125

Office of the Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 division returns two members, No. 2, six members No. 3, two members, and No. 4, five members.

Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Chairman*; F. M. Jones, *Vice-Chairman*; T. A. Gray, Hon. Dr. E. V. W. Mellad, W. H. Watson, A. E. Bryan, P. A. Moodie, S. J. Bonitto, C. H. Gray, H. J. W. Cato, T. C. Geddes, Rev. W. J. Thompson, H. W. Gowar, J. A. Burgess, S. C. Haughton.

<i>Clerk</i> —P. B. Spence	.. .. .	Salary	£500
Personal Allowance	.. .. .	"	25
<i>Asst. Clerk Board and Clerk Pt. Antonio Market</i> —S. L. Hillary	.. .. .	"	200
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works and Keeper of Hydrants</i> —J. E. McCrea (including Travelling Allow. £75)	.. .. .	"	505
<i>Medical Officers of Health</i> —Dr. M. L. Burke and Dr. E. D. Gideon	.. .. .	"	213
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads, Keeper of Cemetery and Clerk Market</i> —F. B. Francis, No. 4 Division	.. .. .	"	180
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads, Asst. Ins. Poor and Ins. Nuis.</i> —Eustace Jacobs, No. 1 Division	.. .. .	"	130
<i>Inspector Poor</i> —W. H. Stewart	.. .. .	"	200
<i>Asst. Supt. Roads, Asst. Ins. Poor and Ins. Nuis. and Food</i> —No. 3 Division—A. A. Lecky	.. .. .	"	114

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

The parish has five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two and No. 3, 4 and 5 return three each.

Rev. H. B. Walcott, *Chairman*; A. D. Goffe, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. A. C. Westmorland, Hon. and Rev. A. A. Barclay, I. L. Saunders, S. M. Walker, C. L. Clemetson, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, H. A. Webster, C. D. DeLisser, H. J. Crooks, Rev. C. S. Brown, H. A. Ellis, M. E. Henriques, R. H. Giscombe, H. S. Schliefer, H. E. Vernon.

<i>Clerk</i> —Daniel H. Jackson	.. .. .	Salary	£500
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —L. G. Nash	.. .. .	"	400
(Travelling Allowance)	.. .. .	"	150
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —H. B. Philpotts (including Travelling Allowance)	.. .. .	"	250

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members: Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 division returns five members.

Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g., *Chairman*; C. O. Cover, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Brigadier-General Moulton-Barrett, c.b., c.m.g., *Custos*; Hon. D. T. Wint, m.l.c.; T. A. Bramwell, J. McFarlane, L. Levy, Capt. P. Blagrove, H. Stephenson, Dr. F. W. Hunter, F. J. Henderson, D. Dawkins, A. Geddes, A. Gordon, J. O'Hara, C. Long.

<i>Clerk</i> —P. Arscott	Salary	£500
Personal Allowance	..	100
Travelling Allowance	..	80
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —H. N. Pullar	..	275
Travelling Allowance	..	75
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —S. A. Spence	"	400
Travelling Allowance	..	200

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, return four members each. No. 4. returns three members.

Chairman—Alfred Leopold Delgado; *Vice-Chairman*—Geo. Taylor, Hon. Gny S. Ewen, *Custos* and m.l.c.; D. O. Kelly-Lawson, E. D. Arscott, Joseph Stockhausen, H. P. Sewell, E. I. Hawkes, John Stockhausen, Rev. W. S. Lea, H. R. Milliner, E. L. Harris, W. H. Vickers, A. S. Gray, V. W. Gentles, John Scott.

<i>Clerk</i> —W. Fitz-Ritson	Salary	£450
Personal Allowance	..	100
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —D. N. Ingram	"	350
Travelling Allowance	..	70
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —D. L. Ogilvie	"	250
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —H. J. Whiting	"	180
Travelling Allowance	..	70
<i>Sanitary Inspector and Foreman, Falmouth Streets</i> — Chas. McFarlane	"	120

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, *Chairman*; A. B. Lowe, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. C. Kerr, *Custos*; Hon. P. F. Lightbody, m.l.c.; Edmund Hart, J. A. Brown, Gossett Howard, G. McFarlane, Joseph Shore, D. O. Kelly-Lawson, Ralstoun Grant, Rev. W. D. Brown, Josiah Linton, Edward Perkins, S. H. Whittingham, H. S. Whittingham, A. V. Thomas.

<i>Clerk</i> —R. P. Collymore	Salary	£450
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —E. M. Cohen	"	200
<i>Supts. Roads and Works (Acting)</i> —W. J. Connolley	"	450

Office of the Board at Montego Bay

PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has 3 divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, *Chairman*; Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. C. W. Hewitt, m.l.c.; Rev. B. C. Lumsden, P. E. Corinaldi, C. H. Hemans, Rev. F. G. Veitch, T. C. Grant, A. A. Aird, Rev. H. U. Messam, F. R. Atkins, G. R. Arbuthnot-Leslie, C. A. Sangster, Rev. A. B. Mullings, W. H. Rigg, D. W. Talbot.

<i>Clerk</i> —J. H. Casely	Salary	£300
<i>Pay Clerk</i> —L. A. Grant	"	45
<i>Superintendent Roads and Works</i> —R. A. Hogg	"	325
<i>Assistant Superintendent Roads</i> —H. O. Alexander	"	72
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —L. A. Grant	"	120

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Members: Hon. Hugh Clarke, *Custos, Chairman*; Rev. I. A. Dell, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. F. R. Evans, M.L.C., M. H. Segre, Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, T. B. Goodin, Charles M. Calder, Arnold Foote, William E. Tullis, Charles Wesley Foote, Alfred B. Preston, Rev. James A. Black, Henry H. Lathans, Frederick R. Atkins, Rev. Alfred Miller, R. A. Anderson, Charles Kerr Chambers.

<i>Clerk</i> —Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	..	Salary	£450
<i>Clerical Assistant</i> —James H. Jones	..	"	80
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> , Thomas R. Wainwright	..	"	150
<i>Asst. Inspector of Poor and Sanitary Inspector</i> —St. Paul's and Trinity, Alfred D. Anglin	..	"	43
St. Peters—John A. Tate	..	"	40
St. Thomas—Arthur F. Irving	..	"	36
St. Johns—Richard W. Smith	..	"	70
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —W. B. Elworthy	..	"	350
Duty Allowance			50
Travelling Allowance			100
<i>Assistant Superintendent</i> —Hedley C. Goodin		"	150
" George W. Griffiths	..	"	126
Travelling Allowance	..		24
" Edmund C. Riddell	..		100
Travelling Allowance	..		20
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Savanna-la-Mar:			
St. Peters, St. Thomas,			
Trinity—Dr. S. A. Isaacs	..	"	250
" St. Johns—Dr. Noel Sanford.	..	"	150
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> —Savanna-la-Mar—Alfred B. Allwood	..	"	100
<i>Master and Dispenser Poor House</i> —Cecil S. DePass	..	"	150
<i>Matron Poor House</i> —Albertha Louise McIntyre	..	"	60
<i>Turncock</i> —Uriah Myrie	..	"	68
<i>Assistant Turncock</i> —Robert Brown	..	"	40
<i>Supervisor</i> —Water Works, Markets, Cart Service, Roads of Town, and Savanna-la-Mar	..		
Division Fire Brigade—Aston C. Goodin	..	"	150

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

This parish has 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2, and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return two members each.

Hon. P. W. Sangster, *Chairman*; R. D. Binns, *Vice-Chairman*; Hugh Tomlinson, E. A. Smith, C. R. Gregory, F. C. Tomlinson, F. H. Farquharson, R. G. Sinclair, T. C. Darby, E. C. Bennett, Rev. S. M. Binger, J. A. Parnell, R. Macfarlane, Rev. J. Maxwell.

<i>Clerk</i> —F. Braganza Bowen	..	Salary	£462
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —Reginald Lawrence	..	"	425
Travelling Allowance	..		175
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —L. McFarlane	..	"	230
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Wm. Weller	..	"	150
Offices of the Board at Black River.			

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

The parish has three divisions each returning five members.

John G. Miller, *Chairman*; S. T. Glanville, *Vice-Chairman*; R. E. Gentles, Chas. A. Reid, J. Stephen Miller, J. E. Fractus, Easton W. Muirhead, Rev. W. B. Esson, D. D. Phillips, Easton G. Powell, H. E. Lewis, J. B. Thurstfield, E. E. Sampson, W. G. H. Wilson, James H. Page, Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C., and Hon. Thomas Anderson, *Custos, ex-officio*.

<i>Clerk</i> —Cyril C. Lewis	..	Salary	£350
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —F. J. Foord	..	"	350
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Alan Lewis	..	"	175
<i>Clerical Assistant</i> —O. M. Brown	..	"	100

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

The parish has three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 returns six members.

A. A. Lewis, *Chairman*; H. C. Dunckley, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. J. A. G. Smith, *M.L.C.*, Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Custos*; W. Hyde Macaulay, I. B. Fox, W. E. C. Buchanan, C. A. Sampson, M. T. Lopez, W. F. March, I. N. Rattigan, J. G. Miller, Rev. C. A. Spencer, Rev. W. Copeland Bennett, Rev. G. Lacey, A. W. Lawson.

<i>Clerk</i> —E. W. Monaghan	Salary	£500
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. C. H. C. Farquharson	“	£600 to £800 by £25
Travelling Allowance		150
<i>Supt. Roads and Works</i> —G. F. Alberga	“	350
Travelling Allowance		160
<i>Chief Sanitary Officer and Pay Clerk</i> —A. E. Elliott	“	200
Travelling Allowance		150
<i>Clerical Assistant and Typist</i> —Miss B. E. Campbell	“	120
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —C. A. Thompson	“	100
Travelling Allowance		75

Office of the Board at May Pen.

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns five members Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

W. N. Meeks, *Chairman*; E. A. McNeil, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. J. H. McPhail, *Custos*; A. A. Melhado, C. Storks Soares, J. P. McPhail, Dr. J. H. Peck, Rev. C. V. Fraser, R. L. Rivett, R. A. Thompson, T. C. Golding, Chas. Cumming, Oscar Lord, A. Dolphy, A. C. Lecesne, E. C. Hayle.

<i>Clerk</i> —L. A. Prendergast	Salary	£450
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —W. G. Soares	“	175
<i>Typist</i> —L. A. Gooden	“	130
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —N. G. Silvera	“	450
Travelling Allowance		200
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —G. A. Miller	“	175
House Allowance		24
Travelling		26
<i>Clerical Assistant</i> —Miss M. Abrahams .. .. .	..	52

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

PART XI.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made by the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919 in their Report (Command Paper 562).

The object of the College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of the cultivation of land in the tropics, of chemists and of scientific advisers possessing an intimate knowledge of the means of combating pests and diseases and to conduct research. The college buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the College by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the College are derived from contributions from Colonies and industries participating in the movement and an imperial grant. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the College on April 1st, 1922. The academic year extends from October 1st to June 30th. The following courses and facilities for study are available:—

1. Diploma Course extending over 3 years for giving a thorough training in the science and practice of Tropical Agriculture to those students intending to become tropical planters, investigators or experts in different branches of Agricultural Science or Technology.

2. A one-year course in elementary Agricultural Science for students unable to afford a three-year's course of study, with some practical acquaintance with the scientific side of tropical planting and the more up to date and efficient methods of production and management.

3. Courses for agricultural officers selected for Colonial service in tropical agricultural departments.

4. Post Graduate research in connection with problems arising in tropical agriculture and more especially those connected with plant pathology, agronomy and physiological botany.

Tropical Veterinary Science is also an important branch of the College curriculum and a Chair of Tropical Sanitation and Hygiene has been established.

The tuition fees are £50 per annum, but a limited number of students from contributing colonies and industries are admitted on the nomination of the respective local Governments or Industries, without the payment of tuition fees. Other students from contributing Colonies are admitted on payment of tuition fees of £25 per annum. Further particulars regarding the College can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 14 Trinity Square, London, or from the Chief Clerk and Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, *Patron*—H. M. The King. *Governing Body: Chairman*—Sir Arthur Shipley, G.B.E., LL.D., SC.D., F.R.S.; *Vice-Chairman*—Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; *Principal*—Hugh Martin Leake, M.A., SC.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S.; The Hon. Robert Gervase Bushe, C.M.G., George Moody Stuart, *Chairman Finance Committee*; Professor Frederick Orpen Bower, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; His Honour Sir Frederick James Clarke, K.C.M.G.; The Hon. Archibald Edgar Collens, F.I.C., F.C.S.; Sir James Currie, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Ernest Rowland Darnley, M.A., B.Sc.; John Sydney Dash, B.S.A.; Sir Edward Davson, BT.; Elliot Arthur de Pass; The Master of Elibank; Professor Sir John Bretland Farmer, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; The Hon. William George Freeman, B.Sc., F.L.S.; William Scott Herriot, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E.; Arthur William Hill, C.M.G., M.A., SC.D.; F.R.S., F.L.S.; Sir William Henry Himbury; Sir Norman Lamont, BT., J.P., D.L.; Hugh Martin Leake, M.A., SC.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S.; The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Dealtry Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. Ernest Augustus Robinson, Sir Robert Rutherford; William McKenzie Aird Steele J.P.; The Hon. Henry Barclay Walcott, C.M.G., C.B.E.; *Secretary*: Algernon Aspinall C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A.; *Registrar*: Alleyne Graham Howell.

Professors and Lecturers—Zoology and Entomology: Henry Arthur Ballou, M.Sc. Mycology and Bacteriology: Harry Richard Briton-Jones, D. SC., (Lon, Ph.D.) D.I.G., A.R.C.S. Botany: Ernest Entwisle Cheesman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. Chemistry: Frederick Hardy, M.A., Dip. Agr. Agronomy: John Sydney Dash, B.S.A. Economics: Cecil Yaxley Shephard, B.Sc. Sanitation and Hygiene: Edward Aitken Seagar, M.B. CH.B. Sugar Technology; Walter Scott, B.Sc. Lecturer in Zoology; Henry Foy, M.A. Lecturers in Botany; Ralph Edward Hunter, B.Sc., A.I.C., (Seconded for special research). Herbert Harry Croucher, B.Sc. and Richard Henry Hurst, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C. (for Sugar). Agronomy: Alfred Leslie Baker, B.Sc., (Agric.). Economics, George Wright, B.COM. Technologist (for Sugar), David McDonald McAlister, M.A., (St. Andrews). Veterinary Science: Harry Vincent Mercer Metivier, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., (Trinidad Department Agriculture).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE following establishments are maintained under the Department of Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consist of about 200 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cacao, citrus, nutmeg, tropical plants, fruit, etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 45 years is 52.95 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic spice and fruit trees. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.4° Fah.; average annual rainfall for 52 years, 117.18 inches.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, Cinchona, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountain about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.5° Fah.; average rainfall 97.46 inches, both for 55 years.

4. *Kingston Victoria Park*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 47 years is 29.66 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens*, Kingston, is in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Garden*, St. Thomas-in-the-East. This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of economic plants, etc.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 34 years is 46.95 inches.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

The Farm School, situated at Hope, was founded in 1909.

The object of the Institution is to give young men and lads of over 15 years of age a sound knowledge of the principles of agricultural science and as complete a training as possible in all branches of practical tropical agriculture. The course includes:— 1. Cultivation of staple crops and vegetables; 2. General management of live-stock; 3. Dairying; 4. Poultry rearing; 5. Bee-keeping; 6. Veterinary work; 7. Farriery; 8. Carpentry; 9. Land Measurement. Instruction is also given in English, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

A full course extends over three years and at the end of that time successful students are granted a certificate.

All students must pay in advance a fee of £6 13s. 4d. per term to cover the cost of board. There are 3 terms in the year of 12 weeks each. Tuition is free. A candidate for admission must furnish:—

(a) Evidence of being over 15 years of age.

(b) A certificate of good character from a minister of religion or a justice of the peace.

Applications for admission, or for further information, should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O.

Director in charge—Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A.

STAFF: Head Master—R. S. Martinez, D.P. AG.; *Assistant Masters*—A. F. Thelwell and L. A. Powell; *Veterinary Surgeon*—Dr. S. Lockett, V.M.D.; *Foreman*—T. P. Lecky; *Apiarist*—C. N. Eddowes; *Drill Instructor*—A. F. Thelwell; *Medical Officer*—Dr. Lewis Crooks; *Matron*—Miss E. Miles.

GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM.

This Farm was started in 1910 and has been mainly devoted to the development of tropical dairying. Milk is supplied to the public institutions in Kingston..

The stock of the Farm consist of the following:—

Cattle.

35 Pedigree Red Polls (5 imported)	7 Pedigree Brown Swiss
39 Pedigree Jerseys (3 imported)	6 Pedigree Nellores
7 Pedigree Guernseys (1 imported)	259 Native Dairy Cows, Bulls and Heifers
11 Pedigree Ayrshires (3 imported)	14 Plough Steers.

The value of the live stock at the end of December, 1925, was set at £8,584. The gain on the year's working for 1925-1926 was £1,519. The average output of milk in 1925 was 420 quarts per diem and the revenue for 1925-1926 was £4,869.

Bull calves are sold to the public at moderate prices. Female cattle are sold at public sale from time to time.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a branch of the Agricultural service, and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

For Sisal Plantation and Government Stud Farm, see further on.

GOVERNMENT STUD FARM.

GROVE PLACE.

The *Government Stud Farm* was established in 1920 by the purchase of Grove Place Pen in Manchester and its equipment with stock, buildings and accessories for use as a public Stud Farm.

Dipping Tank—A dipping tank with a capacity of 2,000 gallons is available to the public, the fee charged being one penny per head.

Public Weighbridge—A Fairbanks Cattle Platform Scale has been erected at a convenient spot for the purpose. Stock are weighed for the public on demand at a small charge.

Cows—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by any bull desired at a fee of 10s. with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 6s. per head per month.

Mares—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by either the stallion or the proof ass at a fee of two pounds with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 8s. per month per head.

Jennets—will be admitted for service by the stallion ass on conditions obtainable from the Superintendent by request.

Stud—includes (1) English Thoroughbred Horse, "Lembach" (2) The Kentucky Proof Ass, "Kentucky Boy"; (3) The English Sussex Bull, (4) The English Devon Bull, "Highfield Nobleman," (5) The English Aberdeen-Angus Bull "Etrurian"; (6) The American Red Poll Bull, "Pilot"; (7) The Jersey Bull, "Hope Pogis"; (8) The American Brown Swiss Bull, "Trumpeter"; (9) The Native Zebu-Jersey Bull "Honourable Mr. Polo"; (10) The Indian Montgomery Bull, "Dairyman of Pusa."

Letters—should be addressed to The Superintendent Government Stud Farm, Grove Place, Mile Gully P.O.

SISAL PLANTATION AND FACTORY.

LITITZ.

THE history of the plantation will be found in previous Handbooks.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*. Hon. A. E. Harrison.
Hon. A. G. Nash. *Vacant*.

STAFF—*Supervisor*—*Vacant*. *Engineer*—H. V. Silvera.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Office—11 North Parade, Kingston.

A SOCIETY of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, the objects being to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation or products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, originally, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who were members of the Board *ex officio*, 14 members elected by the Society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who held office for three years.

Changes have been made and the Board now consists of the Governor as President, the Director of Agriculture, *ex officio*; three vice-presidents, and fourteen members elected by the Society triennially.

The Society receives a grant from the Government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is five shillings per annum, foreign members six shillings.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now 250 affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society are regularly given by the various Agricultural Instructors, of whom there are now sixteen.

The attention of the society was early given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two Hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry were imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums were also given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose were discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the Society in 1903 two Aberdeen-Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the Society. His late Majesty King Edward VII, presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the Society.

The Society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It is sent free to all members of the Society and formerly of the local branches and has an issue of about 4,600 copies per month. Branch members under a new rule now subscribe 6d. each per annum toward the cost of the journal. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the Society, is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of buyers and sellers of live stock, plants and seeds together. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise

them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co., for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract and with this amount an extension of the work of the Society's Instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the Contract in January, 1911. The number of Instructors, however, has been gradually increased, as this work commended itself to agriculturists.

The following list gives the names of the *Instructors* and their postal addresses.

Supervisor of Instructors, E. Arnett, Claremont; Agricultural Instructors, W. Cradwick, Mandeville; J. Hirst, May Pen; J. Briscoe, Montpelier; L. A. Wates, Port Antonio; R. C. Somerville, Linstead; A. P. Hanson, Stony Hill; M. Rennie, Brown's Town; H. W. Lynch, Myersville; C. C. Hastings, Cascade; J. A. Banks, Richmond; O. P. Martin, Buff Bay; P. St. L. Bacquie, Chapelton; U. A. McLaren, Yallahs; Assistant Instructors—W. Z. Buckley, Bath; R. S. Schleifer, Claremont.

In December 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901, and 1905, Orange Conferences, and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings was in force up till 1915 and groups of parishes were dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount awarded in each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing. This was discontinued during the war period and Food Growing Competitions substituted, which were highly successful in producing any abundance of local foodstuffs.

This Competition for the Best Small Holdings, is again being carried through in each parish. These competitions, are organized by the Instructors of the Agricultural Society and operated through the Branches.

Grants were also made to Agricultural Shows held under the auspices of the Branch Societies, for some years past, averaging ten shows a year. These were discontinued in 1915, but renewed in 1924.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, *President*.

H. H. Cousins, M.A., Director of Agriculture, (ex-officio); R. P. Simmonds, (St. Mary), E. W. Muirhead, (Manchester and St. Elizabeth), Hon. A. G. Nash, (Manchester) *Vice-Presidents*; Hon. T. J. Cawley, (St. Catherine); A. W. Farquharson, (Clarendon); Hon. C. W. Hewitt, (Hanover), Hon. A. S. Jelf, (Colonial Secretary), Clarence Lopez, (Clarendon); Hon. J. H. McPhail, (St. Catherine); Major W. H. Plant, (Portland); Hon. P. W. Sangster, (St. Elizabeth); Hon. Geo. Seymour Seymour, (St. Andrew); H. C. Shekell, (St. Andrew and St. James); Archd. Spooner, (St. Andrew), Major J. B. Thursfield, (Manchester); W. H. W. Westmorland, (St. Mary and St. Ann); R. F. Williams, (Westmoreland).

Secretary—John Barclay, O.B.E. Salary £700 and travelling expenses.

JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION,

85-87 Barry Street, Kingston.

THIS Association was founded on December 19th, 1917, as a result of a circular sent out by Mr. A. W. Farquharson to planters, professional men and merchants of this island. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

- (a) To support the objects of The West India Committee, The Royal Colonial Institute and the British Empire Producers' Organization, and to work in concert with them or other similar bodies with the special object of ensuring that Jamaica shall play a worthy part in the consolidation and development of the British Empire.
- (b) To consider, debate and deal with all matters which may affect the economic, social, agricultural, industrial or commercial welfare and development of Jamaica or any part thereof.
- (c) To create and foster a sound public opinion in connection with such matters.
- (d) To represent the views of the Association to the Local or Imperial Governments or to any Governments or other Public Bodies in any part of the British Empire.

- (e) To secure the co-operation and support of the West India Committee, the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire Producers' Organisation, or any other Institution or person, in advancing the views of the Association.
- (f) To do all such other things as are in the opinion of the Association necessary, proper, or advisable for the advancement generally of the interests of the Island or which are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects.

The affairs of the Association are administered by a Council of not more than 20 members of the Association, which is selected from amongst its members and an Executive Committee consisting of not less than 5 nor more than 10 persons. This Executive Committee has full powers to carry on the business of the Association.

COUNCIL.

A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*, Kingston and Clarendon; L. deMercado, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kingston; Kenneth M. Pringle, St. Ann; W. H. Farquharson, *Hon. Hugh Clarke*, Westmoreland; John C. Farquharson, St. Andrew; W. Baggett Gray, William Wilson, *O.B.E.*, Kingston; Hon. J. H. Philipps, St. Thomas; C. Lyon Hall, Portland; R. P. Simmonds, ——— St. Mary; F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, St. James; Hon. Chas. W. Hewitt, Hanover; Hon. A. E. Harrison, *M.A.*, St. Elizabeth; J. Stephen Miller, Manchester; Clarence Lopez, Clarendon and Trelawny; D. O. Kelly-Lawson, Trelawny; Percy H. Lindo, St. Catherine; P. C. Cork, *C.M.G.*

Executive Committee.

A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*; Lionel deMercado, Percy H. Lindo, John C. Farquharson, W. Baggett Gray, Hon. A. E. Harrison, *M.A.*, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, P. C. Cork, *C.M.G.*, Hon. J. H. Philipps, William Wilson, *O.B.E.*

General Secretary—Herbert G. deLisser, *C.M.G.*

Cable Address.—"Empire" Jamaica.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1926, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 15 of 1903, show that of the acreage alienated from the Crown 834,750 acres are returned as being in wood and ruinate, and 1,108,244 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land and appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term; 833,826 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 274,418 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 44,086 acres are under cultivation of cane, and besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December, 1925, were as follows:—754,313 cwt. valued at £544,671; rum, 1,121,332 galls., valued at £234,479.

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 20,397 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 104,016 cwts., valued at £485,087. The area in bananas is shown at 71,380 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 15,017,422 stems, valued at £1,510,625. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 42,039 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 26,380,697 nuts, valued at £154,122. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 5,378 acres, the exports being 52,342 cwt., valued at £95,327.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Coconuts.	Bananas.	Canes	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Nutmeg.	Ground Provision.	Para Grass.	Ground Nuts.
1917	30,189	78,890	33,499	20,427	128	11	148	1	31	1,023	45	569	1	..	..	..
1918	35,923	67,987	37,951	20,280	228	10	384	4	328	620	43	526	1	..	..	..
1919	39,783	60,535	41,087	19,654	194	29	1545	..	153	644	136	390	1	83,649	..	..
1920	37,260	63,168	47,568	22,894	127	76	593	104	148	574	21	465	1	75,346	..	..
1921	37,837	55,368	53,794	22,297	56	56	310	4	61	367	18	454	10	74,553	..	..
1922	38,355	59,174	55,318	20,493	212	10	277	14	73	476	192	342	..	71,310	160	..
1923	40,950	68,813	44,004	20,406	125	4	245	347	33	437	198	318	..	68,107	521	..
1924	37,368	74,548	48,184	18,849	267	9	160	..	17	486	9	418	..	60,987	934	..
1925	39,510	79,145	46,767	17,869	1142	7	130	1	917	493	61	348	..	57,525	300	130
1926	42,039	71,380	44,086	20,397	757	22	147	—	151	712	47	118	—	57,780	..	..

Year.	Sisal Hemp.	Grapefruit	Cocoa.	Tea.	Rubber.	Vegetables	Mixed Cultivation.	Guinea grass.	Common Pasture.	Common pasture and Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1917	..	82	12,131	100	18	6	97,525	168,318	464,185	72,418	979,745
1918	..	..	14,590	100	18	44	29,503	145,249	590,969	78,851	1,021,975
1919	15	96	16,978	100	18	21	33,450	150,084	514,973	84,753	1,048,224
1920	318	30	17,662	100	3	32	39,963	154,922	558,229	79,504	1,009,345
1921	601	70	18,014	100	..	37	38,134	153,396	545,140	68,522	1,074,703
1922	1516	..	15,219	..	3	20	37,908	198,699	665,220	61,028	1,226,564
1923	2200	..	12,685	..	..	12	35,909	146,566	553,708	44,965	1,040,553
1924	2071	..	11,472	100	42	19	28,571	126,440	609,271	69,895	1,090,117
1925	2491	..	7,877	100	..	63	21,657	106,390	666,993	60,541	1,110,148
1926	2197	93	5,378	100	..	34	28,980	99,733	683,062	51,031	1,108,244

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1925-26.

Kingston—Port Royal—St. Andrew, 24,200; St. Thomas, 78,017; Portland, 59,072; St. Mary, 19,178; St. Ann, 78,584; Trelawny, 68,062; St. James, 59,811; Hanover, 29,807; Westmoreland, 61,623; St. Elizabeth, 61,633; Manchester, 61,794; Clarendon, 131,930; St. Catherine, 101,039.—Total, 834,750.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1926.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 31.8.26.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate, &c.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
St. THOMAS— Duckenfield Stokes Hall Chiswick Plantain Garden River Pera Golden Grove Belgium	Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.	H. J. Steele, General Manager	5000	6,500	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	5,140½	85,212
Albion	Wellesley Bourke & Co.	—	400	4,016	Water and Steam	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	287	16,012
Serge Island	Henry Holgate	H. W. Holgate	987	1,154	Steam and Electricity	Do.	2,500	64,350
St. MARY— Gray's Inn	Gray's Inn Central Factory Co., Ltd.	C. M. Pringle	..	..	Electrical	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	3,385	46,890
St. ANN— Llandoverly Richmond	Webb, Cotter & Paton Est. Jas. A. Dougal	— F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	342 500	1,758 2,024½	Water Do and Steam	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	489 570	23,400 27,450
TRILAWNY— Brampton Bryan Bryan Castle Braco	John Caserley A. W. Gordon Do.	— — —	102 210 165	1,233 1,187 1,369	Steam Steam Do.	Common and Centrifugal Do. Do.	49 34	3,300 16,390 15,200

TELEPHONE, contd.		H. R. Milliner	..	—	300	1,810	Steam	Vacuum Pan	190	24,000
Cambridge and	Lottery	A. E. Silvera	..	—	220	1,284	Do.	Common and Centrifugal	..	3,521
	Fontabelle	R. Aitken	..	—	100	139	Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	80	2,200
	Freeman's Hall	D. O. Kelly Lawson	..	—	220	2,132	—	Canes ground at Hampden	..	..
	Gales Valley and	A. E. Muschett	..	—	247	872	Steam	Triple effect	207	26,400
	York	W. Wooliscroft	..	—	312	1,003	Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	266	12,200
	Georgia	J. B. Sheriff & Co., Ltd.	..	—	920	5,095	Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	983	56,100
	Green Park	Dr. F. A. G. Purchas	..	—	164	821	—	Canes sold to Long Pond	..	..
	Long Pond Sugar	H. J. Kerr	..	—	250	3,034	—	Canes ground at Green Park	..	..
	Factory	Mrs. Lewis	..	E. N. Wooler	230	2,357	—	Canes ground at Long Pond	..	..
	Oxford	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	—	300	1,128	—	Sugar Factory	..	..
	Orange Valley and	H. P. Sewell et al	..	E. N. Wooler	480	2,270	—	Canes ground at Hampden	..	..
	Dundee	H. J. H. Parkin	..	—	100	920	Steam and water	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	694	19,470
	Swanswick	Westmoreland Building Society	..	Hugh Clarke	226	1,200	Steam	Ordinary and Wetzel Pan	64	3,236
	Tilston	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	..	—	475	2,724	Steam and water	Do. and Centrifugal	..	..
	Vale Royal and	D. Henderson	..	G. A. Archer	1020	3,694	Steam	Do. Centrifugal and	824	37,131
	Arcadia	G. A. Irving	..	—	500	1,718	Do.	Vacuum Pan	1,321	46,085
	St. James—	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	—	410	1,081	Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	120	8,255
	Anchovy	H. J. H. Parkin (lessee)	..	—	35	leased	Do.	Do.	..	..
	Content	A. P. Dewar and	..	A. E. Muschett	225	822	Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	550	37,220
	Catherine Hall Est.	A. E. Muschett	..	—	300	749	Do.	Ordinary and open Battery	..	824
	Rose Hall	James Charley	..	—	..	..	Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	349 2-5	22,368
	Ironshore and Pro-		..	..	..	..	Do.	Quadruple effect and	1,563	53,084
	vidence		..	..	..	..	Do.	Vacuum Pan	..	..
	Hampden		..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..
	Mafoots		..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..
	HANOVER—		..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..
	Kew		..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..
	Prospect		..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..

Note—Content practically thrown up.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1926.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 31.8.26.	
			Canes in Cultivation	Grass, Wood and Ruinate, &c.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
WESTMORELAND—								
Blue Castle ..	Est. Samuel H. Morris	Ed. Morris	330	1,089	Steam	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	836	39,173
Fort William ..	Miss G. C. Hay	—	165	1,703	Water and Steam	Canes taken to Friendship and Shrewsbury	..	..
Friendship ..	Barham Friendship Central Est. Co., Ltd.	Ed. Morris	400	1,442	Steam	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	1,412	50,865
Frome, Fontabelle, } Bellisle, Mt.	James Charley	Colonial Bank	1840	1,710	Steam	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	3,635	74,860
Glasgow ..	Est. F. M. White Locke	—	330	1,300	Do.	Canes taken at Mint	..	..
Masemure ..	James Charley	Colonial Bank	760	1,328	Do.	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	2,050	53,000
Mint ..	John Charley	W. H. Farquharson	250	2,514	Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	559	31,927
Retreat ..	W. H. Farquharson	—	567	1,500	Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	700	43,803
Shrewsbury ..	Ed. Morris	—	671	1,300	Water and Steam	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	1,4 3	50,840
ST. ELIZABETH— Appleton Estate ..	Appleton Central, Ltd.	—	580	5,013	Steam-driven	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal apparatus.	758	53,558

St. ELIZABETH, cont'd	Holland Estate	Rabeen Factory	W. N. C. Farquharson et al	W. N. C. Farquharson et al	R. B. Daley Do	214 530	6,153 4,346	Water Steam Power Steam, Eleven Roller Mill	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal Pan.	200 650	16,390 12,395
CLARENDON—	Amity Hall			Amity Hall Co., Ltd.	A. W. Farquharson	933	3,307	Steam	Vacuum Pan	5,132	80,115
	Chesterfield										
	Lancet Hall										
	Perrins										
	Salt Savannah										
	Bog			Est. of Alfred Pawsey	A. M. Pawsey	450	3,379	Do.	Do.	498	26,804
	Denbigh			Hon. G. W. Muirhead	Dr. A. J. Grinan	100	6,254	8 Roller Steam	Triple Effect, Vacuum Pan	120	11,580
	Manningsfield			B. J. A. Robinson	Do	90	120	Steam	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	56	..
	Money Musk			Lindo Bros.	—	1200	6,300	Do.	Vacuum Pan	3,842	99,640
	Exeter, Knights										
ST. CATHERINE—	Morelands and Hillside			Vere Estates Co., Ltd.	A. W. Farquharson	900	8,784	Canes ground at Amity Hall	—	..	..
	Parnassus and			Grinan Estates	M. O. V. French- Mullen	1051	5,004	Canes ground at Sevens Estate	—	..	..
	Sandy Gully			Do.	Do	450	2,750	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Quadruple	3,116	75,900
	Sevens Plantation										
	Springfield and Millspring			Springfield Ltd.	—	400	2,001	Canes ground at Money Musk	—	..	..
	Caymanas			Caymanas Estates, Ltd	P. A. Bovell	859	5,224	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	1,472	49,086
	Cherry Gardens			Lindo Bros.	R. McDaniel	300	984	Ceased to manuf. Canes	acture sugar now a cane farm. taken to Bernard Lodge.	..	..
	Worthy Park			F. L. Clarke	—	671	10,181	Do.	Centrifugal and Triple Va- cuum Pan	1,203	48,390
	Innswood			E. Charley	—	696	666	Do.	Centrifugal	1,252	59,358
	Bernard Lodge			Keeling Lindo, Ltd.	—	2106	82	Do.	Do.	7,970	157,667
										56,452	1677,248

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1925-26, BY PARISHES.

(Many products under separate headings in this Table are also grown under the heading "Mixed Cultivation" on Rented Lands.)

Parish.	Cassava.	Rubber.	Oranges.	Rice.	Tea.	Sisal Hemp	Cotton.	Castor Oil Plant.	Grapefruit.	Cocoa-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Cane.	Coffee.	Para Grass.	Common Pasture and Pimento.
Kingston
St. Andrew	76	..	..	..	5	..	..	30	1,426	1,405	3,050	..	802
St. Thomas	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	9,010	6,262	3,070	714	..	352
Portland	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,239	9,076	220	290	..	409
St. Mary	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,105	27,472	957	273	..	2,292
St. Ann	15	145	100	..	..	..	..	4,782	2,161	1,043	1,824	..	16,500
Trelawny	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,292	841	4,427	440	..	1,001
St. James	56	23	..	..	1,843	5,426	1,863	70	..	618
Hanover	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,112	2,334	3,240	116	..	1,344
Westmoreland	3	6	..	..	10	..	..	68	1,129	8,429	40	..	4,332
St. Elizabeth	150	..	..	191	5	..	..	2	278	2,394	249	..	1,979
Manchester	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	472	87	1,866	..	8,544
Clarendon	38	..	..	1950	..	75	..	298	2,371	8,787	2,928	..	18
St. Catherine	216	..	..	..	2	18	..	1,230	1,213	8,164	8,537	..	840
Port Royal
Grand Total ..	1	712	151	100	2197	47	93	42,039	71,380	44,086	20,397	51,031			

Parish.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Mixed Cultivation.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Ground Nuts.	Common Pasture.	Total Number of acres under cultivation & care.
Kingston ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew ..	56	14	14	1,293	8	216	3	3,722	4,069	..	40,783	56,972
St. Thomas ..	5	..	..	1,334	..	99	..	4,715	1,715	..	23,129	55,408
Portland ..	3	..	..	4,960	..	331	..	2,012	12	..	29,999	55,593
St. Mary ..	7	..	..	260	..	1,410	..	4,303	13,778	..	40,375	101,235
St. Ann ..	10	1	92	1,558	..	272	1	9,129	21,461	..	47,188	106,282
Trelawny ..	10	3	18	607	..	2	7	1,451	7,182	..	26,560	57,871
St. James ..	5	..	..	587	..	15	7	4,182	3,556	..	26,221	44,472
Hanover ..	..	4	..	947	..	681	7	1,971	4,556	..	37,483	55,800
Westmoreland ..	24	..	13	3,175	1	6	..	4,105	13,486	..	81,065	115,892
St. Elizabeth ..	25	..	..	242	..	..	..	5,857	7,778	..	124,040	143,190
Manchester ..	510	..	..	124	..	3	..	4,810	4,309	..	83,430	104,319
Clarendon ..	88	..	..	11,796	46	228	9	8,455	9,358	..	53,560	105,005
St. Catherine ..	14	..	10	2,097	63	2,112	..	3,068	8,473	..	59,229	106,205
Port Royal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	757	22	147	28,980	118	5,378	34	57,780	99,733	..	683,062	1,108,244

COFFEE CULTIVATION.

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1925-1926.

Estates having 50 acres and upwards.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass & Wood, Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW—			Acres.	Acres.
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	Benj. O. Minott ..	..	50	356
Chesterfield ..	Est. C. E. DeMercado	L. DeMercado ..	190	290
Clifton Mount & Silver Hill	H. Shekell ..	W. H. Landale ..	195	1,682
Clydesdale ..	Lt. Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	100	565
Middleton ..	Lt. Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	40	1,131
Pleasant Hill ..	W. H. Landale ..	..	200	894
Strawberry Hill and Woodlands	C. V. Munn ..	..	100	872
Properties of less than 50 acres and small settlers with cultivation ..	..	..	300	17,576
ST. THOMAS.				
Abbey Green ..	Robt. Stott ..	..	75	695
Arntully & Moy Hall ..	W. Gamble ..	..	438	192
Farm Hill ..	B. S. Gosset ..	H. F. W. Munn ..	120	841
New Monklands ..	T. M. Bartlett ..	..	10	437½
Radnor ..	Robt. Stott ..	..	70	922
Sherwood Forrest ..	do ..	..	25	660
Whitfield Hall ..	L. O. Heaven ..	..	55	565
PORTLAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers. ..	..	..	58	59,232
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	268	28,983
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	1,130	131,516
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	251	85,215
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	70	69,633
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	260	43,897
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	130	67,498
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	185	67,471
MANCHESTER.				
Lomax & Somerset ..	Miss A. Kennedy ..	..	55	2,548
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	3,598	130,600
CLARENDON.				
Glendale ..	Sarah A. Wallace ..	..	40	1,006
Whitney ..	Viscount Ednam {	E. M. Clarke & S. A. Lord, Lessees. }	70	2,802
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	550	1,470
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	298	449

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1925-1926.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Bellevue ..	J. B. Kilburn ..	..	25	30
Temple Hall ..	Est. of S. Soutar ..	..	6	30
Ind. School, Stony Hill ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	..	6	20
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	90	..
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall & Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	R. J. Fraser ..	10	640
Belvedere ..	Est. of L. D. Baker ..	Wm. Dougall ..	..	250
Bachelors Hall ..	M. A. E. DeAlcazar ..	J. H. Baker ..	80	180
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	20	80
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	20
Burrowfield ..	Edward Ashman ..	..	40	50
Clifton Hill ..	Pengelly & Robison ..	..	..	270
Friendship Pen ..	Est. of M. S. Grace ..	R. J. Miller ..	..	100
Golden Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	Ja. Sugar Est. (lessee) ..	..	..
Green Castle ..	Major W. W. Rhodes ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	200
Hall Head ..	Watson, Wm. & Hopkins ..	..	..	100
	E. B. ..	..	..	..
Harbour Head ..	Stokesfield, Ltd. ..	C. A. Delisser ..	10	100
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	H. T. Davis ..	..	200
Leith Hall ..	A. E. Marchalleck ..	..	10	200
Lyssons ..	Phillips, J. H. & Levy, ..	..	..	74
	C. H., (Est. of) ..	..	..	..
Morant ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	40	180
Moro ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	H. T. Davis ..	..	150
Norris ..	E. C. Motta ..	..	..	150
Nutts River ..	W. T. Lanaman ..	..	10	90
Phillipsfield & ..				
Pleasant Hill ..	A. R. deRuzen ..	U. F. Co. ..	..	500
Potosi (West) ..	Est. of M. S. Grace ..	Capt. J. Hamilton ..	..	50
Potosi (East) ..	J. Hamilton & Est. ..	ditto ..	5	200
	M. S. Grace ..	..	..	..
Potosi (Ramage) ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	..	150
Prospect ..	Col. L. G. Harrison ..	..	10	100
Pembroke Hall ..	A. G. Donaldson ..	..	10	105
Red Hills ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	..	140
Stokes Hall ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	Wm. Dougall ..	60	200
Stokesfield ..	Stokesfield, Ltd. ..	C. A. Delisser ..	2	160
Springfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	200
Wheelerfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	220
Winchester and Suffolk Park ..	Jamaica Company ..	R. J. Fraser ..	10	480
<i>Portland—</i>				
Big Spring Garden ..	C. Lyon Hall ..	..	..	202
Bound Brook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	87
Buff Bay River ..	Tenevieve Benbow ..	..	50	120
Burlington ..	Mrs. E. A. Dodd ..	..	..	47
Bybrook ..	V. E. Silvera ..	..	15	100
Catalina ..	St. Georges Peoples ..	..	..	..
	Co-Operative Bank ..	..	..	..

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.—</i>				
Chepstowe	J. H. Scarlett	.. ..	..	80
Caenwood	W. T. Small	.. ..	..	50
Darley	W. H. Watson	.. ..	..	50
Golden Vale	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	27
Grange Hill	L. G. Harrison	J. Nosworthy	..	100
Hart Hill	B. O. Minott	.. ..	20	30
Hectors River	H. J. Glynn	H. Buckley	..	225
Hopewell	E. H. P. Greaves	.. ..	..	240
Hope	Peoples Central Portland Co-Operative Bank	.. ..	..	10
Kildare	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	250
Low Layton	E. B. Hopkins	.. ..	..	125
Mt. Holstein	Anthony Benn	.. ..	..	40
Mt. Pleasant	Atlantic Fruit Co.	L. P. Downer	..	241½
Muirton	J. S. Hillary	T. A. Gray	..	130
Orange Vale	F. N. Bragg	.. ..	..	50
Paradise	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	188
Prospect and Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	76
Retreat	L. A. Isaacs	.. ..	..	110
Seamans Valley	J. & B. Daure	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	177
Stanton	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	8
Shrewsbury	Est. D. A. Sanftleben	U. F. Co. (lessees)	82	144
Toms Hope	Patterson & Patterson	.. ..	..	304
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	31
Vinery	B. L. Vaz	.. ..	100	240
Woodstock	V. E. Silvera	.. ..	..	50
Do.	Henry Braham	.. ..	5	20
Do.	Est. S. S. Stedman	Adm. Gen.	..	150
Windsor Castle	Est. E. A. DaCosta	Do.	5	30
Williamsfield	Hy. M. Jones & F. M. Jones	.. ..	..	275
Do.	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	97
Windsor	United Fruit Co.	Do.	..	162
Whydah	H. Nosworthy	.. ..	..	20
Ythanside	Est. W. B. Espeut	C. L. Hall	5	30
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany	Alex. Heywood	.. ..	5	30
Do.	A. J. Braham	.. ..	4	12
Agualta Vale	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	90	486½
Albion	S. M. Walker	.. ..	..	150
Albany	C. C. Langlois	.. ..	16	50
Alloppo	C. H. Randall	.. ..	3	12
Brighton	P. Cousins	E. L. Sharp	..	4
Belfield	M. McKenzie	.. ..	5	20
Berry Hill	Robert White	.. ..	..	30
Do.	S. M. Walker	.. ..	..	30
Bagnold Spring	S. M. Roche	.. ..	..	73

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Ballards Valley	G. S. W. Walker	J. V. Townsend	25	255
Brimmer Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	..	365½
Cardiff	J. T. Marsh	..	..	30
Carlton	Jane Baugh	..	..	10
Camberwell	Wm. H. Davidson	..	5	15
Cape Clear	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	15	167
Castlemine	S. D. Lindo	..	..	25
Chovy	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	53	355
Chovy	D. C. Hylton	..	40	60
Charlottenburg	W. H. Westmoreland	C. S. Duquesnay	80	300
Claremont	Est. H. G. Constantine	..	20	30
Do.	Eva Constantine	..	20	60
Do.	Est. H. G. Constantine	..	10	35
Do.	Est. Harriett Constantine	..	15	42
Do.	F. Graham	..	20	55
Do.	F. Graham	..	45	85
Do.	Robinson & Duquesnay	..	20	65
Do.	E. G. O. Nixon	..	10	20
Clermont Ranch	Frances Graham	..	15	40
Clifton Hill	Zach. McIntosh	..	..	6
Content	Donald F. N. Pringle	..	10	24
Coves	Est. C. M. G. Purchas	..	..	25
Crescent	Neville & Owen Silvera	..	..	110
Crescent	L. Tingling	..	..	140
Crescent	Edgar C. Motta	..	..	120
Do.	Cecil Geo. Silvera	..	..	50
Do.	Robert Silvera	..	..	50
Do.	Philip Roche and Leo. Osbourne	..	..	50
Crawle	Graham A. Hawkins	..	20	90
Cromwell	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	..	140
Decoy	Est. J. S. Murray	T. P. V. McDaniel (Lessee)	..	50
Do.	Western St. Mary's Bank	..	..	50
Deeside	Saml. Schliefer	..	5	17
Donnington	Western St. Mary's Bank	..	..	20
Do.	Theop. E. Dixon	..	..	40
Do.	J. C. Murphv	..	..	15
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgmahon	..	50	60
Dunside	Emeline Crawford	..	10	12
Eden Park	Est. of J. H. Philpotts	Adm. Genl.	5	400
Enfield	Hannah Beckford	..	5	20
Epping	J. T. Marsh	..	..	40
Egypt Pen	Robt. A. Morris	..	29	30
Do.	D. J. Morris	..	9	20
Do.	Wm. Morris	..	15	25
Do.	Eliza Morris	..	15	35
Epsom	Mrs. E. Brown	Chas. H. Grossett	10	22
Esher	C. E. Westmoreland	Phoenix Fruit Co.	100	600
Do.	Agnes L. Westmoreland	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	400
Fontabelle	U. R. Sutherland	..	..	45

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Fontabelle ..	Lillian Lindo & Florence ..	..	..	220
Do. ..	Lord ..	..	..	50
Fort George ..	A. F. Walter & I. S. Magnus ..	..	..	100
Fort Stewart ..	Est. A. F. G. Ellis ..	O. H. Keeling ..	50	20
Fort Stewart ..	Mary Henry & A. H. ..	Rev. Watson Taylor ..	10	20
Fort Stewart ..	Campbell ..	..	..	294
Friendship ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	103	30
Frontier ..	William C. Belnavis ..	..	..	275
Gayle ..	Est. D. R. Clemetson ..	..	..	27
Gibraltar ..	S. H. Marsh ..	..	..	50
Grays Inn ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	..	103	120
Greenwood ..	C. M. Pringle ..	..	..	110
Golden Grove ..	Lilian M. Farquharson ..	..	..	190
Halifax ..	E. E. C. Hosack ..	..	..	255
Harmony Hall ..	A. E. Silvera ..	..	20	78
Hazard ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	W. R. Aquart ..	..	50
Do. ..	Thomas Champagne ..	..	..	75
Hazard ..	Alfred Champagne ..	..	..	30
Heywood Hall and Lanrunny ..	Wm. Champagne ..	..	..	1,043
Highgate ..	Di Giorgio & Co., Ltd. ..	..	70	140
Hopewell ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	..	220
Do. ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	29	10
Home Castle ..	C. C. F. M. Goffe ..	..	10	40
Industry ..	Gilbert H. Francis ..	..	10	10
Iter Boreale ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	..	230
Kendal ..	E. E. C. Hosack ..	..	..	35
Koeningsburgh ..	A. M. Donald ..	..	15	170
Langley ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	20	50
Do. ..	C. F. A. Johnston ..	..	..	200
Lambkin Hill ..	Est. of M. E. Johnston ..	D. F. McCormack ..	..	85
Lewisburgh ..	S. M. Roche ..	..	10	175
Do. ..	Stella McGregor ..	United Fruit Co. ..	15	15
Lucky Hill ..	C. A. Foster ..	..	10	60
Mahoe Hill ..	J. H. Jefferson ..	..	..	25
Moore Hall ..	M. E. Henriques ..	..	10	115
Montrose ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	13	40
Do. ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	..	45
Do. ..	E. G. Robinson ..	..	15	150
Nashville ..	T. A. Roxburgh ..	..	40	100
Nonsuch ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	..	50
Do. ..	Geo. A. Dougall ..	..	20	630
Do. ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	..	30
Nutfield ..	Est. Helen Rudolf ..	Oswald L. Rudolph ..	70	560
New Ramble ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	67	291
Oxford ..	Est. Leo. Geo. Silvera ..	Admin. Genl. ..	..	350
Orange Hill ..	A. D. & A. C. Goffe ..	..	50	365
Osborne ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	40	60
Orange River ..	G. M. Benbow ..	..	90	45
Do. ..	A. Fisher ..	..	20	70
Do. ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	..	51
Do. ..	E. S. Webb ..	..	20	

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Orange River	Jas. H. Byles		40	92
Do.	M. E. Robinson		10	20
Palmetto Grove	H. W. R. Scott		18	181
Pemberton Valley	Kenneth M. Pringle			200
Do.	Uriah R. Sutherland			50
Pemberton Valley	Lillian DeLisser			27
Pembroke Hall	Est. Hon. & Rev. A. A. Barclay			60
Do.	Sylvester Latibcaudiere			35
Do.	Alfred Champagne			40
Do.	Harold Champagne			20
Do.	C. S. Boyd			20
Petersfield	J. A. Graham			10
Platfield	U. F. Co.	J. G. Kieffer	45	236
Do.	W. S. Pickwick		20	40
Do.	W. G. White			30
Preston	James Osborne			25
Do.	Est. W. S. Pickwick	Admin. Gen.	20	40
Do.	W. G. White			30
Quebec	R. P. Simmonds		50	254
Retreat	Emma Holtham	H. A. Tate (lessee)	1	20
Richmond	E. P. Gilmore		5	20
Do.	H. B. Wolcott		55	255
Roslyn	Robt. H. & C. H. C. Goffe		10	100
Do.	John B. Goffe			50
Russell Hall	George Davis			40
Do.	Sophia Byfield			10
Do.	Nathan Byfield			16
Do.	Phillip Roche		5	25
Do.	Samuel Roche			20
Do.	Dr. J. J. Edwards			50
Do.	Eustace Silvera			40
Do.	O. M. S. Rankin			30
Do.	James Osborne			40
Do.	H. E. Reddick			15
Richards Pen	Sarah E. Dill			15
Salisbury	Chas. S. Boyd		20	40
Spring Valley	Ernest M. Mais			25
Sue River	H. W. Wyruch		25	50
Smallfield	E. A. McNeil			40
Try All	Lillian Motta			200
Tremolesworth	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson		413
Trinity	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson		423
Union	R. P. Simmonds			354
Warwick Castle	Edwd. Hyatt			20
Do.	J. T. Marsh			80
Do.	R. T. Rigg			100
Do.	Frank Lindo			25
White Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson		660
Water Valley	Est. C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett		80
Wentworth	United Fruit Co.			230

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Arthurs Mt.	H. N. Pullar		10	25
Belleain	Capt. P. A. Blagrove	Chas. Costa		14
Belmont	Est. Wm. Conran	E. V. Townend		10
Cranbrook	C. C. Calder		20	30
Caledonia	J. W. McFarlane			5
Culloden	Alex. Cook			5
Cave Valley	A. A. Lindo			50
Chesterfield	Geo. Abrahams			65
Content	C. M. Purchas		40	50
Drax Hall	H. P. Sewell, et al	G. P. Dewar		88
Gloster Hall	W. H. Westmoreland		1	70
Goshen	Roper Bros.	L. L. Roper		100
Home Castle	H. P. Sewell, et al	G. P. Dewar		69
Huntley	Mrs. A. D. Simons	Jack Addison		30
Llandovery	Webb Cotter & Paton	A. J. Webb	50	5
Norwood	A. Halsall			6
New Ground	Mrs. B. F. Dixon	Alex. Gordon	120	50
Orange Valley	Capt. P. A. Blagrove	Chas. Costa	3	15
Rockfield	S. Cotter		3	25
Ridge	V. A. Mitchelin			5
Richmond Pen	A. W. Gordon			10
Roaring River	Est. of Sir John Pringle	C. C. Calder		42
Retreat	S. M. Fisher			50
Seville	Est. of H. Hoskins	S. Cotter	25	70
Tobolski	J. H. Allwood, et al			6
Windsor	A. C. Goffe			80
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres			210
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Braco	A. W. Gordon		133	
Bristol and Chester	Blanche Pile			25
Colchis	H. P. Sewell, et al	H. P. Sewell		22
Forest	C. G. Edwards			20
Fontabelle	A. E. Silvera			30
Garredu	Hon. Guv Ewen			20
Good Hope	F. L. Thomson and Sons			15
Mahogany Hall	H. A. Capstick			50
Pantrefant	C. T. Dewar			37
Sportsman Hall	U. T. Todd			15
Stettin	A. McArthur	R. Aitken		50
Weston Farrel	Alex. Oppenheim			50
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres		18	970
<i>St. James—</i>				
Belfont	L. G. Fennell			140
Chesterfield	St. James Co., Ltd.			400
Croydon	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty			125
Ducketts	St. James Co., Ltd.			400
Do.	S. H. Whittingham			35
Guildbro'	L. J. Hawthorne			80
Garlands	A. G. Facey	U. F. Co. (lessees)		250
Hazelymph	Dutton Trench	Phoenix Fruit Co.		154

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. James, contd.—</i>				
Irwin ..	Dr. A. M. Mills ..	..	..	50
Latium ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	350
Leyden ..	A. A. Thomson ..	..	..	175
Lapland ..	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty ..	..	..	30
Mocho ..	S. H. Whittingham ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	300
Montpelier ..	Jno. W. Edwards ..	..	..	200
Newman Hall ..	Est. Dr. A. A. Vernon ..	H. G. Scudamore (less ee) ..	..	60
Stevenage ..	F. A. Cory ..	..	..	70
Springvale ..	B. A. Kirkham ..	..	..	60
Sunderland ..	Arthur B. Lowe ..	..	..	230
Stapleton ..	Edwd. Perkins ..	..	..	70
Seven Rivers ..	F. H. DeLisser ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	310
Virgin Valley ..	T. P. Leyden ..	..	..	238
Worcester ..	Est. Dr. A. A. Vernon ..	..	..	50
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	86
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Eaton ..	H. Sanftleben ..	..	..	60
Green River ..	Cecil Elmy ..	..	..	200
Greenwich ..	R. A. Leslie & D. K. Hodgson ..	..	..	193
Harding Hall ..	J. Thomson Evans ..	H. G. Watson Taylor ..	..	60
Haughton Hall ..	S. M. Haughton James ..	J. G. M. Robertson ..	..	54
Haughton Court ..	A. Watson Taylor ..	..	..	64½
Mt. Pleasant ..	Hy. Patterson ..	..	..	30
Paradise ..	Hugh Fraser ..	..	..	50
Rhodes Hall ..	Rev. A. B. Mullings ..	..	..	40
Saxham ..	A. A. Aird ..	..	..	50
Spring Valley ..	Mrs. M. Junor ..	..	..	65
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	..	10
Westfield ..	H. Roxburgh ..	..	..	62
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	75	2,005
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Barneyside ..	Solomon Haughton ..	..	..	35
Dundee ..	R. M. Steven ..	..	..	20
Kew Park ..	Est. J. R. Williams ..	R. F. Williams ..	..	64
Lamb Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	..	22
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	J. G. M. Robertson ..	..	117
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	129	2,060
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Breadnut Valley ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	..	..	10
Holland ..	W. N. C. Farquharson ..	..	90	..
Aberdeen ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	..	20	100
Ipswich ..	R. G. Sinclair ..	..	4	60
Vauxhall ..	J. A. Martin ..	..	20	10
Bartons ..	Agnes A. Tomlinson ..	..	..	20
Warmingford ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	..	..	5
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	10	600
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Ashley Hall ..	Thos. Abrahams ..	..	..	98
Chesterfield and	Amity Hall Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	37
Perrins ..	..	..	..	..
Danks Savoy ..	Grinan Estates ..	Ffrench-Mullen ..	..	26
Gomio ..	Est. F. G. Sharp ..	Mrs. E. Sharp and	..	100
..	..	H. G. R. Sharp	..	..
Mears ..	Est. C. A. Winn ..	Geo. Lacy ..	5	35

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Clarendon, contd.</i>				
North Hall	Est. H. F. D'Aguilar	Martha D. Aguilar	15	35
Old Plantation	Mrs. E. Sharp			
Trout Hall	Est. F. G. Sharp	{ Mrs. E. Sharpp and H. G. R. Sharp	40	175
Whitney	Lord Dudley	{ E. M. Clark, S. A. Lord (lessees)	50	50
Vere Pens	Clarence Lopez			80
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Belmont	C. G. Hudson			96
Bernard Lodge	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd.			200
Belmore	Capt. S. D. List			51
Bushy Park	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer		148
Crawle	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell		129
Cedar Grove	United Fruit Co.			114
Cow Park	United Fruit Co.			484
Congreve Park & Cooksons	United Fruit Co.			473
Cottage	United Fruit Co.			24
Cumberland Pen	United Fruit Co.			1022
Caymanas, Dawkins	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell		141
Dunkeld	Leslie Cawley			27
Farm 1 & 2	United Fruit Co.			496
Goshen	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd.			200
Glengoffe	Nathan & Co.		20	30
Government Park	United Fruit Co.			189
Grange	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd.			200
Harkers Hall	Estate J. C. Leceane	Admin. Genl.		55
Halfway Tree Pen	R. H. B. Hotchkin	Keeling Lindo, Ltd.		300
La Caridad & Cook- sons	Keeling Lindo, Ltd.			300
Lawrencefield	Cecil D. Lindo	U. F. Co.		260
Lime Tree Garden	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd.			200
March Pen	Do.			200
Mt. Olive	H. V. Lindo		30	40
New Works	H. V. Lindo			40
New Hall	H. V. Lindo			80
Pear Tree Grove	B. O. Minott	Eustace A. McNeil	7	45
Phoenix Park	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd.			100
Do.	A. Dolphy			80
Do.	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell		201
Portmore	United Fruit Co.			111
Rodons	A. A. Delapenha			36
Rodons	C. D. Lindo			56
Reid's Pen	Otto Crowden			20
Rio Magno	H. A. Fowler		10	80
Do.	A. N. F. Goodison		30	125
Riversdale	H. V. Lindo		10	40
Twickenham Park	Est. Wm. Watson	Wm. Watson, Jr.	12	136
Tulloch Mtn.	E. John Gordon			8
Villa Pen & Orchard	N. N. McGilchrist			22
Whitemarl	Est. Henry McGilchrist	U. F. Co., (lessees)		59
Watson Grove	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer		208
Williamsfield	V. N. Magnus		15	60

GRAZING PENS.

Pens of 100 head and over.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Barbican ..	P. C. Cork ..	W. H. Heron ..	480	371	230
Cherry Garden ..	Lt.-Col. Marescaux ..	..	500	393	160
Constant Spring ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	..	900	2,276	315
Halberstadt ..	B. S. Gosset ..	..	1,250	611	300
Hope ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Dir. of Agriculture ..	460	1,337	360
Mona ..	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation ..	A. M. Davis ..	800	1,892	400
Waterhouse ..	Est. of Mrs. F. J. Farquharson ..	W. N. C. Farquharson ..	1,000	350	250
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Amity Hall and Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	R. J. Fraser ..	700	2,258	200
Belvedere ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	W. Dougall ..	400	1,920	600
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	1,000	1,600	500
Coley ..	R. A. Lightbourne ..	..	250	414	250
Duckenfield ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	A. Steele ..	..	..	..
Friendship ..	Est. of M. S. Grace ..	Capt. J. Hamilton ..	400	742	100
Garbrant Hall ..	Henry Holgate ..	..	2,000	4,019	660
Llandewey ..	R. A. Burke ..	..	130	1,199	265
Lloyds ..	Est. J. W. McLean ..	..	292	4,700	350
Lyssons ..	Est. C. H. Levy and J. H. Phillipps ..	..	500	488	500
Morant ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	350	700	265
Pera ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	H. J. Steele ..	732	534	300
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	H. T. Davis ..	400	715	340
<i>Portland—</i>					
Boston ..	C. H. Farquharson ..	W. E. Calder ..	625	237	270
Boundbrook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	986	719	471
Buff Bay River ..	Genevieve Benbow ..	..	363	248	74
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	600½	50	150
Content ..	Chas. Paterson ..	..	380	120	95
Cold Harbour ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	J. H. Baker ..	200	660	111
Darley ..	W. H. Watson ..	..	300	956	230
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	486	3,007	38
Grange Hill ..	L. G. Harrison ..	J. Nosworthy ..	400	900	91
Norwich ..	Capt. A. Furber ..	R. C. Shorman ..	200	232	100
Paradise ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	633	1,479	92
Ross Craig ..	C. A. S. Hinshelwood ..	..	200	450	200
Travellers Lodge and Laddington ..	J. H. Fisher ..	..	448	..	70
Unity Valley ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	362	583	161
Spring Garden ..	C. L. Hall ..	..	1,424	852	400
Wydah ..	Chas. Patterson ..	..	300	307	110
<i>St. Mary—</i>					
Agualta Vale ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,580	596	470
Ballards Valley ..	G. L. Walker ..	J. V. Townend ..	690	488	192
Cape Clear ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	687	478	211
Chovey ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	617	554	166
Eden Park ..	Est. J. H. Philpotts ..	Adm. Genl. ..	64	708	137
Epping ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	410	210	100
Charlottenburg ..	W. A. W. Westmoreland ..	C. S. Duquesnay ..	330	584	156

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>					
Frontier ..	C. L. Clemetson ..	..	360	1,023	166
Fort George ..	Est. A. F. G. Ellis ..	O. H. Keeling ..	2,092½	1,744½	950
Fort Stewart ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,784½	458½	378
Orange Hill ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	487	509	117
Osborne ..	G. M. Benbow ..	..	278	230	82
Huddersfield ..	W. H. Horsfall ..	E. M. Mais ..	720	180	125
Hopewell ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,306	456	580
Industry ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	700	133½	210
Iter Boreale ..	E. C. Hosack ..	..	500	979	220
Koeningsburg ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,592	468	827
Lucky Hill ..	Sarah A. Roxburgh ..	..	550	340	380
Moore Hall ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	592	139	220
Nutfield ..	do ..	do ..	1,191	340	716
Pemberton Valley ..	Lillian DeLisser ..	..	600	652	133
Prospect ..	F. E. Dixon ..	..	614	530	245
Quebec ..	R. P. Simmonds ..	..	763	973	619
Sherness ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	812	149	321
Tremolesworth ..	do ..	do ..	701	459	556
Up-Park Pen ..	Ellen Roper ..	..	764	..	235
Warwick Castle ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	470	386	320
Water Valley ..	Est. of C. E. Isaacs ..	J. H. Scarlett ..	516	550	140
Rosend ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	222	842	75
Spring Valley ..	E. M. Mais ..	..	659	122	120
Salisbury ..	E. S. Boyd ..	..	170½	150	90
Tower Hill ..	F. E. Dixon ..	..	235	153	60
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park ..	E. Arnett ..	..	1,500	442	166
Belmont ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,129	284	308
Arthur's Seat & Bogue ..	Mrs. H. Drysdale ..	S. M. Fisher ..	1,306	350	500
Annandale ..	T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G. ..	..	2,300	20	683
Antrim ..	E. S. Galbraith ..	S. Purchas ..	400	140	140
Barrett Pen ..	Brig.-Gen. E. Moulton- Barrett, C.B., C.M.G. ..	..	1,947	1,929	781
Beverly Pen ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	923	201	253
Bellevue ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle ..	..	620	35	232
Bridge Water ..	H. P. Stephenson ..	Aubrey Stephenson ..	986	300	250
Bromley ..	Mrs. M. Simpson ..	C. C. Calder ..	800	34	192
Ardoch ..	Ben C. Oliphant ..	..	380	58½	67
Belmont ..	Wm. Conran ..	..	200	442	170
Belleair and Cardiff Hall ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	2,170	1,204	772
Crescent Park ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle ..	..	924	465	263
Carton ..	Mrs. E. DeRoux ..	..	1,048	132	500
Chippenham Park ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	515	1,285	240
Cranbrook ..	C. C. Calder ..	..	360	481	94
Drax Hall ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	G. P. Dewar ..	1,400	938	366
Edinburgh Castle ..	W. Conran ..	..	943	300	587
Friendship ..	Est. C. L. Walker ..	G. L. N. Walker ..	829	39	402

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Barham Spring	Frank Roper ..	..	280	300	60
Greenwich Park	Helen A. Miller ..	..	311	109	120
Greenfield, Endeavour & Had-den	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	2092½	232	567
Gloucester Hall	W. H. Westmoreland ..	..	256	438½	135
Goshen	Roper Bros. ..	L. L. Roper ..	1,472	954	500
Grierfield	Frank Roper ..	..	957	431	400
Harmony Hall & Mount Pleasant	Wm. Conran ..	..	969	100	238
Hopewell Estate	Est. C. L. Walker ..	G. L. N. Walker ..	574	10	197
Hopewell	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	740	367	257
Home Castle	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	G. P. Dewar ..	2,332	1,710	689
Huntley	Mrs. A. O. Simons, et al ..	..	683	62	260
Hyde Park	E. Helwig ..	..	400	230	160
Islington	E. V. Townend ..	..	700	170	243
Knapdale	G. A. Cocks ..	..	640	522	270
Lilyfield	Alex. Hopwood ..	..	1,984	18	450
Lindale	A. L. Simmonds ..	E. T. L. Simmonds ..	543	67	166
Mammee Ridge	C. A. Walters ..	..	790	421	250
Mount Plenty	Miss A. Roxburgh ..	..	565	83	270
Malvern Park	E. Pratt ..	..	922	563	518
Mammee Bay	do ..	..	113	438	42
Minard and New Hope	Hon. George McGrath ..	Arthur McGrath ..	1,658	136	455
Orange Valley	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	2,577	423	664
Phoenix Park	Mrs. F. Stuart ..	..	1,100	330	374
Pennys	St. Leger Tivy ..	..	950	1,000	256
Queenhythe	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	900	297	200
Ramble	H. Sharpe ..	..	540	2,997	350
Rio Hoe	Brig.-Genl. E. Moulton-Barrett, C.B., C.M.G. ..	..	2,975	1,062	1,083
Rockfield and Golden Spring	Sylvester Cotter ..	..	515	40	216
Roaring River	Est. of Sir J. Pringle ..	C. Calder ..	998	711½	389
Richmond Pen	A. W. Gordon ..	..	1,321	1,204½	127
Ridge	V. E. Michelin ..	..	1,000	197	237
Retreat	S. M. Fisher ..	..	1,305	889	230
Relief	E. V. Townend ..	..	450	50	130
Shaw Park	Mrs. H. C. Stuart ..	..	502	136	114
Southfield	C. C. Calder ..	..	1,000	156	370
Soho, Bradfield & Halifax	Ethel P. Stewart ..	..	2,223	850	900
Seville	Est. of H. S. Hoskins ..	..	1,382	766	334
Thicketts & Lookout	Est. of C. L. Walker ..	G. L. N. Walker ..	1,620	..	531
Thatchfield	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	A. McGrath ..	878	731	275
Tobolski	J. H. Allwood, et al ..	..	1,200	1,250	137
Unity Valley	Roper Bros. ..	G. L. Roper ..	1,000	1,000	246
Winefield	John R. Scarlett ..	..	400	30	56
<i>Trelawny—</i>					
Barnstaple	Mrs. Lewis ..	E. N. Wooler ..	508	192	218
Colchis	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	H. P. Sewell ..	600	1,000	225
Golden Grove	D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	..	612	1,284	250

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny, contd.—</i>					
Good Hope and Covey	J. F. Thompson & Sons	..	703	1,098	543
Georges Valley	Marcella Gray	.. A. S. Gray	360	515	103
Hague & Clifton	J. H. Clerk	.. A. W. L. Clerk	410	1,145	480
Hampstead and Retreat	Victor Gentles	..	500	924	262
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	..	806	300	540
Holland	Est. L. W. Sharp	.. S. H. Sharp	700	968	180
Hopewell	A. E. Muschett	..	320	980	100
Hyde & Gibraltar	C. Lopez	..	780	2,973	500
Johnson Pen	H. P. Sewell, et al	.. H. P. Sewell	420	154	170
Lancaster	G. P. Dewar	..	785	348	288
Mahogany Hall	H. E. Capstick	..	1,315	1,575	350
Maxfield	L. S. H. Boothe	..	317	1,200	210
Merrywood and Top Hill	Geo. Taylor	..	530	540	188
Manchester	J. J. Milliner	..	300	297	165
Pembroke	J. F. Thompson & Sons	..	587	1,089	227
Phoenix	Adella Isabelle Kerr	.. A. S. Gray	840	128	466
Pantrepant	C. T. Dewar	..	653	1,731	228
Shawfield	J. F. Thompson & Sons	..	253	367	309
Sportsman Hall	U. T. Todd	..	242	305	92
Southfield	Hon. Guy S. Ewen	..	300	897	76
Unity	W. H. Vickers	..	700	851	270
Wales & Potosi	J. H. Clerk	.. A. W. L. Clerk	1,059	941	309
Windsor	W. Donald Hill	..	886	5,659	318
<i>St. James—</i>					
Barrett Hall & Greenwood	Clarence Lopez	..	450	704	80
Bluehole	E. R. Burgess	..	200	170	50
Canaan	Jos. Shore	..	320	460	100
Eden	J. L. Lynch	..	350	407	160
Hazelymph	Dutton Trench	.. Phoenix Fruit Co.	500	865	160
Irwin	Dr. A. M. Mills	..	632	100	306
Kempshot	Est. Maxwell Hall	..	450	150	..
Kirkpatrick	E. R. Burgess	..	400	533	93
Montpelier	J. W. Edwards	..	2,787	4,251	2,896
Retirement	D. Mills	..	1,300	268	603
Roehampton	L. W. & A. V. Thomas	..	700	700	365
Spot Valley and Carlton	M. S. Grant	..	865	842	87
Springvale	B. H. Kirkham	..	371	1,600	300
Windsor Lodge	Cecil McFarlane	..	601	1,000	183
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere	B. S. Gosset	..	900	180	590
Burnt Ground	Est. P. Haughton James	.. G. M. Robertson	1,000	568	900
Barbican	F. Topper	..	130	204	35
Challacombe Park	H. J. Charley	..	1,500	1,746	600
Chester Castle	E. C. Cooke	..	400	696	380
Content	Est. Jno. Hudson	.. J. W. N. Hudson	200	800	530
Copse	Hon. C. W. Hewitt	..	500	1,416	500
Copse Farm	R. S. Harvey	..	265	..	200
Eaton	Hugh Sanftleben	..	410	820	140
Fish River	A. W. Aguilar	..	317	1,738	40

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle
<i>Hanover, contd.—</i>					
Golden Grove ..	E. P. Haughton James	J. B. Miller	800	1,703	666
Great Valley ..	Hanover People's Co- operative Loan Bank				
Haughton Court ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..		851	1,545	588
Haughton Grove ..	do ..		930	20	
Knockalva ..	Maurice Malcolm ..		2,772	2,131	1,473
New Milnes ..	R. F. Lindo ..		800	667	200
Orange Bay & Ireland Pen ..	Stiebel Jackson ..		280	1,740	125
Orchard ..	N. A. Rudolf ..		314	462	54
Point ..	Est. A. R. Mudie ..	H. Riddell	500	550	250
Ramble ..	L. G. Hudson-Heaven ..	E. P. Beresford	1,316	920	860
Recovery ..	H. H. Pouyatt ..		150	176	52
Round Hill ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..		300	1,024	100
Sadler's Hall ..	E. P. Haughton James		875	25	415
Shuttlewood ..	J. W. Edwards ..		1,883	126	100
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..		552	1,492	207
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown ..	A. S. Aguilar & Bro. ..		1,042	496	441
Acton ..	E. P. Haughton James		216		120
Amity ..	M. Campbell ..	Alex. Hopwood	360	338	243
Anglesea ..	J. D. Winder ..		240	300	175
Bluefields ..	Fanny McNeil ..		280	400	294
Bog ..	Dr. L. Gifford ..		1,560		550
Bulstrode ..	Est. F. M. Whitelocke	Mrs. G. H. Whitelocke	1,050	1,244	331
Bath ..	A. W. Alecock ..		691		290
Clifton ..	Dr. J. W. Hudson ..		290	70	152
Chilton ..	Est. J. W. Mennell ..	Miss M. Mennell	270	230	140
Enfield ..	Est. J. R. Williams ..	R. F. Williams	900	188	620
Ferris & Sweet River ..	Stainton Clarke ..		1,050	337	690
Georges Plain and Three Mile River	S. E. Morris ..		1,330	1,014	350
Grandvale ..	Edith Kirkham ..	B. A. Kirkham	800	2,200	527
Galloway ..	C. E. Harvey ..	C. E. Harvey	900	829	220
Haddo ..	W. A. Hewitt ..		340	725	200
Hermitage ..	P. H. Cooke ..		700	54	290
Hopeton ..	R. E. Harvey ..		526		420
Kew Park ..	Est. J. R. Williams	R. F. Williams	978	133	1,100
Kings Valley * ..	W. H. Farquharson ..		300	1,490	250
Kingswood ..	C. O. Hudson ..		164		130
Leamington ..	Jos. Findlay ..		498	530	447
Llandilo ..	Hon. Hugh Clarke ..		1,400	37	600
Lennox ..	W. J. H. Cooke ..		390	200	413
Mesopotamia ..	Barham Friendship Central Estate Co., Ltd.		520	1,080	130
Mt. Edgcombe ..	Est. C. B. Vickers ..	Alfred Vickers	1,145	320	180
Moreland ..	Ed. Whitelock ..		960	810	600
Mt. Ricketts ..	W. R. W. Parker-Jervis.	H. H. Latham	280	892	150

* Changed hands since 1925-1926, now in large cane cultivation.

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Westmoreland, contd.—</i>					
Negril Spots	F. A. Sinclair	..	555	580	500
New Works	Geo. Hogg	..	120	83	140
Nonpariel and White Hall	R. E. Harvey	..	2,080	272	1,200
Old Hope	Genl. A. Sandbach	J. W. Edwards	2,640	..	900
Petersville	Fanny McNeil	..	700	836	300
Prospect	Barham Friendship Central Estate Co., Ltd.	..	728	1,120	390
Paradise	S. M. Haughton James	J. G. A. Robertson	2,100	900	1,000
Robins River	Hon. Hugh Clarke	..	805	200	300
Retirement	Cyril Hudson	..	..	..	..
Shafston	Est. Tait	..	940	205	300
Shafston	Est. Sinclair	..	540	215	200
Spring Garden	Est. B. H. Segree	H. B. Segree	490	2,133	500
Woodstock	Dr. C. E. Harvey	Capt. R. G. Harvey	1,200	620	1,230
Westcliffe	Cyril Hudson	..	250	640	650
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Appleton	Appleton Central, Ltd.	Lindo Bros.	500	5,152	161
Allscott	W. B. Sangster	..	452	..	110
Aberdeen	Wm. Wilson	F. H. Farquharson	250	786	80
Ashton	C. E. Earle	..	200	165	82
Barton Isles	Dr. J. Hudson	..	1,300	1,295	540
Bogue	W. N. C. Farquharson	..	2,500	4,095	755
Biscany and Newton	R. B. Daley	..	1,600	265	300
Benmore	Wm. Hutchinson	..	522	610	100
Bromberry	W. G. Hendriks	..	300	49	125
Buena Vista	Captain Dickenson	S. R. Cargill	881	222	15
Bybrook	Dr. J. A. L. Calder	..	10	168	50
Cabbage Valley	Hendriks & Co.	W. G. Hendriks	1,000	761	120
Cashew	J. C. Hutchinson	..	1,500	860	250
Claremont Park	Est. A. J. Hendriks	W. G. Hendriks	800	440	280
Content	R. B. Daley	..	497	200	103
Cornwall	Mrs. F. J. C. Farquhar- son	..	194	305	40
Elphenstowe	Stafford Maxwell	..	600	961	125
Elim	Hendriks & Co.	W. G. Hendriks	2,714	2,000	80
Fullerswood Park	Hon. P. W. Sangster	..	125	100	60
Fullerswood	Hendriks & Farquhar- son	W. N. C. Farquhar- son	800	2,684	380
Font Hill	Capt. Drummond Spencer Smith	C. E. Isaacs	1,700	1,447	340
Forrest Pen	Edith Kirkham	..	1,072	301	70
Friendship	Hy. Maxwell	..	800	900	230
Fellowship	Est. W. S. Cooper	E. T. Cooper	666	84	180
Goshen	R. B. Daley	..	1,500	1,512	520
Gilnock	E. W. Muirhead	..	820	728	270
Giddy Hall	Est. Jno. Cooper	A. M. Cooper	781	437	290
Holland	Est. of C. G. Farquhar- son	W. N. C. Farquhar- son	3,020	3,333	1,240

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.—</i>					
Haughton	Mrs. Barclay	Stafford Maxwell	420	754	97
Hampstead	Lewis & Tomlinson	H. Tomlinson	1,110	697	38
Hermitage	S. R. Smith		50	250	70
Hermitage	Ida S. Hendriks	W. G. Hendriks	150	250	78
Hodges	H. W. Griffith	H. W. Griffith	848	6,611	240
Hounslow	Geo. R. Smith		517	200	180
Luana	Est. H. J. Lewis		1,500	1,700	520
Lower Works	Heirs A. J. Hendriks	W. G. Hendriks	850	180	140
Long Hill	Mrs. M. Castle	A. G. Robison	1,600	191	500
Mt. Olivet	Major G. L. Knowles		165	200	300
Mt. Pelier	J. F. Goodison		403	1,907	120
New River	D. R. Clacken		728	1,800	292
Northampton	Mrs. I. Phillips	C. P. Jackson	775	188	180
Oxford	V. E. Manton		900	721	273
Peru	Est. J. V. Calder	Emily Calder	800	230	158
Pepper	M. Dickenson	A. M. Lewis	1,119	1,111	250
Raheen	R. B. Daley		1,480	3,113	518
Southampton	Isabella Williams		888	100	160
Stanmore	D. Clacken		994	500	181
Springvale	Dr. John Hudson		150	142	168
Thatchfield	E. T. Forrest		525	163	190
Torrington	G. R. Smith		160	674	75
Elderslie	Reg. Lawrence		50	916	127
Emmaus	D. R. Clacken		363		82
Maggotty	J. A. Muschett		200	84	50
Malvern Hill	D. R. Clacken		130	300	75
Unity	R. Lawrence	N. F. Hendriks	92	144	40
Vaux Hall	J. A. Martin		710	40	200
Vineyard	E. T. Forrest	Leased	550	309	275
White Hall	Louis Crooks	K. Crooks	1,292	500	250
Warminster	Hon. A. E. Harrison		643	542	350
Windsor	Florence Lewis	E. B. Lewis	272	109	118
Williamsfield					
Y. S.	P. J. Browne		1,350	3,913	1,250
Williamsfield	Jas. W. Daley	R. B. Daley	111	50	25
<i>Manchester—</i>					
Brumalia	Est. of J. D. Lewis	A. M. Lewis (lessee)	450	818	250
Cocoawalk	George E. Heron		100	1,836	120
Chudleigh	W. Heron		470	855	150
Great Valley	Est. A. C. L. Martin	V. C. Logan	1,000	381	462
Green Vale	S. T. Glanville	G. W. Harris	900	1,144	300
Grove Place	Jamaica Govt.	Director of Agri- culture	1,822	1,606	450
Hope	S. A. Lord		400	790	120
Kendal	E. M. Clark		585		150
Lyndhurst	E. F. Coke		650	573	250
Marshall's Pen	Est. M. E. Muirhead	E. W. Muirhead	500	1,400	325
Martins Hill	W. H. Coke		350	400	164
Marlborough	O. F. Lord		600	600	315

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Manchester, contd.—</i>					
Perth ..	Mrs. M. Nightingale ..	..	350	400	164
Ramble ..	Est. S. A. Hendriks ..	E. S. Hendricks ..	819	1,000	250
Shooter's Hill ..	H. H. Heron ..	..	6.0	3,926	400
Stones Hope and Grove ..	Thursfield & Ronaldson ..	..	1,800	40	183
Weir Pen ..	Hon. Thos. Anderson ..	..	660	303	210
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Beauchamp ..	John G. Miller ..	..	600	1,050	200
Budleigh ..	G. Lewis ..	..	800	500	160
Halse Hall ..	Mrs. V. Ffrench-Mul- len, and Mrs. G. W... Harris ..	G. W. Harris ..	1,500	1,440	250
Knights and Exeter ..	Lindo Bros. ..	..	1,687	1,235	456
Longville Park ..	Harold Bolton ..	..	150	350	160
Milk Spring & Springfield ..	Lindo Bros. ..	..	1,800	601	300
New Yarmouth	Viscount Ednam ..	Conrad Watson ..	332	514½	110
Parnassus & Sandy Gully ..	Grinan Estates ..	M. O. V. Ffrench- Mullen ..	500	1,860	300
Spring Plain ..	Harry Fray ..	..	200	1,605	70
Ramble ..	A. A. Lewis ..	..	450	222	140
Rock River ..	John Scully ..	..	980	1,100	200
Rhymesbury ..	Lord Dudley ..	Clarence Lopez (lessee) ..	800	4,088	300
Saint Jago ..	Major C. C. Mitchell ..	A. S. Phillips ..	3,000	3,500	900
Sevens Plantation	Grinan Estates ..	M. O. V. Ffrench- Mullen ..	200	3,096	110
Vere Pens ..	Clarence Lopez ..	..	1,500	3,040	590
Whitney ..	Viscount Ednam ..	Conrad Watson E. M. Clarke S. A. Lord (lessees) }	300	2,572	100
Denbeigh Crawl	Clarence Lopez ..	..	600	206	260
Denbigh ..	Hon. G. W. Muirhead ..	..	969	5,585	500
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	1,623	2,441	1,583
Bodles Pen ..	Mrs. Fulford ..	J. H. Fulford ..	600	191	100
Bellevue ..	Dr. C. R. White ..	J. N. Peak ..	1,860½	..	465
Bybrook ..	R. L. Constantine ..	..	150	672	85
Caymanas ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell ..	968½	5,074½	600
Charliemont ..	Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,217	3,094	650
Cherry Gardens ..	Lindo Bros. ..	R. McDaniel ..	200	1,034	100
Cumberland Pen	United Fruit Co. ..	..	391	3,109	236
Fellowship Hall	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	500	925	150
Great Salt Pond & Govt. Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	880	5,090	649

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.—</i>					
Halfway Tree Pen	R. H. B. Hotchkin ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd.	300	5,090	649
Hartlands ..	Hartlands Co., Ltd. ..	Hon. A. E. Wigan ..	600	1,016	395
Lodge ..	Eric Lord ..	..	926	60	410
Lloyds ..	C. G. Hudson ..	..	250	4,288	500
Longs Wharf ..	Est. S. A. Hendriks ..	Leslie Hendriks ..	700	615	283
March Pen ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	500	1,349	140
Marlie ..	Ryley & Est. Robertson ..	P. R. Ryley ..	479	56	150
Mendez Pen ..	H. G. Sturridge ..	Stanley Stultz ..	395	500	200
New Works ..	H. V. Lindo ..	..	300	538	140
New Hall ..	H. V. Lindo ..	..	300	560	137
Nightengale Grove	Lindo Bros. ..	R. McDaniel ..	450	400	300
Pleasant Farm ..	Geo. McGrath ..	..	364	100	130
Phoenix Park ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	642	500	300
Rio Magno ..	A. H. Fowler ..	..	503	557	30
Rio Magno ..	A. N. F. Goodison ..	..	234½	395	97
Rhodens ..	C. G. Lord ..	..	360	10	106
Rose Hall ..	E. V. Crum Ewing ..	..	150	546	110
Spring Garden ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	470	1,648	200
St. Helens ..	Lindo Bros. ..	R. McDaniel ..	1,000	837	516
Springvale ..	Dr. F. F. Brown ..	..	700	1,650	273
Smallwood ..	C. A. Walters ..	H. A. Davis ..	800	100	200
Sydenham ..	Est. Mrs. S. J. McGil- christ ..	D. S. Lopez ..	480	40	500
Sunnyside ..	F. A. Anderson ..	..	298	124	53
Two Mile Wood ..	E. Charley ..	..	300	970	150
Tulloch ..	John H. McPhail ..	..	723	979	274
Treadways ..	V. French-Mullen ..	..	465	729	51
Thetford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	540	1,494	451
Wallens ..	N. C. Gyles ..	..	440	773½	147
Whim ..	O. Lord ..	..	660	50	321
Worthy Park ..	F. L. Clarke ..	..	2,550	9,212	597
Wakefield ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	..	510	105	313

CROWN LANDS.

THE following rules for the sale of Crown Lands to settlers were approved by the Governor. (See Gazette Notice, 168, March 16, 1916).

1. A Land Board shall be appointed in each parish in which the Government owns sufficient Crown Lands to justify its creation. The Board shall consist of the Member for the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, the Collector of Taxes and two other members to be appointed by the Governor. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and the quorum shall be the Chairman and two others. The Board shall forward its recommendations to the Colonial Secretary.

2. The duties of the Board shall be to consider and advise the Government as to the best means of opening up Crown Lands for settlement and as to the methods of providing means for making and maintaining roads into such Crown Lands.

3. No more than 300 acres will be granted to one purchaser, nor less than 5 acres, except in cases specially approved by the Governor, nor shall any two grants of 300 acres be allotted to run continuously and contiguously without such approval. The Governor will so far as practicable adopt the general principle that out of every block say of 1,000 acres not more than one block of 300 acres should be sold.

4. The price at which the land will be sold may be learnt at the office of the Surveyor General or from the Bailiffs in charge of the different parcels. The value of land to be sold shall be fixed by the Surveyor General in consultation with the Local Land Board with the approval of the Governor.

5. Each applicant for the purchase of land must submit a recommendation from a person of good standing to whom he is personally known.

6. The Surveyor General on receipt by him of an application in the form endorsed hereon accompanied by a recommendation and on deposit of one-fifth of the price of the land shall cause a survey to be made of the quantity of land applied for, the applicant receiving notice as to the time when the survey will be made. Applicants' lots shall run continuously and contiguously with no blank land between lots, and possession will not be allowed to any applicant till survey has been made defining the lot purchased.

7. Any application may, however, be refused, and the deposit refunded, by the Surveyor General, at any time previous to the delivery to the applicant of the Certificate mentioned in Rule 10, whether the survey approved by the Surveyor General mentioned in Rule 6 entitling the applicant to possession has been made or not; and on tender refund of the deposit the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

8. On the survey being made and approved by the Surveyor General, the applicant shall be entitled to possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, subject, as in Rules 7 and 9, to refund of deposit and cancellation of sale previous to delivery of Certificate.

9. If the applicant shall be dissatisfied with the situation or configuration of the land allotted to him on such survey, and shall within fourteen days after the survey give written notice thereof to the Surveyor General, or to the Surveyor who made the survey, or to the Bailiff in charge of the land he shall be entitled to a refund of one-half of the amount deposited by him as above and his application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

10. If such notice shall not be given, the applicant shall on approval of the survey by the Surveyor General, be deemed to be the purchaser of and to be in possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, and as soon thereafter as practicable a Certificate shall be delivered to him by the Surveyor General, who shall keep a duplicate of such certificate in his office.

11. Such Certificate shall be in the form following:—

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Jamaica s.s.

Office of the Surveyor General, Kingston,
of the Parish of

This is to certify that
Yeoman (hereinafter called the purchaser) did on the day of
19 , pay the sum of £ , being one-fifth of the purchase money of £
in respect of acres of land part of in the Parish of
 and that the situation and configuration of the said acres are
as shown by survey thereof made by on the day of
19 , which can be seen on application at the office of the Surveyor General in
Kingston.

The land comprised in this certificate is held subject to the following condition:—

(1).—The remaining four-fifths of the purchase money and the cost of survey, together amounting to £ , are payable in ten years by ten equally yearly instal-

ments of £ , each without interest, the first of such instalments being payable on the day of 19 , and the subsequent instalments at intervals of one year thereafter. Provided that if within such period of ten years the purchaser shall have established one-fifth of acreage in Coffee, Coconuts, Cocoa, Oranges, or other permanent crop-producing plants, and shall have erected and maintained in good order on the land a suitable dwelling house to the approval of the Surveyor General, he shall be released from payment of, or be refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money.

- (2.)—Such payments shall be made to the Collector of Taxes for the said Parish of and the receipt of each payment must be endorsed on this certificate which must be produced to the Collector of Taxes at the time of payment.
- (3.)—The balance of the purchase money and costs of survey may however be paid in advance at any time subject to a discount of 3 per cent. and the Collector of Taxes is authorised to receive such payments whenever tendered.
- (4.)—If the purchaser shall at any time be six months in arrear in respect of payment of any yearly instalment on account of purchase money and costs of survey the Surveyor General on behalf of the Government shall give a notice calling on the purchaser or person in possession to pay the arrears due.
- (5.)—Such notice shall be served either by being delivered to the purchaser or person in possession of the land, or by being affixed to some tree, or posted on some other conspicuous part of the land.
- (6.)—If at the expiration of one month from the service of such notice the requirements of same have not been complied with, the Surveyor General may by himself or some person appointed by him, enter into possession of the land and may either before or after such entry sell the same at public auction or private contract or otherwise dispose of deal therewith as he may deem fit. On re-entry or sale this certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled and the previous payments made by the purchaser shall be forfeited, the same being taken by the Government as rent for the time during which he occupied the land.
- (7.)—On payment of the purchase money and costs of survey in full the purchaser or other person entitled thereto will receive from the Crown a conveyance or patent in fee simple in the usual form and with the usual reservations including (a) a reservation to the Government of the right to make Railways and new roads or improve existing roads, free of costs, the Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees, growing crops or cultivated ground, in making or improving such roads, (b) a reservation to the Government of all mines minerals and mineral oils whatsoever as are suitable and lying either above or beneath in or under the said land and also with ample and sufficient powers for the Colonial Secretary, his workmen, agents and labourers to have free ingress, egress and regress in and over the said land or any part thereof at all times for the purpose of prospecting for mines, minerals and mineral oils using occupying enjoying, digging for working and winning the hereinbefore excepted mines minerals and mineral oils and for making (without payment or compensation in respect thereof) any roads, water courses or other works through over or upon the said land or any part thereof for the purposes of raising, working digging and carrying away the products of such mines minerals and mineral oils at his will and pleasure and carrying the same through or over the said land or any part thereof and for digging cutting and getting stone, timber and other materials to be used in or about the said works or any of them without making any payment or compensation in respect thereof, (c) reservations to the Government of the right free of cost to lay water pipes and to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and of the right to take and use free of cost the water on the said land for public water supplies and for the purpose of generating electric or other power for the running of railways or for any other purposes and the right free of costs to erect buildings and works for producing such power and for constructing telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and public water supplies and also with power for the Colonial Secretary his workmen agents and labourers to have free access at all times on the said land for all purposes of such foregoing reservations. The Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees growing crops or cultivated ground in carrying out such works.

- (8).—No transfer of, or dealing with the rights of the purchaser in the land comprised in this certificate shall be effectual until written notice thereof shall have been given to the Surveyor General duly authenticated to his satisfaction. No purchaser shall sell the land purchased by him or any portion of it until after the Surveyor General exercises a right of pre-emption at five per cent. above the price which has been bona fide offered for the land or declines to exercise that right.

Dated this day of 19

Surveyor General.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Application.

I of the Parish of
do hereby apply to become the purchaser of acres of land part of
in the parish of for the sum of £ And I herewith deposit
with the Surveyor General the sum of £ , being one-fifth of the price of the said
land and agree to be bound by and to conform to the foregoing rules and certificate in
respect of my purchase.

Dated this day of 19

Under this Order on 28th June, 1916, by notice in Gazette, Land Boards, were appointed in the following parishes:—St. Thomas, Portland, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine.

CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES.

THE control of plant diseases is regulated by Law 10 of 1925, "The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925" and the Orders made thereunder, the principal provisions of which are as follows:—

1. The Governor in Privy Council has power to declare any disease of plants to be a 'notifiable plant disease' and the Governor to issue an order prescribing the treatment to be followed by the owner or occupier for the treatment of such notifiable plant disease.

In the case of a notifiable plant disease the owner or occupier and every person having the charge or management of land who knows or suspects the existence of a *notifiable plant disease* on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall with all practicable speed give notice in writing to the Director of Agriculture of the fact of the land or of any plant thereon being so infected or suspected, and should in such notice give all information in his power as to the extent and nature of the disease. The said notice shall be served personally on the Director of Agriculture or shall be addressed to him by registered post.

Where the occupier or the person having the charge or management of land is charged with an offence under the Law, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had not knowledge thereof and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

For the purposes of the Law, the decision of the Director of Agriculture as to the presence or identification of any notifiable or infectious plant disease is final.

A fine not exceeding £50 can be inflicted for a breach of an order made under the Law or for failure to notify a notifiable plant disease.

At present the Panama Disease of Bananas is the only plant disease declared to be a notifiable plant disease to which the above requirements apply.

2. An "Infectious Plant Disease" is a disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council for which the Governor has power to make an order for treatment by the owner, occupier or manager concerned.

No notice of such a disease to the Director of Agriculture is required.

If the owner or occupier or the person having the charge or management of any land fails to carry out the measures prescribed in the order so issued, the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing may enter on such land and may carry out the measures prescribed in the order and the cost of carrying out these measures is recoverable from such owner or occupier as the case may be at the suit of the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing, as a Civil Debt before the Resident Magistrate for the parish in which the land in question is situated.

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The Bonnygate Disease of Bananas, The Black Weevil Borer of Bananas, the Bud-rot Disease of Coconuts, and the Mosaic Disease of Sugar Cane have been declared to be "Infectious Plant Diseases" under this Law, and Orders prescribing measures for their treatment have been issued.

THE PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS ORDER, 1925.

1. Every owner or occupier or persons having the charge or management of land (whether the land shall or shall not have been declared to be infected or suspected of being infected with plant disease) who knows or suspects the existence of the Panama Disease of Bananas on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall, on giving notice to the Director of Agriculture as required by Section 7 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925, and pending the arrival of the Director of Agriculture or a person appointed to carry out the provisions of the said Law, prevent as far as possible all persons and animals passing over the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect with a solution of one half pint Jeyes' Fluid, or similar disinfectant, per gallon of water, the boots or naked feet of all persons and the feet of any animals entering or walking on the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect by the heat of fire, or thoroughly cleanse with the disinfectant above described, all cutlasses and tools used in the examination or treatment of any suspected plants, and shall examine the clothing of any person leaving the affected area and shall carefully remove any mud or soil found on such clothing, and shall wash any clothing so soiled with the disinfectant above described.

2. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of land which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas (whether the said land shall or shall not have been declared by Order published in the Jamaica Gazette to be infected or suspected of being infected with Plant Disease, shall make a systematic examination of every stool of bananas within a distance of one chain from the diseased plant by cutting down and observing the appearances of the stem and base of each plant. If one or more diseased plants are thereby disclosed a further area of one chain in distance from any such diseased plant shall be further examined in the manner above prescribed, and this procedure shall continue until an area has been attained in which no diseased plant is found within one chain of the boundaries of the said area. The whole area thus included shall be an infected area (hereinafter referred to as "the infected area") for the purpose of these regulations and shall be treated by the said occupier or other person as follows:—

- (1) Every banana plant within the infected area whether diseased or not, shall be dug up with its roots and cut up into small slices not exceeding three inches in thickness. The pieces of plants which are not diseased shall be piled into heaps and treated with fresh-slaked lime. The pieces of the diseased plants shall not be mixed up with those not diseased, and if practicable shall be thoroughly burnt so that the fragments are charred to the centre. Where it is not practicable to use fire the diseased pieces shall be treated with from 1 to 4 gallons of lime per plant according to the size thereof. Lime shall be applied to all the holes from which plants have been dug, and these holes left open and exposed to the sun. The plants found to be diseased shall be cut up and treated last. The pieces of diseased plants shall after treatment be kept in some place within the infected area from which they are not likely to be carried away by flood rains.
- (2) All root food-crops including yams, taniens, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, cassava, Irish potatoes, onions, scallions, turnips, growing on the infected area shall be dug up and destroyed or thoroughly disinfected at the time of treatment of the diseased area with the disinfectant above described.
- (3) All persons who enter the infected area to carry out the treatment prescribed in this Order shall, before proceeding from the infected area to a place not infected, wash their boots or naked feet in a solution of one half pint of Jeyes' Fluid or similar disinfectant per gallon of water.
- (4) Should adventitious Banana Suckers appear upon any land after treatment thereof as an infected area under this paragraph, such land shall be treated in the manner prescribed in (1) of this paragraph and the provisions of (2) of Clause 4 hereof and (3) of this paragraph shall apply to such land.

3. No person except those acting under Section 5 of the Protection of Disease (Plants) Law, 1925, shall without the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture first had

and obtained enter on the infected area and no poultry or domestic animal shall be allowed on the said land.

4. (1) No plants or crops of any description shall be planted on the infected area, nor shall any implements of tillage be used thereon for a period of at least one year from the last treatment of such area nor until the written permission of the Director of Agriculture has been obtained by the said occupier or other person.

(2) No person shall remove from the infected area any cutlass or implement of tillage used thereon unless and until such cutlass or implement has been disinfected by the heat of fire or thoroughly cleansed with the disinfectant above described.

5. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of any land adjacent to land which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas shall treat as an infected area within the meaning of the next preceding paragraphs all land within a chain from the nearest diseased plant on the adjacent land.

6. In this Order "Diseased Plant" means a plant which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of a person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 10, 1925, is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas.

7. Notwithstanding anything herein ordered The Director of Agriculture may at any time and in any particular case authorise a reduction in the area to be treated as an infected area or to modify the treatment herein prescribed by means of written instructions to any person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925, or to the occupier or other person having the charge or management of land which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas whether the said land shall or shall not have been declared by Order published in the Jamaica Gazette to be infected or suspected of being infected with Plant Disease.

THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (BANANA AND PLANTAIN SUCKERS) ORDER, 1925.

No person shall remove any Banana Suckers or Plantain Suckers from within the boundaries of any parish of this Island to any place within the boundaries of any other parish of the Island, excepting where the place of origin and the place of destination are within the boundaries of the same property, holding or Estate and except under or by virtue of a Permit or License in writing for the removal of such Banana Suckers or Plantain Suckers, first had and obtained from the Director of Agriculture and upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the Director of Agriculture may impose in and by such Permit or License.

THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (BANANA TRASH) ORDER, 1926.

1. No person shall in any manner utilise Banana Trash or Banana Leaves for the purpose of packing or wrapping anything which is transported on any public road or railway within this Island except for the wrapping of Bananas as provided for under paragraph 2 hereof

2. (i) It is permitted to wrap or pack Bananas with Banana Trash or Banana Leaves provided that:—

(a) All such Bananas are being transported to a licensed Buying Station or Railway Station Yard and are intended for sale for export from the Island: and

(b) All such Banana Trash or Banana Leaves which are brought or carried to any licensed Buying Station for Bananas or Railway Station Yard and which shall be deposited, thrown or placed on the ground at any such Buying Station or Railway Station Yard, shall be completely destroyed by burning within 24 hours with fire at such Buying Station or Railway Yard as aforesaid with due care, in such quantities and at such times as may not endanger adjoining property, articles or things;

(ii) No person shall in any manner remove, take or carry away from such Buying Stations or Railway Station Yards any Banana Trash or Banana Leaves which shall have been deposited, thrown or placed on, or shall have come in contact with the ground at any such Buying Station or Railway Station Yard.

(iii) The person having the control or in charge of any Buying Station or Railway Station Yard shall be the person responsible for carrying out the destruction in manner aforesaid of the Banana Trash or Banana Leaves deposited within the premises under his control or in his charge and within a radius of 2 chains therefrom along any public road or land to which the public have access.

THE BANANA BORER ORDER, 1925.

1. The owner or occupier of any land shall not permit any Banana or Plantain plant growing thereon to be without cultivation so as to breed or harbour the Banana Borer Weevil.

2. All such plants shall be dug up and cut up into fragments or slices not greater than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The slices or fragments shall be scattered over the surface of the soil so that as far as possible one bit or slice shall not touch another.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BANANA INDUSTRY.

THIS is a Committee appointed by the Governor to advise on matters connected with the Banana Industry of Jamaica.

COMMITTEE—The Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*; F. A. Cory, Hon. L. A. Isaacs, Hon. J. H. McPhail, J. R. Johnson, Hon. T. J. Cawley, P. Lindo, G. J. Goble, J. Barclay, O.B.E., Government Microbiologist, *Secretary*.

THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND TOOLS ORDER, 1925.

1. IN the case of any plants imported from the United Kingdom or the United States of America these shall be permitted into the Port of Kingston only, and all such plants having been removed from their wrappings, coverings or packages, shall, together with all such wrappings, coverings or packages, be fumigated in a fumigatory box (to be provided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture) with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas at the rate of one ounce of Cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space for a period of one hour. In the case of delicate plants with expanded foliage half the above dose of Cyanide shall be used, and the exposure shall be half an hour only.

The officers responsible for this operation shall be—

- (a) In the case of large consignments requiring the use of large fumigatorium at the foot of West Street, the Director of Agriculture and his officers.
- (b) In the case of small consignments landed at a wharf in Kingston the small fumigatorium at the King's Warehouse shall be employed and the fumigation shall be carried out by the officers of the Customs.
- (c) In the case of Postal Parcels the fumigation shall be carried out at the General Post Office in the small fumigatorium at that place by the officers of the Post Office Department.

2. In the case of any plants or of any agricultural tools or implements of labour coming from any country other than the United Kingdom or the United States of America, and of all agricultural tools and implements of labour that have been used coming from any country whatsoever, the importation of these into the island shall only be permitted if and when a written permit so to do has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture previous to their importation. Such permit may be granted by the Director of Agriculture for admission into the Port of Kingston only if he is satisfied that there is no danger of the introduction of disease by such importation. Every such importation shall be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture shall decide in each case whether the plants, tools or implements, on arrival can safely be admitted, and shall carry out such disinfection or fumigation as may be considered necessary in such case in order to prevent the introduction of plant disease. Any consignment or part thereof imported under such permit which may in the judgment of the Director of Agriculture or his officers be dangerous or calculated to introduce or spread plant disease shall be destroyed and no compensation shall be payable to the importer of the plants or articles so destroyed. This rule shall not apply to plants, tools or implements, the importation of which may be otherwise prohibited.

3. Any plants or articles imported contrary to any of the provisions of this Order shall be destroyed by the officers of the Customs or of the Post Office, and no compensation, shall be payable to the owners of the plants or articles destroyed.

4. The Director of Agriculture shall be responsible for seeing that the appliances for fumigation are maintained in good order and shall supply the requisite chemicals in a form convenient for use by the officers of the Customs and Post Office Department.

5. The importer of any plants, or of any tools or implements of labour pursuant to a permit granted under Section 2 of this Order shall be liable for the payment of any

expenses incurred by the Government officers in moving or conveying the plants, tools or implements of labour for the purposes of fumigation or disinfection.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1925."

7. In this Order the expressions "plant" and "plants" include any tree, plant, root, herb, grass, cuttings, buds or grafts, or part thereof respectively, or any articles, coverings or packages in which the same may be enclosed, packed or otherwise contained.

8. The Interpretation Law, 1900, (Law 9 of 1900) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.

By Orders issued under Law 10 of 1925, the importation of Cotton and Citrus plants is prohibited while by Orders issued under the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Law 1916, the importation of Banana plants or any parts thereof, tools or implements of labour usually employed in the cultivation of Bananas that may have come directly or indirectly from Central or South America or the Island of Trinidad, Coconuts in the Husk and Citrus Fruits is prohibited.

TICK CONTROL AND DIPPING TANKS.

By section 3 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Law, 1920," (Law 41 of 1920) it is (among other things) enacted that the Governor in Privy Council may make such Orders as he may think fit for prescribing, regulating and securing the periodical treatment of all or any Cattle by effective dipping for the control and eradication of Ticks and any such Order may be made to apply to the whole Island or to any area defined in the Order, and that the Governor in Privy Council may by the same or any other Order as he may think fit, direct that the Owners or Occupiers of holdings on which there shall be Cattle shall construct dipping tanks sufficient for the effective dipping of all Cattle on the said holdings and it shall be the duty of such Owners or Occupiers to construct Dipping Tanks accordingly, and that any Order made for the purposes of the Law shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and shall come into operation on such publication or at such other time as may be named in such Order.

An Order was issued in 1922, which provided that the Owner or Occupier of any holdings, on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding the number of one hundred, shall, for the control and eradication of Ticks, construct or cause to be constructed a Dipping Tank on the said holding sufficient for the effective dipping of all Cattle on the said holding, and the construction of every such Dipping Tank shall be completed on or before the 1st day of January, 1923:—Provided nevertheless that where two or more of such holdings are in the possession or occupation of the same Owner or Occupier, and shall not be more than Three Miles apart from one another along any Road, passage or way on which Cattle can be led or driven, the construction by such Owner or Occupier of a Dipping Tank, for the purpose aforesaid, and within the time aforesaid, on any one of such holdings shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance by such Owner or Occupier with the provisions of this Order: And provided also that where two or more of such holdings are in the possession or occupation of different Owners, or Occupiers, and shall not be more than Three Miles apart from one another along any Road, passage or way on which Cattle can be led or driven, and such different Owners or Occupiers shall, subject to and with the consent and approval of the Director of Agriculture, agree among themselves in writing that a Dipping Tank, for the purpose aforesaid, and within the time aforesaid, shall be constructed by one of such Owners or Occupiers and any of such holdings, and when constructed that such Dipping Tank shall at all times be available for dipping the Cattle of the Owner or Occupiers of such other holdings, as well as the Cattle of the Owner or Occupier of the holding on which such Dipping Tank shall be constructed, then and in such case, that construction of such Dipping Tank on any of such holdings shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance by the respective Owners or Occupiers of such holdings with the provisions of this Order.

2. Every Dipping Tank under this Order shall be constructed, subject to the approval from time to time during such construction of the Director of Agriculture; and on the Director of Agriculture giving notice in writing to any Owner or Occupier of any holding as aforesaid of his disapproval, in any respect, of the construction of such Dipping Tank and requiring such defects to be remedied, to the satisfaction of the Director of Agriculture all such defects in construction as shall be specified in such notice, to be completed within four months from the service of such notice.

A Subsequent Order was issued in 1923, which provided:—

1. On and after the 1st day of September, 1923, all Cattle in the Island shall be dipped in a Dipping Tank registered with the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the Order for the construction of Dipping Tanks, (The Tick) (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order 1922,) of the 3rd October, 1922 and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th October, 1922, and furnished or charged with a "dipping" liquid containing not less than 2 lbs. and not more than 2½ lbs. of Arsenious Oxide in 100 gallons of the liquid and the dipping aforesaid shall be made at intervals of not more than two weeks between each dipping, unless the Director of Agriculture gives written permission for a longer interval for the reasons that as a result of previous dippings, the Cattle of an Owner no longer need to be dipped as frequently as every two weeks.

2. An Inspector is empowered to order the dipping of Cattle at shorter intervals than two weeks but not oftener than once a week. The Inspector is also authorised to relax this rule and of Rule 1 supra in any case, where he considers it to be justified.

3. Any owner of a Dipping Tank who through drought and lack of water is unable to dip his Cattle shall apply for a certificate of Temporary Exemption from the Director of Agriculture who shall grant this if he is satisfied that the owner is really unable to obtain water for dipping his Cattle. Such certificate of exemption shall free the owner from the requirements of these rules until such time as the lack of water and drought shall have ceased.

4. These rules shall not apply to any Owner of Cattle who can prove that he has been unable to obtain access to a dipping tank, situated within two miles walking distance of his holding and, having less than 100 head of Cattle, is not called upon himself to construct a dipping tank.

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic., c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one-half of the expenses of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and to recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

THE Laws at present regulating the importation of animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 of 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898, 19 of 1909, 23 of 1920 and 13 of 1924.

By Law 23 of 1920, it is an offence if any person shall import into Jamaica any animal without the written permission of the Governor or some person authorised by the Governor, and any animal imported without such written permission or in respect to which any prescribed conditions relating to its importation has not been complied with may be destroyed. The Director of Agriculture has been appointed to be the person authorised under Section 4 of the Law to grant permission to import animals.

The following animals are exempt from the operation of this law: Bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, calves, horses, mules, asses, dogs, sheep, goats, swine, domestic poultry cage birds, live turtle, live fish, rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, monkeys, bees.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words "cattle," "animal," "disease," and "foreign."

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3. "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898, and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies; and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country. Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.
2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

By the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction) Order, 1925, as amended by the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction, Amendment) Order, 1926, the importation of cattle and animals is prohibited from all foreign countries excepting the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, while from these latter countries, animals may be imported only on a Permit first had and obtained from the Governor or some person authorised by him. The importation of dogs is prohibited from all countries excepting the United Kingdom, and from this latter country, dogs may be imported only under the following conditions:—

(a) Each consignment of dogs shall:—

- "(1) In the case of dogs imported from Great Britain, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Great Britain during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Great Britain for any place in this Island.
- "(ii) In the case of dogs imported from Northern Ireland, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Imperial Secretary's Department stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island and
- "(iii) In the case of dogs imported from the Irish Free State, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island."
- (b) Each consignment of dogs shall be shipped directly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and shall not associate or be in contact during the voyage, with any dog from any country other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or with any dog which has not been released from quarantine in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in respect of the disease known as Rabies.

- (c) On arrival at any port in this Island every such dog shall be examined by the Inspector appointed under the Law, and if free of infectious or communicable disease may, after permission in writing for such landing has been obtained from such Inspector be landed at such port of Entry.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prohibiting or restricting and regulating the importation of foreign animals or for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

Fees for inspection of imported animals.

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on "cattle" as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, i.e., sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

CATTLE TRESPASS.

This matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, oats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

A Law was passed in December, 1922, which repealed Law 1 of 1909, Law 21 of 1910 and Law 23 of 1917. This Act gives very wide powers for executive action in the control of Contagious Diseases of Animals.

"Disease" is defined as Cattle Plague, Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Farcy, Glanders, Rabies, Anthrax and any disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council.

Every owner of an animal infected with or suspected of being infected with disease shall—

- (a) keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and
- (b) immediately give notice to the Inspector of Police or other principal Officer of Police in the district where the animal is or to a commissioner appointed under the Law who shall report immediately to the Director of Agriculture.

The Law provides for the appointment of Commissioners and of a Chief Commissioner and calls for the services of a Government Veterinary Officer and of Inspectors.

The fullest powers are reserved (based on the Imperial Act) for the making of Orders dealing with all contingencies associated with the control of Contagious Animals Diseases by the State. Penalties are provided for breaches of the Law and of Orders made thereunder.

Power to spend up to £10,000 on the Warrant of the Governor for the costs of administering the Law has been given.

THE PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (BEES) (FOUL BROOD DISEASE),
ORDER, 1926.

1. Every person having the charge or management of any hive of bees or Apiary within the parishes of Kingston and Saint Andrew (hereinafter called the declared area) shall within seven days from the date of this Order report in writing to the Director of Agriculture, Kingston Post Office, the site and the number of hives which are in his possession within the declared area.
2. No person having the charge or management of any hives of bees or Apiary within the declared area shall move or cause to be moved any bees, queen bees, hives of bees, honey, wax or any materials that have been used in connection with any hives of bees within the declared area except by a permit in writing from the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained.
3. Where any hive of bees is found to be infected or suspected to be infected with the Foul Brood Disease of Bees, the owner or person having the charge or management of such hives shall forthwith destroy the same with fire. The stands on which such hives have been kept shall also be burnt with fire or tarred completely with boiling tar.
4. The owner or person in charge or control of an Apiary within the declared area shall on the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette forthwith examine the brood nest of each hive and shall destroy all hives where Foul Brood is present in accordance with this Order and shall thereafter examine each hive at least once in every three months and continue to destroy infected hives in the manner herein before provided.

POUNDS.

IN 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from the owner of any animal or from Pound keeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a justice of the peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—(Law 6 of 1904) may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to ill-treat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a Resident Magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Pound Keeper as the case may be.

	s.	d.
1. (a) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	1	0
(b) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	0	6
(c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	1	6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	0	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid		
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0	6

When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound Fees and of amounts to be paid to the Pound Keeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery:

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Pound Keeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—

	s.	d.
1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	1	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double, the above rates		
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, pig, or for the first day of detention	0	6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded:

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1	6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1	0
For every sheep, goat or pig	0	6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertising or publication, expenses actually incurred.

For notice of impounding when given to the owner. 0 6

IMPORTATION OF BEES.

Regulations approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 of Law 19 of 1910.

1. No person shall import into this Island any Queen Bees without making application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for permission so to do and observing the terms and conditions by these Regulations imposed.

2. On every application as aforesaid for permission to import Queen Bees the Applicant shall pay to the Director of Agriculture with such application the following fees:—

Where the application shall be for a single Queen Bee, the sum of 4/.

Where the application shall be for more than one Queen Bee the sum of 4/ for the first and 1/ for each additional Bee.

3. The Director of Agriculture in granting permission on any such application as aforesaid may limit the number of Queen Bees to be imported under such application.

4. The Queen Bees shall be imported in packages addressed to the applicant, c/o The Director of Agriculture, Kingston.

5. No person shall remove any Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall be imported unless such person be authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture so to do.

6. The person duly authorised by the Director of Agriculture for the purpose shall

remove every Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall have been imported and shall transfer such Queen Bee to a fresh package or cage with a fresh escort and food supply, and he shall immediately burn or cause to be burnt the original package and cage and also the original escort and food supply.

7. The Director of Agriculture shall exercise due diligence so that the Queen Bees shall be transferred as aforesaid and be redirected to the Importer, to the address furnished by the application, with as little delay as possible, but he shall not be responsible for any delay or loss of any Queen Bees that may occur.

8. Every importation of Queen Bees shall be made entirely at the Importer's risk and no claim for damages shall be made or be sustainable by him for any deaths or losses of Queen Bees that may occur in carrying out these Regulations.

9. The Regulations under section 4 of the Importation of Bees Law, 1910 (Law 19 of 1910) approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 7th day of September, 1910, are hereby revoked.

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON.

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the principal market in Kingston was visited by the late Mr. W. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens, once a week for some months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices, which are revised from time to time, are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annatta, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions and the prices also vary according to supply and demand. The prices of all commodities have fluctuated so much during recent years that those quoted are only approximately correct.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

FRUITS.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen fingers.
Blackberry	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew-nuts	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coconuts—dry	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coconuts—green	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coco-plum	Chrysobalanus icaco	Plentiful March to May—1½d. per dozen.
Cherimoya	Annona Cherimolia	October to February—1d. to 3d. each.
Custard Apple	Annona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—½d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla	Passiflora quadrangularis	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d. to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s. per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March—7s. to 12s. per 100.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Grapes—black ..	Vitis vinifera, var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
Grapes—white ..	Vitis vinifera, var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb. June to end of year fair supply—1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Limes ..	Citrus hystrix, var. acida	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, numerous varieties	Mangifera indica	The regular season for this fruit begins in April and prices for No. 11 and other favourite varieties are then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market, and the price is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. each, according to variety and quality.
Melon ..	Cucurbita Melo	Winter and spring months—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each.
Melon ..	Cucumis Melo var.	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Musk ..	Cucurbita moschata	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Water ..	Citrullus vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry ..	Achras Sapota	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per dozen; none July to October then fairly plentiful to April—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per dozen.
Orange—Sweet ..	Citrus Aurantium	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November 3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangierine ..	Citrus nobilis	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen.
Papaw ..	Carica Papaya	Throughout the year—1d. to 2d. each.
Pine-apple ..	Ananas sativa, var.	March to May, 6d. to 1/ each.
Sugar-loaf		
Pindar-nut ..	Arachis hypogæa	Throughout the year—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—2d. per quart.
Shaddock ..	Citrus decumana	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop ..	Annona muricata	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November 3d. each.
Star-apple ..	Chrysophyllum Cainito	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup ..	Passiflora maliformis	Throughout the year—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per dozen.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Sweet Sop	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	None from February to early part of June; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
VEGETABLES.		
Akee	<i>Blighia sapida</i>	Plentiful July to October— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen; November to end of June not plentiful— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	<i>Persea americana</i>	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September— $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3d. each, scarce from October to end of April—2d. to 3d. each; none during May and June.
Beans—French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb., when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	Throughout the year— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	<i>Amarantus viridis</i> <i>A. tristis</i> <i>A. spinosus</i>	Throughout the year; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Carrot	<i>Daucus Carota</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho—White and Green	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoas	<i>Xanthosoma sagittæfolium</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Green Corn.	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year; small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year; 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Gourd, Bottle or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Lettuce ..	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads.
Ochra ..	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley ..	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green ..	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish.
Pea—Black-eye ..	<i>Vigna Catjang</i> ..	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December—4d. to 8d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry ..	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ..	Throughout the year—6d. to 10d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—green ..	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—6d. and 8d. per quart.
Pea—Red, Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean ..	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—6d. to 1s. per quart.
Plantain ..	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisica</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. each finger.
Potato—Irish ..	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring months—1½d. to 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet ..	<i>Ipomœa Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb. or 4s. to 5s. per 100 lbs.
Pumpkin ..	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion ..	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Tomato ..	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.
Turnip ..	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Water Cress ..	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c. ..	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i>	June to December—10s. to 14s. per cwt.
Yam, White, Guinea, Barbados, &c. ..	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou ..	<i>Dioscorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yampee or Indian Yam ..	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i> ..	Throughout the year but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 3s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Average prices paid by dealers for Export.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata ..	Bixa Orellana ..	25s. to 32s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood ..	Picraena excelsa ..	30s. to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts. 6s. per ton extra for free on board.
Cacao ..	Theobroma Cacao ..	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 45s. per 100 lbs. in March when the Spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy) ..	Coffea arabica ..	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. The prices are subject to market fluctuations. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lbs. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market. This grade is not sold locally.
Coffee (Fine) ..	Coffea arabica ..	37s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 34s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 36s. dropping to 32s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.
Coffee (Ordinary)	Coffea arabica ..	22s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 24s. per 100 lbs. This price is advanced to 26s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 27s. and 28s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drops to 26s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	Coffea arabica ..	34s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 27s. per 100 lbs. this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 30s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year.

All the above quoted prices are subject to market fluctuations.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Coffee (Parchment)	Coffea arabica	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by the end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct., none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi	Cæsalpinia coriaria	3s. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots)	Chlorophora tinctoria	45s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks)	Chlorophora tinctoria	55s. to 70s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger	Zingiber officinale	January 25s. to 28s. per 100 lbs. for common; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s. crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts. When the crop is short the price goes up to 45s.
Kola-nut	Cola acuminata	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.
Logwood (roots and trunks)	Hæmatoxylon campechianum	50s. to 100s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board. The price per roots is usually 10s. per ton less than paid for trunks.
Orange, Sweet	Citrus Aurantium	10s. to 11s. per 1,000, January and February; 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s. May; 16s. to 18s. June—Crop over; 20s. July and August new crop starts, August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December. All the prices quoted are subject to market fluctuations.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Pimento ..	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	17s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about the end of June; July 18s.; full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 17s. at end of month, October 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 11s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen.
Pine-apple (Bull head) ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per dozen from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen; July, 5s. per doz.; August, 4s. per dozen.
Sarsaparilla ..	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to 4½d. per lb. from January to end of August. The real crop time is from January to end of June. Note—All prices named are subject to market fluctuations.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

COMMUNICATION between Kingston and the outports of the island, and between the outports, is maintained by sailing vessels which trade regularly around the coast bringing up themselves the island's produce to Kingston for transhipment by ocean steamers to Europe, Canada, the United States and other parts of the world, and taking down goods brought from these places for merchants, traders and others in other parts of the Island. In addition to these sailing vessels, the United Fruit Company have a service of cargo steamers which bring through freight from the United States and land at certain outports. Local freight from Kingston is also taken by these vessels to the outports.

All facilities for bunkering steamers can be obtained in Kingston.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

(Royal Charter, dated 1839).

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Royal Charter, dated 1840).

Head Offices—Royal Mail House, Moorgate, London; & Goree, Water Street, Liverpool;
Branch Offices in England—32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Building, Southampton;
5 Albert Square, Manchester; 6 Bond Street, Leeds; 86 Colmore Row, Birmingham;
125 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

New York Office—26 Broadway.

Representative in Jamaica—C. A. Gay, R.M.S.P. Building, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

West Indies Mail and Passenger Service—Sailings suspended until further notice.

Passenger service between Liverpool, Spain, Havana, Panama, Peru and Chili.

Occasional calls at Jamaica as may be arranged.

West Indies Cargo Service—Cargo steamers leave Hull, London and Continental ports fortnightly for Jamaica, Hayti and San Domingo via Bermuda and Nassau.

These Steamers leave Jamaica fortnightly for Havre, Antwerp, London, Hamburg and Hull.

Jamaica Coastal Freight Service—By Motorship "Arno" sailing from Kingston to usual outports every week or 10 days.

Tours—Winter Cruises, from New York to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Spanish Main and West India Islands, by R.M.S.P. "Orca," triple screw, 16,063 tons register.

Winter Cruises from England by R.M.S.P. "Arcadian," R.M.S.P. "Araguay" and R.M.S.P. "Avon".

ELDERS AND FYFFES, LIMITED.

Passenger Service.

REGULAR direct sailings from Kingston to and from Avonmouth (Bristol), Garston (Liverpool), Santa Marta, Trinidad, and Barbadoes. Twin-screw steamers, 7,000 tons. Specially constructed for tropical service. Fully equipped with wireless, first-class accommodation, spacious promenade decks, luxuriously appointed social rooms, excellent cuisine. Rates and other particulars upon application.

Office in Jamaica—The United Fruit Co., 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Head Offices.—Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32 Bow St., London, W.C., 2.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Seamship Service.

MODERN Passenger and Freight Steamers of 9,500 tons displacement, constructed specially for tropical service, all outside state-rooms, spacious promenade decks, social saloons, equipped with radio-telegraph, bilge keels, and other modern devices for the comfort and safety of ocean travel. Specially equipped for the rapid and safe handling of freight of all descriptions including heavy lifts.

Weekly sailings to and from New York, Cristobal (C.Z.), Cartagena, Puerto Colombia and Santa Marta (Col.).

Fortnightly sailings from New York via Havana, and to Puerto Castilla and Tela (S.H.) Puerto Barrios (Guat.) also to Puerto Cortez, and Belize (B.H.), alternately.

Connections at Cristobal (C.Z.), for Ports on West coast of Central and South America and for Limon (C.R.) and Havana (Cuba).

Regular cargo services from New Orleans and New York to Kingston and Jamaica outports. Cargo lifted on through Bills of Lading for transshipment at New York to Europe, and via Cristobal to West Coast ports of Central and South America.

Office in Jamaica—40 Harbour Street, Kingston. *Office in New York*—17 Battery Place.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.

A REGULAR three weekly freight and passenger service is maintained between Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter, and Belize via Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston. Cargo accepted on through Bill of Lading to interior points in Canada and for transshipment to London, Antwerp, Cardiff and Swansea also Australia, and New Zealand and British West India Islands. Passengers booked on through tickets via Montreal to United Kingdom and Continental ports.

Jamaica Agents—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

PICKFORD AND BLACK, LTD., (JAMAICA—HALIFAX SERVICE).

REGULAR fortnightly sailings between Halifax and Jamaica and *vice versa* calling at Santiago south bound only. Steamers call at the principal Jamaica outports.

Freight carried to all points in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, also to British West India Islands.

Rates and other information on application to—

Pickford & Black, Ltd.—*Managers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Santiago Terminal Co.—*Agents, Santiago de Cuba.*

H. Macaulay Orrett.—*General Agent, Kingston, Jamaica.*

ATLANTIC FRUIT COMPANY, LTD.

A STEAMSHIP Service is maintained by this company between Jamaica and United States Northern Ports.

Freight and Passenger Agencies are located at all the principal shipping ports of the Island.

President—T. O. Muller, General Offices—17 Battery Place, New York City.

Manager—L. P. Downer, General Offices—No. 1 King Street, Kingston.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR three-weekly Freight Service from Hamburg and Antwerp direct to Kingston—sailing from here via Santiago de Cuba to Hayti, Santo. Domingo and Puerto Rico.

Special Winter Cruises are maintained with the palatial Cruising Steamer "Reliance," sailing on five cruises during the winter months, from New York to the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

Head Office—Hamburg, Germany.

Representatives for Jamaica—Joseph Stevens & Co., Ltd.

GORRISSON & CO.

THIS Company conducts a monthly cargo service from Oslo (Norway) and other Scandinavian ports and Antwerp and other Continental ports to Kingston (Jamaica), Porto Rico, Porto Colombia, etc., and a fortnightly service between Maracaibo, (Venezuela), Porto Colombia, Kingston and New York.

Head Offices—Oslo, Norway.

Representative in Jamaica—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

THIS Company has established a regular Monthly Cargo Service from Marseilles (France), Genoa, Alicante, La Guayra (Venezuela), Cartagena, thence to Havana, New Orleans, and return to Marseilles, Genoa, and Barcelona via Port-au-Prince (Hayti).

It also has a service every 60 days from Marseilles, Genoa, Barcelona, Alicante, San Juan (Porto Rico), Santiago (Cuba), to Kingston, thence to Colon, Panama, La Libertad (Salvador), Acapulco (Mexico), San Diego and San Francisco (California), Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, thence to Colon calling again at Kingston and returning to Marseilles and Genoa via Santo Domingo and Ponce (Porto Rico).

Head Offices—70, Rue de la République, Marseilles.

Agents in the United States—Norton, Lilly & Company, 26 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Representative in Jamaica—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal St., Kingston, Jamaica.

JAMAICA FRUIT AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.

THIS Company was formed in September, 1919, with a local capital, to engage in the buying and shipping of Jamaica Bananas and other fruits and products.

Managing Directors—Captain S. D. List, C. E. Johnston.

Secretary and Accountant—V. Stanley Harris, Grace Building, 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

DI GIORGIO FRUIT CORPORATION.

REGULAR sailings between New York and principal ports in Jamaica. Comfortable passenger accommodation and regular freight service.

Agents—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Company, Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

COLOMBIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.

REGULAR weekly sailings to New York via Baracoa, Cuba, from Jamaica.

Pier 2 & 3 Empire Stores, Jay St., Terminal, New York.

Jamaica Representatives—Lascelles de Mercado & Co., Ltd., Kingston.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD.

STEAMERS of the Line visit Jamaica with tourists during the winter months.

Agents in Kingston.—George & Branday.

H. C. HORN STEAMSHIP LINE.

THIS Company maintains a regular three-weekly passenger and freight service between Aalborg, Hamburg, London & Antwerp and Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and Curacao, returning by the same route and calling at Havre, Hamburg and London.

Head Office—Flensburg, Germany.

London Agents—H. MacLaine & Co., Ltd., 83-84 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.

Agent for Jamaica—Claude de S. Pinto, 10 Port Royal St., Kingston.

ALUMINUM LINE.

THIS Company conducts a cargo service from New Orleans and Mobile, Ala., U.S.A. to Jamaica and other West Indian Islands.

Head Offices—New Orleans, La.

Representative in Jamaica—Grace, Kennedy & Co. Ltd., Grace Building, 64 Harbour St., Kingston.

COLUMBUS LINE, Inc.

THIS Company operates a regular cargo service from New York to Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, and Central America, the vessels calling at Kingston.

Head Offices—15 Moore Street, New York.

General Agent in Jamaica :—Frank E. Lyons, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

Kingston—R. S. Gamble & Son, Sub-Agents—*Port Antonio*, C. H. Phillips; *St Ann's Bay*, A. B. Rerrie; *Port Maria*, E. H. Kerr; *Sav-la-Mar*, B. A. Kirkham; *Black River*, W. G. Hendriks; *Alligator Pond*, S. A. Shaw; *Montego Bay*, Walter Coke Kerr; *Falmouth* Walter Coke Kerr.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND COMPANIES.

R. S. Gamble & Son—Salvage Association, London.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.

E. Haughton Sanguinetti—Board of Underwriters of New York.

George & Branda—Cassa Navale D'Assicurazioni of Genoa; Comitato delle Compagnie D'Assicurazioni Maritime, of Genoa, Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles; Italia Societa D'Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali & Terrestri, Genoa; La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain; La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain; La Union y el Fenix of Madrid, Spain; English and Foreign Insurance Company of Paris; Lloyd of France, Paris; Compagnie D'Assurance Paris; La Baloise of Basle.

J. Stevens & Co., Ltd.—The Mannheimer Insurance Co. of Mannheim, Bayern-Pfalz Insurance Co. of Munchen, Hamburg Underwriters Association of Hamburg.

MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 36 of 1903, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board has all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

It has power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as it may think fit.

It has power to order the survey of any ship if it has reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

It can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships. The board also has the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

BOARD—Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O., (Actg.) *President*; A. H. DaCosta, Capt. S. D. List, Capt. Geo. Lindsay; *Secretary*, John W. Gayner.

Marine Board Surveyor of Ships and Engineer Surveyor—Archibald A. McInnis.

The fees payable to pilots under Law 44 of 1920 are as follows:—

THIRD SCHEDULE. First Class Ports. Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth.

<i>Registered Gross Tonnage.</i>		<i>Fee payable.</i>
Up to 200 tons	..	£1 10 0
Above " " and not exceeding ..	300 tons	1 16 0
" 300 " " "	400 "	2 2 0
" 400 " " "	500 "	2 6 0
" 500 " " "	600 "	2 10 0
" 600 " " "	800 "	2 14 0
" 800 " " "	1,000 "	2 18 0
" 1,000 " " "	1,200 "	3 1 0
" 1,200 " " "	1,400 "	3 4 0
" 1,400 " " "	1,600 "	3 7 0
" 1,600 " " "	1,800 "	3 10 0
" 1,800 " " "	2,000 "	3 12 0
" 2,000 " " "	3,000 "	4 5 0
" 3,000 " " "	4,000 "	5 0 0
" 4,000 " " "	5,000 "	5 15 0
" 5,000 " " "	6,000 "	6 10 0
" 6,000 " " "	7,000 "	7 5 0
" 7,000 " " "	8,000 "	8 0 0
" 8,000 " " "	9,000 "	8 15 0
" 9,000 " " "	10,000 "	9 10 0

Above 10,000 tons, 1/3 for each 100 tons.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal one half the fees set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Port Royal one quarter the fee above set out shall be paid.

Between Kingston and Port Royal one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the East and Polink Point to the South.

Second Class Ports.

Port Morant, Morant Bay, Alligator Pond, Black River, Lucea, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.

Two-thirds of the fee for First Class Ports.

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed:

1. Arthur George Madan, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno.
2. Reginald Harvey Cox, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River.
3. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston.
4. V. E. M. Ellis, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Rio Bueno, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
5. F. V. Tilley, Kingston, Salt River, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Alligator Pond, Black River, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Annotto Bay.
6. I. M. E. McCalla, Kingston.

10. Wilson Watler, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Rio Bueno, Sav.-la-Mar.
11. Gilbert Stanton McLanghlin, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Green Island, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Kingston.
12. Robert D. Allen, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Lucea.
14. Frank Heaver Chevannes, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Montego Bay, Kingston, Rio Bueno.
16. Edw. Spencer Grossett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay.
17. D. A. Rhino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav.-la-Mar.
18. Luther Isaacs McHugh, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Port Maria, Montego Bay.
19. W. E. Benjamin, Kingston.
20. J. Boor, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Port Maria.
23. Charles Nathaniel McGregor, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
27. V. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Oracabessa.
35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth, Salt River, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea.
37. Jos. A. Chambers, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
59. Abraham Hall, Kingston.
40. J. H. M. McFarlane, Montego Bay.
41. W. G. Chevannes, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Salt River, Manchioneal, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno.
43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Port Maria, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River.
48. R. A. Gray, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Salt River, Oracabessa.
49. C. A. P. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Salt River.
66. Uriah Davis, Black River.
68. W. F. Bodden, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Port Antonio.
76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston.
80. Edw. Cox, Sav.-la-Mar.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel through-out to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The Wigham and A.G.A. Continuous Burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st January, 1903.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Lamps referred to:—

Gun Cay Light—A flashing red light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.
Its exact position is as follows:—

N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	Angles.
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	75° 38'
	78° 37'

Rackham Cay Light—A flashing fixed white light on Tripod Beacon, 15 feet above water, painted white. It is in 18 feet of water and marks the northern edge of Rackham Cay. Its position is as follows:—

Lazaretto and Dockyard Tower	Angles.
Dockyard Tower and Rocky Point	70° 0'
	78° 0'

Beacon Shoal Light—A flashing red light, 6 seconds flash, 6 seconds dark, upon 3 piles, will show 30 feet above water, it is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—A fixed red light upon a pile, in 18 feet of water, will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	36° 10'
	47° 51'

Fort Augusta Light—A flashing red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters Light on Two Sisters Stake—a fixed white light 10 feet above water.
Position:—

Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	64° 56'
	59° 18'

St. Alban's Light—A fixed red light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water on St. Alban's Stake.

Mammee Light—A fixed white light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—A fixed white light in 20 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A fixed red light in 24 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	Angles.
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	80° 41'
	44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Albans," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes marked upon the Chart and the Angles between the different points are as follows:—

<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and South end	Angles.
Gun Cay	67° 47' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay ..	83° 50' 0"

<i>St. Alban's Stake and Light</i> —Plumb Point Light House and	Angles.
Clock Tower, Port Royal	58° 4' 90"
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson ..	62° 23' 0"

<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N. Tangent, Fort Augusta, and	
Inner House, Port Henderson	51° 42' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point ..	29° 0' 0"

<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N	
Tangent, Fort Augusta	21 56' 0"
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson ..	29 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices.

Ballast is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
Kingston	—	£650 0 0
Morant Bay	G. L. Facey	20 0 0
Port Morant	H. L. Murray	15 0 0
Manchioneal	D. G. Archer	6 0 0
Port Antonio	C. H. Vidal Hall	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	R. H. Nicholas	20 0 0
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	A. J. dePass	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay	Ditto	20 0 0
Dry Harbour	D. D. Oliver	6 0 0
Rio Bueno	D. D. Oliver	6 0 0
Falmouth	J. M. Fonseca	15 0 0
Montego Bay	C. S. L. Hogarth	12 0 0
Lucea	D. T. Seaton	12 0 0
Green Island	A. J. McKenzie	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	E. B. Levy	15 0 0
Black River	A. P. Williams	12 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECKS.

UNDER the 4th Section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interest of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wrecks and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows:—

Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.

Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.

Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.

Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.

Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.

Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.

St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.

Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.

Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western Side of Long Bay.

Montego Bay—Western Side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.

Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.

Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.

Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.

Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wrecks for the several districts:—

Kingston	..	G. S. Shaw.
Morant Bay	..	G. L. Facey, Collector of Taxes.
Port Morant	..	H. L. Murray, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
Port Antonio	..	C. H. Vidal-Hall, Collector of Taxes.
Annotto Bay	..	R. H. Nicholas, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
Port Maria	..	W. C. Gauntlett, Collector of Taxes.
St. Ann's Bay	..	A. J. Depass, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
Dry Harbour	..	D. D. Oliver, Landing Waiter.
Falmouth	..	J. M. Fonseca, Collector of Taxes.
Montego Bay	..	C. St. L. Hogarth, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
Lucea	..	D. T. Seaton, Collector of Taxes.
Savanna-la-Mar	..	E. B. Levy, Collector of Taxes.
Black River	..	A. P. Williams, Collector of Taxes.
Milk River	..	V. H. DeV. Fonseca, Assistant Collector of Taxes.

The duties of the receivers of wrecks may be briefly classified as follows:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress a fee not exceeding	£1 0 0
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But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the receiver to the Governor the sum of	0 10 0
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For wreck taken by the receiver into his custody, a percentage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a percentage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above-mentioned sum.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The care and management of all light houses are by Law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

Morant Point.—This light house is situated at the extreme east end of the island and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus is a third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute. This was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

The position of the light house is in latitude 17° 55' north, and longitude 76° 12' west.

Plumb Point.—This light house, built in the year 1853 on sand six feet deep down to water level, on a platform of crossed logs of hardwood, which were found to be rotting

when the light house was stiffened, after the earthquake at the base with a massive reinforced concrete casing. It stands on the Palisados, at Great Plumb Point, at the entrance to Kingston Harbour. The tower, 70 feet in height, is built of stone and cast iron and carries a third order dioptric light. The illuminating apparatus, previously an incandescent oil lamp was replaced on March 1st, 1924, by the dissolved acetylene system and the character of the light was changed from fixed to single flashing giving a flash of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds duration followed by $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds darkness. It is arranged to show a white light over the entrance of the eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light house is in latitude $17^{\circ}56'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ}47'30''$ west.

Folly Point Port Antonio.—This light house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a flashing white light, which gives a flash of two seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness. The light is visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. The illuminant used is compressed acetylene gas. The position of the light house is in latitude $18^{\circ}11'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ}27'$ west.

Negril Point.—A light house was erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island in July, 1895.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occulting, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light house is in latitude $18^{\circ}15'$ north, longitude $78^{\circ}23'$ west.

Galina Point. (Near Port Maria).—This light consisted originally of a continuous burning three wick Wigham Lamp erected on a concrete tower—position approximate lat. $18^{\circ}25'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ}55'$ west.—Height, 44 feet above high water. In 1923 however, this apparatus was exchanged for an A.G.A. automatic acetylene light, giving a white flash of $\frac{1}{2}$ second duration visible at a distance of 15 miles, followed by 5 seconds darkness.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Plumb Point.</i> Keeper ..	A. Sicard ..	£ s. d. 85 0 0	7th July, '15
<i>Morant Point.</i> Superintendent ..	C. Durrant ..	250 0 0	25th June, '96
<i>Folly Point.</i> Keeper ..	C. Phillips ..	78 0 0	29th May, '21
<i>Negril Point.</i> Superintendent ..	J. S. Brownhill ..	250 0 0	25th April, '95

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.*

THE quantity of gas made in 1922-23 was 28 million cubic feet; the coals carbonised amounting to 2,578 tons. The public lights consume about one-half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1926, were £13, 630 16s. 3d. and the expenditure £12, 113 10s. 5d, including the charges for interest, sinking fund, &c. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	..	..	£3 0 0
For gas consumed for illuminating purposes—per 1,000 cubic feet	..	..	0 10 0 less
15% discount for prompt payment for the first 20,000 cubic feet and 5% extra for any quantity in excess thereof.			
For coke, per ton	£3 5 0	For temper lime, per puncheon	£2 5 0
For tar, per gallon	0 1 0 retail.	For temper lime, per barrel	0 9 0

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Welsbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to 100 standard sperm candles can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing 2½d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shilling per unit, would cost 4½d.

The Parade Gardens are lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting, and the incandescent principle is gradually superseding the old flat flame lamps.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.†

THE City of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from four sources, namely, the Hope River, the Wag Water, the Ferry River and the Hermitage Dam.

The Corporation construct an impounding reservoir at Hermitage in the Wag Water Valley to hold 500 million gallons for the purpose of conserving the surplus flow in the river for use during periods of drought and for augmenting the existing supply to cope, with the rapidly increasing demand for water. The Dam which was opened on the 4th of May, 1927, is 142 feet high from lowest point of foundation to crest level, with a length of 700 feet approximately. The crest of the Dam is surmounted with a reinforced concrete gangway or footbridge giving access to the Valve Tower, the gangway having 31 spans each of 15 feet thus providing a spillway with a total length of 465 feet for the passage of flood water. The area of the impounded water extends to about 35 acres, the area draining to the reservoir being about 6 square miles. The Dam is situated about 12½ miles from Kingston at an elevation of 1,633 feet above sea level the highest point in the drainage area being 4,700 feet above sea level. In connection with these works a Hydro-electric Scheme is proposed to generate sufficient power to light the streets of Kingston and suburbs with electricity and to drive the pumping machinery at the Sewerage Pumping Station.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, and Campbell Town, are supplied with filtered water, from the Constant Spring reservoirs, by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 9-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered, and to render the filtration even more efficient than it is at the present time the Commissioners have increased their filtration area by the erection of Pressure Filters at Cavaliers of the continuous type, having an additional capacity of 3 million gallons per diem, at the cost of £8,500.

* For the history of the Gas Works, see the issue of the Handbook for 1926.

† For the history, see the Handbook for 1926.

The supply from all sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town of Kingston and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 8,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, distributed to the ratepayers through 180 miles of connecting services. A meter system is being gradually developed and at present there are upwards of 100 water meters installed.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analysis by the Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist :—

	Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
	Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	0.0014	0.0016
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	0.0014
Do. Nitrates	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	13.61	9.57

The Water Rate called the Kingston Water Rate fixed and declared by resolution of the Kingston General Commissioners passed on the 20th day of February, 1908, was increased as from the 1st day of April, 1927, by substituting as from that date for the Schedule or Scale set out in the said Resolution the Schedule or Scale following:—

Under £ 60	1/9d. per month.
£ 60 and under £ 100	2/4d. "
100 " 200	3/6d. "
200 " 300	4/8d. "
300 " 400	5/3d. "
400 " 500	6/6d. "
500 " 600	7/6d. "
600 " 700	9/4d. "
700 " 800	11/8d. "
800 " 900	12/ " "
900 " 1,000	14/ " "
1,000 " 1,500	16/4d. "
1,500 " 2,000	18/8d. "
2,000 " 2,500	20/- " "
2,500 " 3,000	22/- " "
3,000 " 3,500	24/- " "
3,500 " 4,000	26/- " "
4,000 " 4,500	28/- " "
4,500 " 5,000	30/- " "

The Schedule or Scale came into force on the 1st day of April, 1927 and due and payable monthly at the Office of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following the boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westwards to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd subsection of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The following Schedule or Scale of Water Rate shall apply to the Contract which the Corporation may enter into under Section 12 of Law 18 of 1875 with any person or persons for the supply of water for domestic purposes to or for any premises not situated within the prescribed limits such rates to be revised in January, 1928, if required.

When the property shall be under the gross value of				£60	3/ per month		
When the property shall be of the gross value of				£60 and under £100	4/ per month		
"	"	"	"	100	"	200	5/ "
"	"	"	"	200	"	300	7/ "
"	"	"	"	300	"	400	8/ "
"	"	"	"	400	"	500	9/ "
"	"	"	"	500	"	600	10/ "
"	"	"	"	600	"	700	11/ "
"	"	"	"	700	"	800	12/ "
"	"	"	"	800	"	900	14/ "
"	"	"	"	900	"	1,000	16/ "
"	"	"	"	1,000	"	1,500	18/ "
"	"	"	"	1,500	"	2,000	20/ "
"	"	"	"	2,000	"	2,500	22/ "
"	"	"	"	2,500	"	3,000	24/ "
"	"	"	"	3,000	"	3,500	26/ "
"	"	"	"	3,500	"	4,000	28/ "
"	"	"	"	4,000	"	4,500	30/ "
"	"	"	"	4,500	"	5,000	32/ "

The term "gross value" in the foregoing Schedule shall mean the Gross value of any property as shewn in the Valuation Roll made and settled or from time to time duly altered and amended under the authority of Law 22 of 1901 and any Laws amending the same or incorporated therewith.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

Rate per Month.			Quantity of Water.	
1/9d. per month	..	..	116 gallons per day.	
2/	"	..	133	" "
2/4d.	"	..	150	" "
3/	"	..	200	" "
3/3d.	"	..	220	" "
4/	"	..	266	" "
4/6	"	..	300	" "
5/	"	..	333	" "
6/	"	..	400	" "
7/	"	..	466	" "
7/6	"	..	500	" "
8/	"	..	532	" "
9/	"	..	600	" "
10/	"	..	666	" "
11/	"	..	733	" "
12/	"	..	800	" "
13/	"	..	866	" "
14/	"	..	933	" "
16/	"	..	1,064	" "
18/	"	..	1,200	" "
20/	"	..	1,333	" "
30/	"	..	2,000	" "

Water for shipping is charged by the Kingston & St. Andrew Corporation at the following rates:—

For Vessels under	50	Tons	8/
“ of	50	“ and under	100 Tons 14/
“ “	100	“ “	150 “ 28/
“ “	150	“ “	200 “ 35/
“ “	200	“ “	250 “ 42/
“ “	250	“ “	300 “ 50/
“ “	300	“ “	400 “ 60/
“ “	400	“ “	500 “ 65/
“ “	500	“ “	600 “ 80/
“ “	600	“ “	800 “ 100/
“ “	800	“ “	1,000 “ 115/
“ “	1,000	“ “	1,500 “ 140/
“ “	1,500	“ “	2,000 “ 160/
“ “	2,000	“ “	3,000 “ 190/
“ “	3,000	“ “	4,000 “ 200/
“ “	4,000	“ “	5,000 “ 210/
“ “	5,000	“ “	7,500 “ 240/
“ “	7,500	“ “	10,000 “ 280/
“ “	10,000	“ “	upwards 300/

These rates to be subject to an increase of ten per cent. to cover cost to wharf owners or supplying from their wharf when the vessels requiring a supply of water is supplied from a wharf that is not owned or leased by the owner or charterer of the vessel so supplied.

Owners and lessees of wharves who are not also the owners or charterers of the vessels supplied with water will be allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all shipping bills collected from Masters of vessels supplied when such wharf owners and lessees requisition the supply of water and pay therefor within fifteen days of the completion of the supply.

Sailing vessels in the coastal trade will be supplied from any wharf in Kingston at the rate of one shilling per hundred gallon on obtaining permission from the wharf owner to have the supply taken from his wharf and on the Master of the vessel paying the cost in advance.

The scale of Charges under this Resolution shall take effect on 1st December, 1926.

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yds. in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yds. or fraction of 200 square yds. above 600 square yds. or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

Summary—Revenue and Expenditure, 1925-26.

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Works ..	33,665	5	2	28,982	7	7
Gas Works ..	13,630	16	3	12,113	10	5
Markets ..	7,979	10	8	4,574	9	4
Slaughter House ..	2,426	1	0	2,117	10	0
	57,701	13	1	47,787	17	4

VICTORIA MARKET, KINGSTON.*

PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

All markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority with the names of the persons in charge:—

Kingston—Victoria Market, (A. A. McCallum); Jubilee Market, (W. McDonald).

St. Andrew—Cross Roads Market, (C. Bowers).

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, (J. S. Black); Yallahs Bay, (A. T. Bogle); Golden Grove, (R. H. Gordon); Seaforth, (J. Copeland); Easington, (C. R. Johnson); Port Morant, (M. S. Lindsay); Bath, (J. S. Thomas); Trinity Ville, (B. Whitfield).

Portland—Musgrave Market, Port Antonio, (S. L. Hillary); Albert Market, Buff Bay, (F. B. Francis); Manchioneal, (E. A. Dyer, Jnr., Acting); Hope Bay, (A. A. Lecky).

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, (James Bailey); Claremont, (R. A. Williams); Moneague, (T. E. Rose); Brown's Town, (Wm. Grant); Ocho Rios, (C. Cox); Cave Valley, (J. S. Black); Pedro River, (I. N. Henry).

St. Mary—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, (S. J. Rupert); Gale, (J. Gordon).

Trelawny—Falmouth, (W. D. Castle); Jackson Town, (W. McHardy).

St. James—Montego Bay, (R. M. Arnold); Adelphi, (David Hewan, lessee); Cambridge, (Mary Whitfield).

Hanover—Lucea, (I. J. Connell, lessee); Green Island, (A. I. MacKenzie, lessee); Hopewell, (P. R. Scott, lessee).

Westmoreland—Savanna-la-Mar, (E. E. Wainwright, lessee); Grange Hill, (C. A. Bardowell, lessee); Little London, (N. Anderson, lessee); Petersfield, (J. T. Turner, lessee); Frome, (H. Wesley Jones, lessee); Barham.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Malvern, Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Shaws, Mountainside, Balaclava, (leased to individuals annually).

Manchester—Mandeville, (Jas. A. Daly, lessee); Porus, (Jas. A. Daly, lessee); Newport, (D. G. Crawford); Christiana, (Mrs. F. Miller).

Clarendon—Chapelton, (H. Pinto); May Pen, (D. M. Brown); Four Paths, (G. E. Morant); The Rest, (C. Duckworth); The Alley, (S. F. Manning); Hayes, (A. White); Spalding, (J. S. Henry); Frankfield, (E. A. Lewin).

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, (J. E. Murphy); Linstead, (Daniel M. Henderson); Old Harbour, (Peter Monterief); Old Harbour Bay, (William Holt); Bog Walk, (Hezekiah Henry); Caymanas, (Mrs. H. Banns); Guy's Hill, (Frank P. Newman); Gregory Park, (Noel Allen).

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1926, amounted to £2,426 1s. 0d., the expenditure to £1,617 10s. 0d. without the charge of £500 for interest and Sinking Fund.

* For a historical account of this, see the Handbook for 1926.

The number of animals slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—
Oxen, 7,686; Sheep, 434; Pigs, 2,110; Turtle, 139; Goats, 988. Total—11,357.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals Slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees.	If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.	If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the Animal.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen, per head, 1,000 lbs. weight and under ..	0 1 3	0 6 0	0 4 9
Over 1,000 lbs. for every 1,000 lbs. or fractional part of a hundred extra ..	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Calves per head ..	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 2 6
Sheep " ..	0 0 3	0 2 0	0 1 6
Goats " ..	0 0 3	0 1 6	0 0 6
Pigs under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
" 50 lbs. under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
" 100 " & " 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
" 150 " & " 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 2 6
" 200 " & " 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 3 0
" 300 " & " over ..	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Sucking pigs under 16 lbs. ..	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3
Turtle under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
" 50 lbs and under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
" 100 " " 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
" 150 " " 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 3 0
" 200 " " 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
" 300 lbs. and over ..	0 1 6	0 5 0	0 4 0
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each ..	..	0 1 6	0 1 0

KINGSTON FIRE BRIGADE.

THE Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 49 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the "Exchange."

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds and that duty is practised twice daily.

Staff.

1 Superintendent (William Graham) ..	£425 0 0
1 Chief Officer	200 0 0
Sergeant	130 0 0
Corporals, Chauffeurs, Firemen ..	2,263 0 0
Medical Attendance, Firemen ..	20 0 0

Annual up-keep of the Department (average)	£3,038 0 0
	2,150 0 0

Total Cost annually	5,188 0 0
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AA

KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

Office: Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consists of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman.

Loans under the Law could be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire, or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person was precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board, because he had prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application was made. All Loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made. The making of loans has ceased. The Board has power, however, to make a new loan on the realization of a security. Such loans are very few in number.

The defined districts under section 9 of the Law are:—

The whole of the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Portland, and the Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be ..	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly Payments ..	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

Loans amounting to £372,825 were made, and £363,539 received in payment to 31st March, 1926. The balance of assets over liabilities was £35,661 6s. 11d.

BOARD—Hon. Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*; Hon. Attorney General, *Vice-Chairman*, E. W. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E.—Appointed by the Governor.

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Philip Stern, J. M. Nethersole—Appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Legislative Council. *Secretary*, Hon. W. M. Fraser.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Public Buildings, Kingston.

A LAW for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912.

The Board framed rules under section 5, sub-section (1) for the control and superintendence of such Societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

To meet the situation caused by the hurricane and drought of 1912, the Legislative Council passed Law 36 of 1912; and resolutions approving of advances over £200 being made by the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, as well as on cane crops on the ground.

Under Law 36 of 1912, Agricultural Loan Banks were used as the medium for distributing loans up to £200 to hurricane and drought sufferers. Under this head, the Board made loans amounting to £48,821.

It was necessary to frame new rules to meet the situation; and such rules were

approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 23rd January, 1913, rescinding those passed on 15th October, 1912.

Under the resolutions of the Council, the Government approved of loans, on the recommendation of the Board, as under:—

On cane crops on the ground	£ 2,500
To owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations	£14,910

On 23rd September, 1915, the Legislative Council allocated £2,500 for the purpose of making loans to repair damage done by the storm of August, 1915.

■ In October, 1916, Law 37 of 1916, was passed to enable the Board, through the Banks, to make loans up to £200 for the purpose of resuscitating cultivations damaged by the hurricane of August of that year. Funds were provided for the purpose as well as for making loans of over £200 on the same lines as in 1912 by the Government on the recommendation of the Board.

On account of the damage done by the hurricane of 23rd September, 1917, Law 24 of 1917 was passed on the same lines as Law 37 of 1916. Funds were provided for making loans under the new law of not over £200 to planters.

The following is a summary at 31st December, 1926 of the transactions of the Banks with the Board.

Total loans	£119,956 1 4
Repayments	104,122 19 0
Balance	£15,833 2 4

The Land Settlement Scheme, started in 1920, whereby a Loan Bank is enabled to purchase a property for re-sale to small settlers has been taken up enthusiastically. Advances amounting to £56,641 3s. 11d. to nine Banks have been made under this head, and £28,221 6s. 10d. was repaid to 31.12.26.

BOARD—C. W. Doorly, *Chairman*; A. Spooner, Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc. (Edin.), Hon. P. W. Sangster, W. B. Isaacs, I.S.O.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of appointment to Public Service.
Secretary ..	C. J. Hay (a) ..	£500	5th May, '08
Inspecting Officer ..	E. L. Jack ..	£400	1st August, '15
Assistant ..	Miss M. L. Hyman ..	£160	1st March, '17

(a) The Kingston Loan Board contributes £275 towards the salary of the Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN BANKS.

Of the Industrial and Provident Societies, registered under Law 33 of 1902, the People's Co-operative Loan Banks, form the largest class. The objects of the Banks, as set out in their Rules are "to carry on the business of banker and bill discounter and of dealer in stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, mortgages and other securities, and to make advances for co-operative, agricultural and industrial objects." The following particulars have been obtained from the Banks.

Particulars of Loan Banks operating

Name of Bank.	Registered Office at	Date of Registration.	Name of Chairman.	Name of Treasurer.
Above Rocks ..	Above Rocks ..	18.4.21	E. Frankson	S. J. West
Alexandria ..	Alexandria ..	31.12.12	J. H. Wynter (Mgr.)	..
Bath ..	Bath ..	7.12.21	R. L. Hollinshead	R. L. Hollinshead
Broughton ..	Broughton ..	29.5.13	Major J. B. Thursfield	Rev. Robt. Johnston
Chapelton ..	Chapelton ..	23.10.12	R. A. Thomas	S. S. Bailey
Central Portland ..	St. Margaret's Bay	23.1.13	A. A. Bowyer	J. D. Brown
East Portland ..	Manchioneal ..	12.5.22	J. P. Nosworthy	T. A. Howell
Eastern St. Thomas ..	Port Morant ..	6.6.18	P. D. Clarke	P. D. Clarke
Frankfield* ..	Frankfield ..	2.11.12	U. Theo. McKay	R. S. Grant
Glengoffe ..	Glengoffe ..	25.1.13	Alex. Carey	W. N. Gabay
Guys Hill—Carron Hall ..	Windsor Castle ..	20.1.13	H. A. Fowler	Mrs. K. J. Gellatly
Hanover ..	Lucea ..	20.12.12	Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben	..
Lawrence Tavern ..	Lawrence Tavern	23.12.20	Fred. Reynolds	Jacob Britton
Long Bay ..	Black Rock ..	12.3.13	J. McKenzie	J. Panton
Lower Trelawny ..	Falmouth ..	16.5.21	J. C. Cadien	R. S. M. Cook
Manchester ..	Ebenezer ..	8.2.24	Rev. Q. R. Noble	Rev. Q. R. Noble
May Pen ..	May Pen ..	20.6.13	T. B. Thompson	Dr. A. G. McKenley
Metcalfe ..	Annotto Bay ..	..	H. R. Cargill	H. R. Cargill
Mocho ..	Brixton Hill ..	13.3.13	Isaac Rattigan	Isaac Rattigan
Mount Industry ..	Mount Industry ..	7.9.14	T. E. Lawrence	Mrs. E. A. Anglin
Northern St. Catherine ..	Cedar Valley ..	12.12.19	A. M. Walker	Nath. Baxter
Port Antonio ..	Port Antonio ..	12.10.16	Rev. A. V. Petgrave	E. Shelton
Port Maria ..	Port Maria ..	21.1.13	Rev. W. D. Henderson	E. A. DaCosta
Patrick Town ..	Patrick Town ..	12.5.12	—	Alex. Thompson
Red Hills ..	Red Hills ..	9.1.22	H. G. T. Drew	D. D. Mc Kay
Richmond ..	Richmond ..	20.1.13	Rev. H. B. Wolcott	H. S. Schliefer
St. George ..	Buff Bay ..	21.1.13	B. F. McCalla	C. S. Martin
St. James ..	Montego Bay ..	15.5.12	F. M. Hoyt (mgr.)	..
Southern St. Mary ..	Scotts Hall ..	24.1.13	M. E. Henriques	..
St. Thomas-y-e-Vale ..	Bog Walk ..	20.5.12	Hon. J. H. McPhail	Hon. J. H. McPhail
Spaldings ..	Spaldings ..	18.10.12	R. L. Chisholm	W. Hyde
Stewart Town ..	Stewart Town ..	1.1.13	John Stockhausen	Macaulay
Stony Hill ..	Stony Hill ..	26.9.16	G. W. Byrnes	John Stockhausen
Trinityville ..	Trinityville ..	27.10.16	B. Whitfield	G. W. Byrnes
Ulster Spring ..	Ulster Spring ..	31.12.12	D. J. Scott	W. T. Hall
Upper Trelawny* ..	Albert Town ..	23.3.21	R. R. Linton	E. A. (Mrs.) South
Upper Westmoreland ..	Lamb's River ..	20.12.12	Hon. R. F. Williams	S. A. Powell
Western St. Mary ..	Gayle ..	28.1.13	S. M. Roche	Hon. R. F. Williams
Western St. James ..	Anchovy ..	..	Rev. G. B. Verity	H. Lindo
				A. McKenzie

* Figures for 1924.

in Jamaica at 31st December, 1925.

Name of Secretary.	No. of Shareholders.	No. of Shares issued.	Issued Share Capital. £	Paid up Share Capital. £	No. of acres already or being cut up for Land Settlement.
J. H. Martin ..	50	55	275	83	..
..	47	89	445	413	579
M. G. Beckford ..	42	300	300	213	..
J. S. Gunter ..	87	90	450	338	100
T. S. Robinson ..	322	408	2,040	1,673	..
F. W. Bragg ..	592	612	3,060	2,199	930
T. A. Gray ..	106	108	540	110	..
G. E. Jule ..	191	378	1,890	826	..
Jas. S. Cameron ..	80	150	750	629	..
Mrs. C. I. Bourne ..	171	195	975	809	56
Rev. Jas. MacNee ..	343	647	647	648	..
R. S. Hogg ..	218	229	1,145	853	2,799
Chas. Hynds ..	49	51	255	45	..
J. W. Munro ..	135	160	800	615	254
Rev. R. A. L. Knight ..	134	224	1,120	590	725
J. H. Lewison ..	36	43	215	57	764
C. L. A. Rennalls ..	176	188	940	441	..
Rev. E. J. Touzalin ..	377	377	1,885	897	..
J. Theo. Wint ..	129	135	675	563	..
H. C. Anglin ..	148	189	945	716	..
Rev. J. G. Peterkin ..	412	423	2,115	1,304	44
W. A. O'Sullivan ..	354	371	1,855	1,380	..
A. J. B. Wilson ..	556	588	2,940	2,195	..
A. G. Benjamin ..	21	21	105	70	..
H. Leo Brown ..	66	80	400	199	..
D. Collman ..	591	610	3,050	1,936	..
Rev. W. J. Thompson ..	394	394	1,970	1,382	426
..	235	262	1,310	976	650
Rev. E. W. Hunt ..	465	457	2,285	1,016	..
Wm. Henry Wood ..	1,454	1,957	9,785	5,840	..
N. A. L. Campbell ..	199	274	1,370	867	..
Josiah Johnson ..	53	322	1,610	1,546	..
E. B. Rodgers ..	232	259	1,295	703	..
J. T. Edman ..	161	163	815	472	..
A. B. South ..	100	109	545	352	..
Rev. H. S. Lynch ..	141	171	855	41	..
U. L. Brown ..	220	231	1,155	498	..
W. B. Cummings (actg.)	1,002	1,492	7,460	4,801	6,268
D. W. Daly ..	68	86	430	51	..
Totals ..	10,157	12,898	70 602	38,747	13,595

WATER SUPPLY.*

RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

The total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chain.		Miles.	Chain.
Main Canal ..	5	73	Cumberland Pen Branch	4	32
Subsidiary Channels	0	35	Subsidiary Channels	7	63½
Old Harbour Branch	9	28	Caymanas Branch	3	66
Subsidiary Channels	5	35	Subsidiary Channels	3	20
Port Henderson Branch	4	35		—	—
Subsidiary Channels	2	7½	Total ..	46	75½

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 16,300 and the aggregate quantity of water supplied 16,000 cubic yards per hour.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation for year ending 30.12.24.

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas	8,300	12,450
Sugar	5,000	2,606
Guinea Grass	1,000	250
Mixed cultivation	200	100
Oranges and coconuts	800	300
Machinery and domestic use, &c. .. .. .	..	294
Totals	15,300	16,000

The gross revenue in 1925 was £15,111 14s. 9d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A number of coconut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

Superintendent.—F. E. Taylor, £400, travelling allowance £130, appointed 1st October, 1897, and £100 as Secretary R.C.I. Advisory Board.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.†

The Vere Irrigation Works were constructed under Law 39 of 1897.

The Vere Irrigation Commission consist of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loans sanctioned by the laws.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals on the Milk River scheme now in use:—Main Canal, St Jago to Raymond's Reservoir 16m. 14c.; Branches 7m. 55c. Total 23m. 69c.

The water for the Cockpit scheme is derived from the Cockpit river, a never failing spring-fed river which issues from the Braziletto hills near the 18th mile post on the road from Old Harbour to the Alley.

The present scheme utilises 5,000 cubic yards per hour, and is capable of being extended to over 10,000 cubic yards per hour.

The channels connecting the Cockpit river and the Irrigation channels formerly laid down for the purposes of supplying the various sugar estates in Eastern Vere, have a total length of about 7½ miles, and are divided into two portions, a low level canal and a high level canal. The low level channel, about 2½ miles long, extends from the Cockpit river to the pumping station where a pumping plant is erected.

COMMISSIONERS.—A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*; Clarence Lopez, Conrad Watson, Percival H. Lindo, Theophilus Harty; *Secretary*: E. C. Joysey, 87 Barry Street, Kingston; *Superintendent, Cockpit Scheme*, H. R. Demetrius, Salt River P.O.

* For the history of Water Supply see the Handbook for 1926.

† For further particulars see the Handbook for 1926.

SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.*

THE Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 23 of 1898, substituted for them. Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

WATER RATES.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto one penny-half-penny for every £10 or fractional part thereof when the property shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed 12s. per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine.

Superintendent of Works—F. E. Taylor, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.†

THE following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour water supply district:—i.e., the whole reckoned as £20 of such value 1/ paid monthly in advance.

On all properties below £40 in gross value—Sixpence on each unit of £10.

And on all properties of £40 and over in gross value, an additional 2d. in every £10 of gross value or fraction thereof.

Linstead Water Works.‡

THE works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river and the other the Cistern gully.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is for the 4-inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. Linstead is now supplied by both streams.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 360, each having a ½ inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is about £525 per annum.

FALMOUTH WATER WORKS.¶

THE DORNOCH WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

THIS scheme, commenced in January, 1925, is designed to give a domestic supply of Water to certain areas in Upper Trelawny. It consists of the utilization of certain falls on the Dornoch River at a point about three miles from its source where turbine-driven pumps raise water to a high level reservoir on the summit of Baron Hill, an elevation of about 900 ft. above the river. From this reservoir the water is distributed by gravity through some 13 miles of steel water mains serving the districts of Duncans, Clarks Town, Jackson Town and Kinloss.

The work was completed in 1927.

* For a further account see the Handbook for 1926.

† For history see Handbook for 1926.

‡ For history of the Works see Handbook for 1925.

¶ For the History of these Works see the Handbook for 1926.

MILK RIVER BATH.

MILK RIVER BATH is situated on the right or western bank of the Milk River, about two miles from the sea, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park railway station, 13 miles from the May Pen railway station, and two miles south of the Rest village where there are stores, a Market, a post and telegraph office. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill which slopes down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

A recent test of the Bath waters indicates that the radio active properties of the Spring waters compare very favourably with the water of spas of world-wide renown.

The Chemical analysis, made in 1923 by Mr. W. L. Barnett, B.Sc., is as follows:—

Parts per 100,000.			
Calcium	..	..	60.03
Magnesium	..	..	69.49
Sodium	..	..	784.77
Sulphate	..	..	189.30
Bicarbonate	..	..	10.06
Carbonate	..	..	Nil.
Silica	..	..	1.20
Chlorine	..	..	1,375.00
Total			2,489.85

Besides traces of Potassium, Lithium and Iodine Bromine. Temperature of water 92° Fah.

There is a Telephone Office at the Baths. All the lodging houses are screened against mosquitoes. The following charges are made : weekly rate for boarding for one person £4 10s., and for two persons £8 os. For each bath taken by a visitor 1/. Bath disconnected from main building 6d. Boarding 10/ per day. Guests are allowed to board themselves at their own expense with a charge of 1/ per day for each person for the services of the domestics; for three persons in a family, 6d. each after the first two.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. Pleasure boats are kept by the Directors for the use of visitors at a charge of 1/- per hour or fractional part thereof. There is a fine tarpon fishing. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles and the fares (for conveyance) are, for 1 person 16/, for 2, 20/ by buggy; motor car hire 1/ per mile each way.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take buggy at May Pen Station. Buggies may be obtained at Milk River from Mr. S. Briscoe. The buildings of the Bath are at present being renovated and the main building thoroughly overhauled and modernised, and an annex is being added to same. From Clarendon Park to the Bath, the fares are, for 1 person, 15/, for 2, 20/.

Vehicles are run from Milk River to Clarendon Park Railway Station and also to May Pen Station. From May Pen the charge for motors is 1s. or 1s. 6d. per mile.

DIRECTORS—A. A. Lewis, *Chairman*; H. G. Dunkley, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. J. A. G. Smith, M.L.C.; Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Custos*; I. B. Fox, W. E. C. Buchanan, C. A. Sampson, M. T. Lopez, W. F. March, I. N. Rattigan, J. G. Miller, Rev. W. Copeland Bennett, Rev. G. Lacey, Rev. C. A. Spencer, A. W. Lawson, W. Hyde Macaulay. *Secretary*—E. W. Monaghan, May Pen P. O. *Manager*, Arthur Linton, Milk River P. O. *Matron*, Miss H. Parnter, Milk River P. O.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THESE waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed as early as 1703, and were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessities for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many

years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the garden, the Corporation has taken it over. The Jamaica Agricultural Society now uses it for a cocoa nursery. The acreage of land now in possession of the corporation is 179½ acres.

This thermal spring is situated a mile and a half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space, breaking out from the rocks at different levels and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock.

The hot mineral springs discharge their water into a central tank from whence it is drawn off as required into the various baths. The temperature of the water flowing into the main tank is 122 degs. Fah., and it possesses an activity of 4.9×10^{-10} curies per litre. This corresponds to 1.3 maché units. When this water flows into the baths, it has an activity of 4.6×10^{-10} curies per litre or 1.2 maché units, its temperature being 116.5 degs. Fah. It has to be cooled, usually by the addition of cold water which is obtained from a cold mineral spring.

The following analysis was taken in 1923 by Mr. W. L. Barnett, B.Sc., Deputy Island Chemist:—

	Hot Tank.	Cold Spring.
Calcium, parts per 100,000	2.50	5.02
Magnesium	0.15	5.98
Sodium	14.80	10.45
Sulphate	11.10	3.41
Bicarbonate	1.68	10.98
Carbonate	0.60	Nil.
Silica	3.70	4.90
Chlorine	18.00	19.00
Hypothetical Combinations, parts per 100,000—		
Silica	3.70	4.90
Calcium bicarbonate	2.23	14.58
Calcium carbonate	1.00	Nil.
Calcium sulphate	5.61	4.83
Magnesium sulphate	0.74	Nil.
Magnesium chloride	Nil.	3.84
Sodium sulphate	12.69	Nil.
Sodium chloride	29.66	26.59
	52.53	54.74

The radio-activity of the water from the cold spring is 0.09×10^{-10} curies per litre.

Two comfortable bedrooms have been added on the ground floor for invalids who find it difficult to get up and down stairs and a sewerage system has been installed.

Board—From 7/- to 10/6 per day or from £2 2s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week. These rates vary according to the number of meals supplied.

Lodgings—One person in a room 4/- per night, one bath included or £1 6s. 0d. per week one bath per day included.

Two persons in a room 7/- per night, two baths included or £2 5s. 0d. per week, two baths per day included.

Extra baths—1/- each.

A reduction of 25% is allowed on baths and lodgings for visitors staying a month or more. Further information can be had from the Matron.

DIRECTORS—Col. L. G. Harrison, *Chairman*; Hon. J. H. Philipps, R. L. Hollinsed, Rev. A. H. Smythe, J. M. Lewis.

Matron—Miss M. Evans; **Clerk**—M. G. Beckford; **Bath Attendant**—C. J. Hamilton, **Address**—Bath P. O.

MAY PEN CEMETERY.*

MANY of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

* For History see the Handbook for 1926.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monument, over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave if for an adult irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions ..	£0 8 0
For digging of graves for children not exceeding 8 years ..	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault ..	£1 0 0
“ the construction or placing of any Mausoleum ..	3 0 0
“ the construction of any Monument ..	1 0 0
“ Brick or Concrete Tomb with Headstone ..	0 10 0
“ Plaster Brick or Concrete Tomb with Slab inset ..	0 5 0
“ Simple Cross ..	0 1 0
“ setting up a railing ..	1 0 0

The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault, tomb or grave.

For any vault ..	£1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave ..	2 0 0

The office, which is at 24 Church Street, Kingston, is opened from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days, except Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Superintendent—Ivan U. Vaz, salary, £160.

Clerk—L. Foster Davis.

KINGSTON BURIAL GROUNDS DISUSED.

SINCE May Pen Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th Section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the subjoined schedule:—

Name.	Locality.
Parish Church	.. Parade
Strangers' Ground	.. Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	.. Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	.. Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground ..	.. Corner of West St. and Spanish Town-rd.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	.. Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	.. Fletcher's Land
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	.. Ditto
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	.. East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	.. Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	.. Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	.. Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	.. Elletson Road, East
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	.. Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	.. Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	.. Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	.. North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	.. N.W. corner of East Queen St. and Hanover Streets.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.*

THE Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law of 1872; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years.

Any civil servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers, however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association, as to allow its division every third year among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £5,233 4s. 2d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the Association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1921, a period of nearly forty-nine years, guarantees to the amount of £695,890 were issued, and losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £3,760 3s. 10d.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the Association on 31st March, 1926, amounted to £10,471 16s. 6d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £7,752 7s. 6d.; War Loan £1,235; Jamaica 5% Inscribed Stock £500, Government Savings Bank £171 1s. 8d., Treasury £813 7s. 4d. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than nine-tenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of upwards of forty-seven years have been under £80 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS—Hon. C. H. Vidal-Hall, (acting), J. M. Nethersole, *appointed by the Governor*. Alan O. Ritchie, R. H. Fletcher, *elected by the Associates*. Secretary—John W. Gayner.

* For further information see the Handbook for 1926.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.*

THE Jamaica Civil Service Association, which was founded on the 6th May, 1919, has for its objects the improvement of the status of the Public Service, the securing of efficiency in the service and contentment among the officers, and the development of the financial and social conditions of its members.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—*Honorary President*—The Hon. W. M. Fraser, Treasurer. *Vice-Presidents*—A. O. Ritchie, Deputy Administrator General and L. B. Bicknell, Supt. Public Works Stores—*Honorary Secretary*—C. H. Dickson, Revenue Department; *Honorary Asst. Secretary*—R. R. Facey, Revenue Department; *Honorary Treasurer*—G. R. Rickards, Inspector General's Office; G. C. Gunter, J. L. Pietersz, W. A. Logan, G. D. Goode, Miss H. Morris, E. Poulle, A. Burke, J. G. Young, Inspector R. C. Waters, C. C. Manton, L. C. Roberts, H. Barry, M. Solomon, W. J. Papps, V. A. Bird, P. N. Cooper, C. G. C. Kerr, J. B. Facey, T. J. Guilfoyle, C. C. Sandford. Dr. G. C. Strathairn, L. S. Scott.

* For further information see Handbook for 1926.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

RECTORS FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors Fund was established in 1797. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1926 was £8,769 8s. 1d., on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of Law. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st April, 1923, paid the following rates:—widows, £72; first class orphans, £46 a year. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1926-1927, amounted to £545 12s. 11d. The Trustees are the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The capital on March 31st, 1927, was £8,744 1s. 9d. *Secretary*—R. Foster.

ISLAND CURATES FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established in 1844 by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year was deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1927, was £23,444 8s. 3d. This existing capital will be gradually reduced by payment of annuities as there are now no remaining subscribers. The allowances to widows are at the rate of seventy-one pounds per annum and to children £41 per annum. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1926-1927, amounted to £2,099 4s. 2d. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a Board consisting of the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Secretary*—Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

This fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of Jamaica.

It is maintained by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the non-state-paid clergymen; by amounts received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund, by donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals and by the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an associate leaving a widow and children by such widow only, his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions:—If three in number or less each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. If a clergyman dies leaving a widow and also children by a previous wife entitled to pensions the total pension is divided on fixed principles laid down in the Canon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of non-state-paid clergy (whether they were associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 94 on the 31st December, 1925. A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates 29 have died, three as bachelors and twenty-six leaving widows and children. Seventeen widows are at present on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year, 1926, amounted to £365 5s. 6d., the interest on the money invested yielded £631 2s. 0d., a grant from the Guarantee Fund in aid of interest £234 8s. 1d.; and the Interest on Ice Shares £1 8s. 0d. The expenditure included £44 16s. 4d.; for Insurance Premiums, £827 13s. 1d.; for Pensions, £59 13s. 0d.; for Surrender Payments, £7 7s. 0d.; for Sundries, leaving a balance on Dec. 31st., 1926, of £14,640 16s. 6d. to the credit of the Fund.

The lives of 8 clergymen are insured for £150 each in the Jamaica Mutual, and 1 in the Standard Assurance Company, on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £4,656 16s. 10d. on Guarantee Account.

Six churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1926, giving a total of £12 10s. 10d.

From this Fund £10 was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, and there is a credit balance of £39 7s. 5d.

A valuation of the Fund as it stood on December 31st, 1923, showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,613, of which £1,313 was allocated in making additions to some existing and all prospective pensions.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882, the Widows and Orphans branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Rt. Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., J. M. Nethersole. *Honorary Secretary*—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ropley, Gordon Town P.O.

PENSION FUND FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of £2 for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed £60.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding five pounds for each year of service. There were ten pensioners on the roll on January 1st, 1927.

The Fund opened the year 1926 with a credit of £7,570 19s. 1d. This, with a grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £460 for interest and £3 12s. 6d. from Synod Offertories gives a total of £8,534 11s. 7d. Pensions amounting to £654 4s. 0d. have been paid leaving £7,880 7s. 7d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1926.

The Synod in 1926 by resolution created an Annuity Fund in order to provide an addition to the small pensions granted from the Pension Fund. The Fund is to be provided by a fixed annual payment of £4 compulsory on all Clergy, present and future

of the Diocese except those who may be exempted on the ground of age or for other sufficient reason.

The rate of annuity for those that may begin before the first valuation of the Fund has been fixed on the advice of the Actuary; but may be increased or diminished in the case of those that may begin during each future quinquennial period on the advice of the Actuary given in accordance with his valuation of the Fund. The receipts during 1926 have been £283 6s. 8d. from payments by the Clergy and £4 11s. 10d. for interest. The balance of the Fund on December 31st, 1926 was £287 18s. 6d.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, namely, £130 0s. 0d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it remained until 1912 when it was invested in Local Inscribed Stock yielding 3½%.

SARAH MORRIS TRUST, KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW.

THIS trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which after making several bequests, she bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in Local Inscribed Stock the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, in proportion to their total pauper expenditure. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount of credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris, on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief

of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executrices and executor of D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

R. T. Wood, bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston. The interest is distributed annually at New Year.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion poor girls at marriage. By Law 34 of George III the trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the Cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). 39 distressed persons receive help.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside. All the property has since been sold.

The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prisons.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorised the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions awarded by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the Island Securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4 should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poor house for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 6d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this Law, appointed as trustees the Auditor General, the Custos of Saint Mary and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council, under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. "These rules provide, *inter alia*, that fourteen inmates should be admitted to the poor house, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 8s., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity is Jamaica 4% Debentures, £2,400; Jamaica 4% Inscribed Stock, £8,376; Jamaica 4% Local Inscribed Stock, £3,700; Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme, 4½% Debentures, £402; War Loan Stock, 5%, £760; National War Bonds at 5%, £500; Jamaica Loan Inscribed Stock, 1942-1972 at 4½%, £500; Deposit in Government Savings Bank £106 15s. 8d.—Total, £16,743 15s. 8d.

Trustees—A. Davidson Goffe, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon, J. H. H. Graham, H. B. Wolcott, T. McLean Gray, A. C. Westmorland, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Rev. W. T. Graham. *Clerk*—Daniel H. Jackson.

VERLEY HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

THIS Institution was established in May, 1902, by Mrs. Eliza Jane Verley, widow of the late Louis Verley and endowed by her with £3,000 for its maintenance and up-keep. It was again enriched by a bequest of the benefactress of a sum of £2,000 at her death. The deed of settlement declares the uses to be a "Home for respectable Gentlewomen (Widows and Spinsters) of indigent circumstances irrespective of Creed." There are rooms for 30 Inmates almost always occupied.

TRUSTEES—Dr. F. H. Saunders, *Chairman*; Colonel A. H. Pinnock, *Vice-Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, J.P., *Honorary Treasurer*; Revd. Canon E. J. Wortley, R. W. Bryant, J.P., R. S. Gamble, J.P., C. F. Pengelly.

LADIES COMMITTEE—Mrs. F. H. Saunders, *Presiding Lady*; Miss Fanny C. Burke, *Honorary Lady Secretary*; Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. W. Morrison, Mrs. W. Gamble, Mrs. Carpenter-Smith. Colin G. Campbell, *Secretary*.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society which was established in 1851, immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year, was in 1925 merged into the United Congregation of Israelites.

GEMILUT HAZADIM SOCIETY.

THE Society which has been in existence for over a century has a membership of about 200. The objects of the Society are primarily to provide for the burial of members of the Jewish faith and to afford relief to those in indigent circumstances, also for other worthy Jewish charities. The contributing fee of members is 2s. per month. The funds amount to about £650.

On the death of a member the society provides without any further charge all funeral expenses.

Since the 1st October, 1925, this Society was amalgamated with the United Congregation of Israelites as the governing body.

President, O. K. Henriques; *Vice President*, B. Alberga; *Treasurer*, Cecil DeCordova; *Secretary*, Karl W. Hart, 83 Barry St.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY.

THE Building at No. 3 Hanover Street used as a Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary was destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or Temple Lane. The Dispensary is at No. 3 Duke Street. There is a Country Peoples Night Shelter at the corner of Orange Street and Drummond Street, at a charge of 1d. each per night.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances, by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a vice-president) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1924 was £326 0s. 2d.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1926, amounted to £278 19s. 9d.; for education fees, £56 6s. 8d.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £15 3s. 0d., leaving a balance on 31st December, 1926, of £1,481 15s. 4d.; of this amount there are in Government Debentures £500, Island Stock £262 0s. 0d., English Funding Bonds, £277 6s. 0d., Masonic Association, £170, in Bank of Nova Scotia, £272 9s. 4d.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1926.

President—R. Wor. Bro. S. J. Streadwick, D.G.M., S.C.; *Vice Presidents*—R. W. Wor. His Honr. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, D.G.M., E.C.; R. Wor. Bro. Robert Gillies, D.D.G.M., S.C.; W. Bro. Hon. W. M. Fraser, D.D.G.M.; Wor. Bro. A. deC. Myers, D.D.G.M., E.C.; W. Bro. Rev. Francis Bavin, P.D.D.G.M., E.C.; Wor. Bro. Lt. Colonel C. M. Ogilvie, R.M., P.D.D.D. G.M., S.V.

KINGSTON AND SAINT ANDREW DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. H. Cocking, M. D. Farrier, J.P., R. A. N. Gordon, C. G. C. Kerr, H. A. Lake, W. A. Logan, E. S. Murray, D. G. Parsons, D. C. Vaz, J.P., G. C. Gunter; *Treasurer*—Wor. Bro. Fred. George Sale, *Secretary*.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. J. E. L. Cox, J.P., A. Davidson Goffe, J.P., Edmund Hart, J.P., H. E. Crum-Ewing, J.P., C. D. Neilson, W. J. Norton, A. R. Suarcs, J.P.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Wor. Bro. His Hon. H. I. C. Brown, A. deC. Myers, C. H. B. Armstrong, J.P., A. Harry, H. Brennan, F. E. Lyons, W. J. Palmer, J.P., W. L. M. Garsia, M. H. Segree, G. W. Scotland, F. W. Hunter, E. V. Clarke, A. H. DaCosta.

The presiding Masters and the I.P.M.S. of contributing Lodges.

CITY DISPENSARY.

This institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free, and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £250, and married persons £400 are eligible for admission to membership. Married women whose husbands and children are members are attended in midwifery free after one year's membership. Employees may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee, one shilling; and one shilling for four weeks subscription. Subscriptions payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

	1925.
Number of Members attended at their homes ..	501
“ Visits paid to them ..	803
“ Prescriptions dispensed for them ..	988
“ Members attended at Surgery ..	961
“ Prescriptions dispensed to them ..	1,209
“ Deaths (certified) ..	13

Two Obstetric cases were attended during the year at a cost to the Dispensary of £2 2/ for nurses fees. None of these cases required medical attendance.

Members on roll 30th June ..	462	
“ admitted during the year ..	146	608
“ discontinued during the year ..		
“ struck off being 12 months in arrear ..	23	
“ died during the year ..	13	36
Total number on roll 30th June, 1925 ..	572	

SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP.

Members adults paying threepence per week ..	312
“ children under 10 years half price ..	162
“ children under 2 years old free ..	23
“ children under D'Espinose Bequest free ..	75
“ very old allowed by order of Board ..	..
	572

The D'Espinose bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the Trust. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1907. It was rebuilt at a cost of £869 15s. 6d. towards which a grant of £500 was made by the Assistance Committee.

President—J. M. Nethersole, J.P.; *Vice President*—M. M. Alexander, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Treasurer*—A. J. Miller.

DIRECTORS.—A. J. Miller, M. M. Alexander, J.P., J. M. Nethersole, J.P., Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., D. C. Vaz, J.P., Rev. C. M. Watler, Rev. Father Oates, S.J., Major Barrill, S.A. *Trustees*—J. M. Nethersole, J.P., M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Clerk and Collector*—H. Prendergast Fisher; *Medical Officer*—W. A. S. Browne; *Solicitor*—H. H. Dunn, *Offices*—14 and 16 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA HOOKWORM COMMISSION.

THE Jamaica Hookworm Commission is the agency through which the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation extends co-operation to the Government of Jamaica in the control of the Diseases which are spread through the pollution of the soil with human bowel material. This class of diseases, including hookworm and the other intestinal parasites, typhoid fever, dysentery, the bowel complaints of children and many forms of diarrhoea, forms an important cause of death, sickness, and serious economic loss in all tropical countries.

It should be made clear that the object of a hookworm campaign is much more than making examinations for and treating this one disease. The object is to take hookworm as an example of a preventable disease and, through the different phases of the campaign to impress upon the people the desirability and necessity of practising disease prevention in their homes and of teaching them, by demonstration, the benefits of **keeping well**. Treatment for hookworm disease is always followed by increased bodily and mental strength and the ability to do more efficient work; the prevention of hookworm disease through sanitation also prevents typhoid, dysentery, and other bowel diseases. Such results are of vast economic and social benefit to the community; and hookworm control demonstrations in all parts of the world are being followed by a desire on the part of the people for increased public health administration.

The work of the International Health Board is always conducted through governmental agencies and under local government direction; and in every such co-operative campaign the aim always kept in mind is not to assume governmental functions, but to show that certain things can be done successfully, to devise the best methods and organize the best agencies for conducting local control measures, and then finally to have these agencies assumed by the community.

The working agreement under which the Jamaica Hookworm Commission is being conducted is (1) The sanitation of suitable areas by Government in advance of the treatment work, and (2) The examination and treatment of the people living in these areas by the International Health Board, working under the supervision of the Superintending Medical Officer and the Central Board of Health.

The Central Board of Health, representing the Jamaica Government is charged with the duty of having a suitable sanitary latrine installed at each home and place of work. The type of latrine and the method of installation are questions determined by Government, the International Health Board (Rockefeller Foundation) being concerned only as to whether the types of latrines installed will prevent the spread of the bowel filth diseases. After the sanitary and treatment work has been completed in an area, it devolves upon Government to see that a permanent system of follow-up-inspection is instituted in order that the results of the campaign may be of more permanent value.

The treatment campaign is conducted by the International Health Board only in **sanitized** areas. Each such area is divided into districts and a trained assistant, known as a "dispensing nurse," is placed in each district. This nurse is provided with demonstration material, specimens of hookworms, albums of local photographs showing the effects of the disease and the results of treatment, charts explaining the methods of spread and of treatment, and printed hand-bills. With these he goes from house to house and explains the methods of the campaign; he then numbers each home, takes a census of the inmates, and leaves a specimen box for each person. The specimens are collected by the nurse on the following day and brought to the laboratory for examination.

Other educational work in an area consists of lectures with charts, magic lantern slides and moving pictures. Also, an officer of the campaign, the "pioneer" goes from yard to yard and demonstrates, with a microscope, the hookworm eggs and larvae, and the manner in which the disease is spread. In all the educational work emphasis is placed upon the necessity of using the latrines in order to prevent reinfection.

After the specimens have been examined, those who have hookworm disease are visited in their homes by the medical director and each is prescribed for individually. Treatment is carried out by the nurse in charge of each district, the treatment being given in the homes, with the medicine taken in the presence of the nurse. Two treatments are given each patient, when a second specimen is obtained and examined to find if a cure has been effected.

Those found uncured are given additional treatments until they are shown, by microscopical examination, to be free from infection.

The treatment campaigns began in May, 1919 in Clarendon Parish, and have been conducted in the Parishes of Clarendon, St. Catherine, St. Mary, St. Andrew and Portland. Up to the end of 1926 more than 110,000 people had been examined for hookworm

infection, of whom more than 65,000 or 60% were found to be infected and were given treatment for the disease. Campaigns are at present being conducted in the Gordon Town Area of St. Andrew and in the Buff Bay Area of Portland, and during the year will extend to the Parishes of St. Ann and Upper St. Catherine.

Taken as a whole the results of the Hookworm Campaigns in Jamaica are very gratifying. Many persons have been benefited in health and made able to earn more wages, others who were in bad health and unable to work are now able to support themselves. A number of inmates of the Clarendon and St. Catherine Poor Houses have been so benefited by treatment that they have left these institutions and are again caring for themselves. Estate owners and managers have expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the treatment benefits as shown in the increased working ability of their employees. Also, the institution of sanitary latrines has greatly lessened the incidence of dysentery, typhoid and other bowel diseases; as well as a marked decrease in diseases of all kinds due to the increased vitality and resistance of the people following treatment for hookworm disease. And there is no doubt of the fact that the people are becoming impressed with the importance of controlling the infectious diseases. They are demanding an extension of disease control measures and already Parishes and Government are meeting this demand by instituting organized programmes of sanitation and health education conducted by full-time Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors, and the teaching of health principles in the schools.

Because of the growing interest of the people in public health, a Bureau of Health Education was organized in June, 1926, to extend the health education inaugurated by the Hookworm Commission. A monthly bulletin, *Jamaica Public Health*, is issued and distributed to all parts of the Island; the monthly edition being 7,000 copies. The Bureau of Health Education has also obtained magic lanterns, moving picture projectors, and films and slides on health topics. These are provided for the use of doctors, ministers, teachers and others who are interested in public health.

The Hookworm Commission has also been co-operating with the St. Andrew Parochial Board in establishing a School Dental Clinic. This work was inaugurated at the Halfway Tree School in August. Dr. L. A. Crooks, M.O.H. for St. Andrew has been supervising the clinic and Dr. F. L. Aris is the dental surgeon in charge. During 1926 the dental clinics were held at six schools; 863 pupils were treated for defects of their teeth, a total of 3,525 treatments being given.

BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION—*Director*, Dr. B. E. Washburn; *Chief Clerk*, Miss I. Doorly; *Mailing Clerk*, Miss L. Moses.

JAMAICA HOOKWORM COMMISSION—*Medical Directors*, Drs. B. E. Washburn, J. M. Hall, I. J. Cruchley; *Chief Clerks*, F. G. Somers, B. B. Duncanson; *Assistants*, N. A. McDonald, E. S. Edwards; *Typists*, Miss G. L. Livingstone, Miss M. E. East; *Microscopists*, A. H. Fleming, R. S. Heslop, H. A. Finlason, K. C. Gardner; *Field Officers*, C. J. Hales, E. S. Haisley, F. J. Fletcher, G. Richards, G. V. Ramsey, C. J. Stuart, I. M. B. Condell, E. K. P. Blake, E. R. Banks, J. F. McKenzie, C. C. Anderson, R. S. Oliver, R. Henry, P. East, D. C. Edwards, S. Dougherty, W. N. Ewart, E. W. Patterson.

KINGSTON SAILORS HOME,

42 Church Street.

THIS Institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates, and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government

grant, has been amended by Law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church Street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday, the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January, 1909, by Sir Sydney Olivier.

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

HOURS—Open from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—*Chairman*—Hon. A. E. da Costa, O.B.E., *Managing Director*—G. S. Shaw, Capt. Geo. Lindsay, H. McCauley Orrett, C. A. Gay; *Medical Officer*—W. A. S. Browne. *Secretary*—R. R. Facey. *Resident Superintendent*—A. D. Graydon.

SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM,

18 Duke Street.

THIS Institution was founded by the late Mrs. Denniston in 1898, to give sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read papers and books, play games and have music and write letters home. Cool drinks, cigars and cigarettes, tea, breakfast, dinner, lunch and supper are provided at reasonable rates. Soldiers are also made welcome.

This Institution was taken over by the British and Foreign Sailors Society after Mrs. Denniston's death in 1917. A Sailors Brotherhood has been organized: the object being to uplift seamen physically, morally and spiritually.

Clean and comfortable beds are provided for any mercantile marine, naval men or soldiers having night liberty.

During 1919 the Rest was thoroughly renovated, and there are now fifty beds available, and with mattresses on the floor 100 men have been accommodated.

LOCAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

E. B. Hopkins;—*Chairman*; G. A. Jack, *Secretary*; R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., W. P. Clark, A. V. Kingdon; W. J. Palmer. *Manager and Port Missionary*—Mrs. Alice Vosper Smith.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates over 700 inmates. The average cost of each is about 8½d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The Institution is managed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

Master—E. M. Cresser, salary, £325; *Matron*—M. Bowen, salary, £110; *Storekeeper, Dispenser and Assistant to the Master*—E. A. Martin, salary, £156.

MAXFIELD PARK.

Maxfield Park Children's Home, an annex to the Union Poor House, accommodates 74 inmates.

Matron—Miss F. E. Henry, salary, £84; *Schoolmistress and Assistant to the Matron*—Miss M. R. Markland, £60.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of Mr. W. P. Clark, then Resident Magistrate of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves. It will only recommend and help those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the prison authorities, to the funds of the society, if this is required. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the Society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways:—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the quarterly meeting, which meeting authorizes payment of money by the Secretary-Treasurer. When necessary, such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds the Secretary notifies, on occasion, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued, and the Parochial Committee in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The aim of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is to help discharged prisoners to become better men and women, and useful citizens. It attempts to fulfil this object by aiding the ex-prisoners to find and secure work, by providing them with tools, and clothes when necessary, by helping them with food and lodging as a temporary provision when they are destitute, and attempting to influence them to attain a better moral and spiritual standard.

Outside the fact that the Society's efforts are rigidly and painfully limited by the small sums subscribed to its funds, the main difficulty has been that of securing work for the ex-prisoners. There is, first of all, the fact that there are not in any case many opportunities for obtaining work open in this island, but the main difficulty lies in two further facts; first, there are few who are ready to employ ex-prisoners; and second there does not exist in Jamaica a properly organized labour bureau in which information is focussed, showing just where labour is wanted. The very kind co-operation of a few employers is most gratefully acknowledged, and the Committee records with pleasure the fact that during the last year, a few more friends of the work have assisted in this way, but the task for getting work for the men and women who apply to the society is on the whole not only very difficult but in instances is practically impossible. It must be remembered that the Society which receives meagre financial support from the public also does its work through a Committee and executive consisting of ladies and gentlemen already occupied with many other duties.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Rev. Dr. Reinke, D.D., *President*: Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Vice President*; Brigadier Charles Smith, *Secy.-Treasurer*; Rev. F. Cowell-Lloyd, A.T.S., Rev. R. L. Reid, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. Geo. Hicks, B.A., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Sister Madeline, Sister Miriam, A. V. Kingdon, Rev. W. L. Brown, E. B. Hopkins, B. T. Josephs, Rev. P. Heyworth, Rev. Father Semmes.

KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THE objects of the Society are the Charitable Relief and the general welfare of the Poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It will seek:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of overlapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.

2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts of money for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendicity by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matter as
 - (a) Free Registry of all classes of labour; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening or any other light agricultural work.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—*President* M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Vice-President*, W. J. Palmer, J.P.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. Herbert Harris; *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.; *Secretary*, Mrs. G. P. Vernon.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—The Officers of the Society, together with Rev. P. Heyworth, Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. M. H. Solomon, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Mrs. V. Desnoes, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, Rev. J. Hunt, H. J. Rushie Grey, Miss Fanny Burke, Sister Madeline, Mrs. M. DeCordova, M.B.E., Mrs. F. Saunders, Mrs. Jelf, the Rector of the Kingston Parish Church, Mrs. Aston Simpson, Miss Myers, Miss May Thompson.

LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by the late Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (late Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle-women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn thread work, embroidery, as well as native jams and pickles. An attractive show of antiques, in silver, brass and Sheffield plate will also be found.

The premises at 8 Church Street, opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour Streets.

The Society is self-supporting, and has done so well in the past year, that they have been able to keep up their charities without the annual subscriptions formerly paid by the members of the committee. Depositors are charged 2s. in the £ commission on articles sold.

Patronesses—Lady Norman, Lady Hemming, Lady Swettenham, Lady Olivier, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Blackden, Lady Clarke, Lady Wilson.

President—Lady Stubbs.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. P. C. Cork, Mrs. Frank Saunders.

Committee—Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Reinkc, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Arthur Farquharson, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Sidney Cargill, Mrs. A. H. D'Costa, Mrs. Harry Jackson, Mrs. Hector Josephs, Lady Barrett-Lennard.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Miss Burke.

JAMAICA NURSES UNION.

THE Jamaica Nurses Union and District Nurses Fund was founded in 1904 by the late Archbishop of the West Indies, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. At the bureau of information at the Deaconess Home, 93 Hanover Street, a register of nurses is kept under the direction of the Sisters of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE—His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; the Rev. Canon Wortley, *Vice-Chairman*; Sister Madeline, *Honorary Treasurer*; Mrs. Bourne, Miss F. C. Burke, *Honorary Secretaries*. COMMITTEE—Lady Stubbs, Lady Barrett Lennard, Mrs. Jelf, Mrs. Wilson, Sister Emily, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. A. H. D'Costa, Mrs. W. Gamble, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. A. Moore, Miss Hope, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. VanCuylenburg, Mrs. Gartshore, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Karl Nunes, Mrs. Ansel Hart.

JAMAICA DIOCESAN BRANCH OF THE MOTHERS UNION.

THERE are 29 branches of the Mothers Union in Jamaica with about 1,050 members and 200 Associates. Twenty branches are linked with branches in England.

Diocesan President—Mrs. Gruchy.

Hon. Diocesan Secretary—Sister Miriam, Deaconess Home, Kingston.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

THE object of the Society, which was founded in 1903 as "the Society for the Protection of Animals" in Jamaica, is, as its name implies, the *protection* of animals. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by recourse to the law. Two agents are employed to this end.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the Society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, *President*; Frank Cundall, *Chairman*; Hon. F. E. Reed, *Vice Chairman*; Lady Stubbs, Hon. Sir. W. Morrison, F. N. Isaacs, Rev. J. F. Gartshore; Mrs. Vickers, Lady Barrett-Lennard, N. W. Manley, Mrs. Bourne; *Honorary Secretary*, Half-Way Tree P.O., J. L. Pietersz, *Honorary Treasurer*; Dr. G. Rushie Grey, M.R.C.V.S., *Honorary Veterinary Surgeon*.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society was started in 1903. Its objects are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

Through the efforts of this Society, the Y.W.C.A. decided to begin work in Jamaica, the branch in Kingston has merged into that Society but the Branches in the country are continuing their work on previous lines. The Y.W.C.A. share with them in the Quarterly Magazine and join with them in their Annual Exhibition and Prize giving at Mandeville.

The Manchester Union of this Society has branches at Ridgemount, Fairfield, Mount Olivet, New Broughton, Mizpah in Manchester, Wesley Mt., and at Westwood in Trelawny.

The Office Bearers of the Manchester Union are:—

President—Mrs. Westphal; *Vice-President*—Mrs. Ross; *Secretary*—Mrs. Isaacs; *Treasurer*—Mrs. Priestnal; *Librarian*—Mrs. Godfrey.

There is an Upward and Onward Magazine, edited by Miss May T. Jeffrey-Smith, Stewart Town P.O.

Secretary and Treasurer of Magazine—Miss Walter, 23½ Charles St., Kingston.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY.

THE "Montego Bay Self Help Home," was opened in 1906, with the object of banding together all women who are seeking to reach out a helping hand to uplift the womanhood of the Island.

In the Home, there are a limited number of girls in residence. These girls get some training in domestic work. Their income is supplemented, by leaving the orders given to them for mattress making, upholstering, chair caning, laundry work, preserves, needle-work, etc.

There is a Sales Room, where native curiosities, baskets, plain and fancy needlework can be purchased.

In connection with the "Self Help," there is a Creche, Soup Kitchen, Relief and Dorcas Society and a Library.

Twelve children are received at the Creche daily. They are supported from voluntary contributions and a small fee given weekly by the Mothers.

President—Mrs. Edmund Hart; *Vice Presidents*—Mrs. D. Mills, Mrs. W. Coke Kerr. *Honorary Secretary*—Miss Belle Mills. *Patroness*—Lady Stubbs.

MANCHESTER MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital was founded and was incorporated by law in 1927 at Mandeville, for the purpose of affording assistance and treatment in Maternity cases, and where necessary such cases to be treated free of charge; part of the funds necessary for its erection, equipment and maintenance and for the purchase of land necessary, having been voluntarily subscribed.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—Hon. Thomas Anderson, *Custos*; Hon. L. A. Isaacs, Thomas Kemp, L. P. Kerr, Cortlandt MacGregor, M. M. Meikle, J. M. MacGregor.

CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

IN 1926, this Association took the place of the Child Saving League.

Visits are paid to the homes of all newborn infants by voluntary workers in order to give advice and help, and invite them to bring their babies to the Well or Sick Clinics. (2,603 homes were visited from May 1st, 1925, to April 30th, 1926.)

Visits are also paid by trained nurses to the homes of infants who are reported seriously ill. 860 homes were visited from May 1st, 1925 to April 30th, 1926.)

Clinics—A Sick Clinic to which all sick babies are invited is held daily for two hours, at which well-known medical practitioners give their services. There was an attendance of 4,409 cases from May 1st, 1925 to April 30th, 1926. Simple drugs are given, and special nourishment provided where necessary, a well clinic is also held once monthly, to which well babies are invited, and at which infants are weighed, and a short talk given to the mothers on the care and feeding of their infants. This Clinic is greatly enjoyed by the mothers; started in July 1925, the total attendance to date is 471.

Creche—A Day Nursery for children up to five years old has been established for some time.

Children's Homes—A Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen visit Maxfield Park Home twice a month.

The Association also provides for an affiliation officer whose duty it is to assist mothers to collect maintenance fees from the fathers of their children.

A magazine is distributed monthly free of charge to all churches in the City, and to anyone who writes asking for copies.

Patroness—Lady Stubbs. *President*—His Worship the Mayor of Kingston; *Vice-Presidents*—The Bishop of Jamaica, Mrs. A. S. Jelf, Mr. R. W. Bryant, Mrs. Frank Saunders, Mrs. G. V. Lockett, Dr. B. M. Wilson; *Chairman*—Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S.; *General Secretary*—Mrs. Latrielle; *Hon. Treasurer*—C. Costa; *Asst. Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. G. V. Lockett.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of the Association, which was formed in 1918, are as follows:—

- a. To co-operate as far as possible with the different agencies and societies already existing, endeavouring to enlarge their usefulness wherever possible.
- b. To improve the health of the Womanhood of the Island.
- c. To take all steps necessary for the enforcement or alteration of the present Laws governing Child Welfare.
- d. To spread information regarding the treatment of children and the cause and effect of many of the present prevalent methods of failure and mismanagement.
- e. Better housing for the poor.

The Association has a work room for girls at the old Public Works Building, Parade, Kingston, with the object of teaching girls who leave school at the tender age of 14 a trade and so fitting them for the battle of life and giving them a chance to remain decent and self-respecting.

In 1921, 3 work rooms were started in affiliation with the Association; one at Gayle with Mrs. A. A. Barclay as President, one at Oracabessa with Mrs. Webster as President, one at Mavis Bank with Mrs. Berry as President; one in 1924 at Chapelton, Mrs. McHardy, President.

Any woman may become a member of the Association. Names are sent to the Secretary, by some member of the Association, and, presented at the next meeting for confirmation: the payment upon enrolment of a membership is a fee of half a guinea. No one shall be a member in good standing until she has paid her annual fee, such fee being due and payable to the Treasurer before the annual meeting in each year.

President—Mrs. Michael DeCordova; *Secretary*—Mrs. Latreille; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. L. DeMercado, Sister Madeline; *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. DeCordova.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement.

The Headquarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., where the United Society of Christian Endeavour, has offices at Tremont Temple.

OFFICERS—The business of the Union is managed by the following officers, a Council of eleven members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions.

President—Rev. Jas. Blake, Porus; *Vice-President*—Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S., Kingston; *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. S. Phillips, c/o Jamaica Times, Kingston; *Superintendent Junior Department*—Miss R. F. DaCosta, Kingston.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The officers above-mentioned, together with Rev. Jno. Reinke, D.D., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., I. J. Adams, Rev. Geo. Hicks, B.A.

JAMAICA SOCIAL PURITY ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1917, its object being the furtherance of Social Purity in the Island of Jamaica with a view to the combating of immorality and venereal disease.

In December, 1920, a special Joint Committee was formed to organize a special programme throughout the Island in connection with Venereal Disease; Government grants being given to the Association from time to time to carry on this work.

Publicity campaigns through literature and lantern lectures are carried out.

The annual subscription is two shillings and sixpence; Associates, 1s.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—Rt. Rev. Bishop De Carteret, D.D., *President*; Major E. T. Dixon, M.A., *Vice-President*; Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. C. Lloyd, Rev. S. H. Bartlett, Dr. J. Geoghegan, E. B. Hopkins, Hon. F. E. Reed, O.B.E., B.A., Hon. A. E. DaCosta, M.B.E., W. J. Palmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; E. B. Hallett, *Hon. Secretary*.

CATHOLIC BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Catholic Burial Association was founded by Rev. William Spillmann, S.J., in the year 1883, with the approval of Bishop Gordon, S.J. Its object is to procure Christian burial for the deserving poor of the Catholic Faith.

The Admission fee to the Association is one shilling, and a weekly offering of one penny will obtain for a member all the benefits.

A general meeting of the members is held once a year, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected. These consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Association is under the patronage of The Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica and under the direction of one of the priests of the Mission appointed by him.

Spiritual Director, Rev. Fr. Francis Kelly, S.J. *President*, Wellesly Bourke.
Treasurer, C. J. Brandon. *Secretary*, A. J. Falla.

ST. VINCENT DEPAUL CONFERENCE.

THIS Conference was introduced into Jamaica in December, 1903, by the late Rev John Harpes, S.J. Its principal work is the visitation and relief of the poor in their homes, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Generally relief is not given in money, but by tickets issued to the purveyors of groceries, and also for clothing. All bills are met by means of contributions from charitable persons and by collections at the weekly meetings. The current expenses of the society are defrayed by the members of the Conference. No officer or member is allowed to receive any salary or out-of-pocket expenses for his work. The Conference meets every Thursday evening at Winchester Park, Kingston.

OFFICERS—*Spiritual Director*—Rev. Francis J. Kelly, S.J.; *President*—R. A. Figueroa; *1st Vice-President*—H. A. Thomas; *2nd Vice-President*—S. A. Phillips; *Secretary*—Livingstone Lewis; *Assistant Secretary*—Geo. V. Aarons; *Treasurer*—Joseph L. Pietersz.

NUTTALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE Nuttall Memorial Hospital, in memory of the late Archbishop Nuttall, situated off Caledonia Avenue, was opened in 1923. It superseded the Archbishop Nuttall Nursing Home.

The Hospital, which is built of reinforced concrete, is a one story building with a 10ft. verandah on all four sides.

There are 17 private rooms, and two wards with three beds in each ward, accommodating in all 23 patients.

There are two thoroughly equipped surgical theatres. *Matron*—Miss Hope.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANITARIUM.

THE St. Joseph's Sanitarium at Deanery Park, Kingston, was opened in 1916 for the reception of Surgical, Medical, Gynaecological, Obstetrical and Eye cases.

The operating room is fitted with all the most modern appliances with every convenience for surgeon and patient. The Nursing Sister in charge is a fully trained and competent nurse.

Visiting hours from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m.

Terms payable weekly in advance.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The attractive feature of the Society is its "Proprietary Shares" which ensures a permanent fund of £14,530 as a special security to depositors, subscribing members and borrowers.

New rules passed in October, 1917, make provisions ensuring bonuses of £3 and £2 per share respectively to matured 10 year and 7 year advanced shares. Loans are made at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; repayable by £20 shares to mature in 4, 7 or 10 years at $7\frac{1}{6}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{6}$ respectively and interest $2\frac{1}{6}$ per month on each £20 advanced or loaned.

The amount of loans to the end of the year, 1925, was £67,599 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the sum of the subscription shares to the credit of members was £24,748 7s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; deposits at 5% per annum, £26,161 9s. 2d.; interest payable half-yearly. Funds are always available for making loans on security of approved freeholds to non-members as well as members of the Society.

DIRECTORS: Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; John MacDonald, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*; Edmund Haughton Sanguinetti, J.P., Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux, J.P., Otto Crowden, J.P., Reginald Melhado, J.P.; *Secretary and Accountant*, Colin G. Campbell; *Cashier*, Donald Campbell; *Auditors*, H. E. Laidman, S. G. Corinaldi.

Office, 133 Tower Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the close of the year 1843, W. Wemyss Anderson (a founder of the Society) Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, Henry Franklyn and John B. Purrier, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica for the encouragement of systematic thrift and providence on a co-operative basis among the people of Jamaica. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. John S. Brown, also one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Charles Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named with Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first Policy was issued, on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's Funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society during the past eighty-two years has been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. It has also always declared a bonus every three years. The early supporters and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefits conferred on the families of the deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society in 1921, reached over one and a half million sterling.

Security.—Every three years a complete investigation of the Society's financial position is made by a qualified Actuary including a Valuation of liabilities and the surplus is divided among the policy-holders.

Protection.—Policies are protected in case of non-payment of premiums so long as the indebtedness does not exceed the cash surrender value.

Investment.—The Bonuses paid compared favourably with those of the best Offices in the world.

DIRECTORS.—Col. A. H. Pinnock, v.d., *Chairman*; Leonard deCordova, *Deputy Chairman*; Hon. Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A., T. N. Aguilar, A. H. D'Costa, W. Baggett Gray, L. P. Downer, Hon. Sir Wm. Morrison, Hon. J. H. Philipps. *Secretary*—Ernest B. Nethersole, F.C.R.A.; *Auditors*—G. C. McCormack, E. G. Nixon and E. L. Newman, C.P.A.; *Actuary*—Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E. *Head Office*—The Jamaica Mutual Buildings, 79, 81 and 83 Barry Street, Kingston.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

This, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of "The Benefit Building Societies Act, 1855" and was incorporated December, 1898, under "The Building Societies Amendment Law, 1897."

The object for which the Victoria Mutual Building exists are twofold. Firstly, to provide for shareholders and depositors a perfectly sound and profitable investment for large or small sums of money; and secondly to employ the funds thus obtained in making advances by way of Mortgage on Freehold Property; principal and interest being repaid by easy monthly instalments. The system adopted by this society of requiring loans to be repaid by equal monthly instalments is such that, as each repayment includes a portion of the capital sum, the margin of security is ever increasing and the possibility of risk is ever diminishing.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds, (exclusive of bonus) realisable by monthly payments of two shillings and sixpence during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ payable monthly, but in return the Society awards interest and bonus. Thus one share on which £15 shall have been paid will be worth at the end of ten years £20, irrespective of the bonus which may be gained. Loans on Mortgage of Freehold Property are granted for a period of ten years, but if at any time the Mortgagor wishes to reduce his payments, he can do so with the permission of the Directors, by getting his loan capitalized. This means smaller payments for shares and interest, with the result that the capitalized loan continues for a further ten years period. This arrangement does not entail any additional Law charges.

The Law Charges vary from 50/ on a loan of £60 to £10 15/ on a loan of £800, and thereafter 20/ extra for every additional £100.

The Society affords a means for investment of capital at an adequate rate of interest combined with absolute security, at 5% per annum, payable half yearly on 1st June and 1st December. The Receipts for the year ended 30th November, 1925, amounted to £161,003 18s. 0d. and the Assets were £378,056 14s. 2d. The Permanent Guarantee Fund amounted to £20,389 17s. 2d.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—T. N. Aguilar, J.P., *Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*; V. E. Manton, LL.B.; H. E. Bolton, J.P.; Leonard deCordova, J.P.; H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., J.P.; N. B. Livingston; H. MacCaulay Orrett, J.P.; Col. A. H. Pinnock, v.d., J.P.; Hon. A. E. DaCosta, M.B.E., J.P.; W. Baggett Gray. *Auditors*, John Tapley, F.C.I.S., F.A.A., F.I.C., Eng.; Ralph Carman, F.S.A.A., London; *Secretary*, Sidney C. McCutchin, M.B.E., J.P.; *Asst. Secretary and Accountant*, G. N. Morand. *Office*: 6 Duke Street, Kingston.

ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. Subscription shares are 2s. 6d. each per month for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman,—R. Ehrenstein, O. H. Williams, J. G. Marshalleck, C. J. Chamberlain, Dr. F. N. Norton, W. Robertson, A. G. Donaldson, A. E. Marshalleck; *Solicitor*, D. V. Silvera; *Auditor*, M. D. Farrier; *Secretary*, J. H. Williams.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874, and incorporated in 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary and Founder the Revd. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress. Its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally, than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, more than two in each year of the Society's existence, purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the Society would have found it utterly impossible. A feature of the Society is a special plan whereby Loans from £250 and upwards can be made without taking the full numbers of shares for re-payment for 7 or 10 years, quarterly payments of Interest at Special Rates.

The Society has also a Depositors Branch on which 4% interest p.a. is paid on Deposits from £1 upwards, which has been steadily increasing yearly.

DIRECTORS—J. J. Lyons, *Chairman*; A. B. Rerrie, *Vice-Chairman*; C. F. L. Matheson, S. M. Roche, Dr. F. W. Hunter, J. A. Dickenson, H. Gordon Tennant, Dr. A. D. C. Robb, H. Stephenson. *Solicitor*, Daniel Hart; *Auditors*, C. S. Kelly, C. A. Parsons; *Secretary*, E. G. Watson; *Bankers*, Barclay's Dominion, Colonial and Over Seas Bank, and Bank of Nova Scotia, St Ann's Bay.

BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893, and incorporated in 1899. The Reserve Funds at the end of its thirty-third financial year stood at £4,813 0s. 2½d; the assets were £63,188 10s. 4½. The net gain for the year was £1,426 4s. 8d. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class A, 22; Class B, 32, and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity, gets a bonus. This Society issues subscription shares in four classes, viz.—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid-up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition. Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. according to amount. Loans are made on landed security under any one of the above classes of shares and also under the new system of limited shares and deferred shares, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. according to amount and period.

DIRECTORS—J. H. Levy, *Chairman*; Chas. Costa, C. R. Thomson, C. S. Kelly, E. S. Lindo, Dr. W. E. Wilson, J. A. Harris. *Secretary*, C. Owen Cover. *Office*—Brown's Town, St. Ann; *Solicitor*, J. H. Allwood; *Bankers*, Barclay's (Colonial) Bank.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Incorporated 30th October, 1911, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the town and parish.

Subscription Shares of the Society are divided into two classes, viz.—A and B. The A shares of 4s. per month mature in 7 years, at the end of which, the principal, interest and profits are paid over. The B shares of 2s. 8d. per month mature in 10 years, at the end of which, the principal interest and profits are paid over.

The Society makes loans on real property for a period of 7 or 10 years. Temporary loans are also made to shareholders on the security of their shares to the extent of two-thirds the amount standing to their credit.

Applicants for large loans need not hold an equal value in shares; but balance must, be met by half-yearly payments, each half yearly payment reducing interest payable on the advance.

Interest is charged on loans as follows:—9% up to £200, and 7½% on any sum above £200.

Advances are made on a basis of two-thirds of the value of the security offered. An entrance fee of 1s. is charged on each new share taken. Pass Book 1s. No entrance fee is charged on new deposit accounts.

Sums of any amount from 1s. upwards are taken on deposit by the Society and bear interest at 5% per annum on each completed £ from the first day of the month after deposits till the last day of the month prior to withdrawal. Notice of withdrawals always waived.

DIRECTORS—P. E. F. Robertson, *Chairman*; Geo. Taylor, J.P., J. C. Cadien, H. V. Young, A.W. L. Clerk, J.P., John Scott, J.P., Hon. Guy S. Ewen. *Auditors*, C. M. Clark, H. A. Smith; *Secretary*, R. S. M. Cooke; *Assistant Secretary*, G. A. H. Bowman.

Office—Falmouth, open daily from 10 to 3 except on third Tuesdays of each month, and Saturdays when office is closed at 2 p.m.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874, (incorporated in 1906). At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on the 31st July, 1926, 5,465 shares. The amount at credit of Reserve Funds is now £4,600. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalment of 4s. and 2s. 7d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the end of the financial year. Subscription shares participate in the Bonus of the financial year in which they became perfected and matured.

The Board of Directors accept deposits at interest at 4% per annum payable half-yearly. The deposits amount to £42,924.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly.

The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1926 was £89,392. Cash in hand £3,401.

DIRECTORS—Austin H. Browne, *Chairman*; Walter Fletcher, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, O.B.E., Edmund Hart, S. P. Davidson, Gossett Howard, H. A. Aarons, David Mills. F. M. Kerr Jarrett, G. Phillpotts Brown; *Auditors*, G. A. L. Mair. Clifford M. Clark; *Secretary*, F. M. Hoyt; *Assistant Secretary*, Frank Smith.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the fifty-two years ended in 31st March, 1926, its receipts have amounted to £1,920,040. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in the parish of Westmoreland, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards, 7 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This Society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from five shillings upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £260,947. The gross reserve fund amounts to £37,351 with a clear nett surplus of £25,274, after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the period was £329, while for the past 28 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—Hon. Hugh Clarke, *Custos, Chairman and Manager*; Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*; Messrs. A. W. Aguilar, J.P., Stainton Clarke, J.P., Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, J.P.; Eric Clarke, Richard F. Williams, J.P. *Auditors*, R. H. Smith, M.A., Rev. R. C. Young, B.A.,; *Solicitor*, John S. Nash; *Secretary*, H. A. Tate, J.P.; *Cashier*, Eric H. Clarke.

ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

THIS Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general, and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1923, showed that the subscription shares then amounted to £15,747, Deposits £6,085, Profit and Loss £884, Loans £21,582.

DIRECTORS—*Chairman*, A. N. Williams; E. T. Forrest, C. H. A. Iver, T. E. Levy, C. E. Isaacs, W. G. Hendriks, John Clarke, F. B. Bowen; *Auditors*, C. M. Farquharson, Septimus Nash; *Solicitor*, J. M. MacGregor; *Secretary and Treasurer*, W. N. C. Farquharson; *Asst. Secretary*, J. Connacher. *Office*—Black River.

HANOVER BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Society was established in 1893, and was incorporated in September, 1918.

The rate of interest on Loans under £250 is 9%. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½%. The price of a paid up share is £15 with interest at 4%. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of one shilling and upwards are received on deposit at 4%. The Reserve Fund amounts to £1,071 19s. 10d.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—*Chairman*, Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben; Hugh A. L. Sanftleben, H. C. L. Sanftleben, R. Hogg, Frederick Emanuel, Snr., L. N. Clare, Dr. A. A. Myers; *Auditors*, James Caseley and Frederick Emanuel, Jr.; *Arbitrators*, Hon. C. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., J. G. Robertson; *Secretary*, D. W. Talbot. *Office*—Lucea.

ST. MARY'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1915 and incorporated in 1916. Its founder was the Rev. E. J. Touzalin, J.P.

The gross receipts for the year ending 31st March, 1926, were £13,237 3s. 3½d.

DIRECTORS—*Chairman*, Hon. A. C. Westmorland; *Vice-Chairman*, Dr. H. Joslen, J.P.; G. A. Purcell, Major T. A. Roxburgh, Rev. W. S. Taylor, M. E. Henriques, H. R. Cargill, J.P., C. M. Pringle; *Auditors*, Rev. T. I. Lloyd and C. L. Morgan, J.P.; *Secretary*, Rev. E. J. Touzalin, *Assistant Secretary*, C. A. Touzalin.

MODEL DWELLINGS, LIMITED.

THE Model Dwellings, Limited, was incorporated in 1910 under the Companies Laws 1864 to 1908, with a capital of £2,000 divided into 2,000 shares of £1 each.

The Company is in liquidation with a view to transferring the buildings and assets to the Kingston Charity Organization Society.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company which is incorporated under the Companies Act, (Jamaica) 27 Vic., Sec. 2, Chap. 4, acquired the undertakings and property of The West India Electric Company, Limited, and The Jamaica Light and Power Company, Limited, (of Canada) in June, 1923.

	Authorized.	Issued.
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	\$750,000	\$750,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares "B" (£1 Shares) ..	250,000	124,600 (ap.)
Common Stock	1,000,000	750,000
Bonds 1st 6½ Series "A" and Divisional 5% ..	1,200,000	1,186,000
		cc

The company operates the Tramways Electric Light and Power systems in the City of Kingston and Saint Andrew, and in addition the Electric Light and Power Systems of Saint Catherine.

There are two Power Stations, one a steam plant at Gold Street, Kingston, and another a Hydro-Electric Plant on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk, from which power is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the Trolley lines through Kingston and Saint Andrew for tramway purposes.

There are twenty-six miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the City but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring to the north, to Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the North-east and out to the Rockfort Gardens towards the East. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are two-pence on one tramway in each district.

The management of the Company is under the executive management of Stone and Webster, Inc., who operate about sixty Public Utilities throughout the North American Continent and the West Indies. The registered office is at 151 Orange Street, Kingston. Down Town Store—56a King Street, Kingston.

OFFICERS—*President*—Russell D. Bell; *Vice -Presidents*—Abner Kingman, Jr., Marcy L. Sperry; *Secretary*—William T. Crawford; *Treasurer*—Henry B. Sawyer; *Executive Managers*—Stone & Webster, Inc.; *Resident Manager*—Alfred S. Nichols; *Asst. Treasurer*—Jas. McIntosh Clark; *Railway Superintendent*—David N. Barr; *Supt. Electrical Dept.*—R. S. Nelson; *Steam Engineer*—C. W. Humphris; *Electrical Engineer*—Henry A. Campbell; *Superintendent of Transportation*—David Peat; *Sales Manager*—V. C. Sutton.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

DIRECTORS—*Chairman*, Thomas N. Aguilar; *Vice-Chairman*, Leonard deCordova; M. M. Alexander, N. B. Livingston, V. L. George, E. Haughton Sanguinetti; *Secretary*, A. M. Bonitto; *Auditors*, E. G. Nixon, P. A. George. *Office*—1 Orange St., Kingston, P.O., Box 198.

HOTEL COMPANIES.

The necessity of providing hotel accommodation for visitors to the proposed international exhibition of 1891 caused the government to pass Law 27 of 1890, which law guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon capital invested in the erection and maintenance of hotels "on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council." All building materials and furniture required for such hotels were to be admitted duty free, and debentures and other documents were to be free of stamp duty.

The facilities given by this law induced the formation of companies by which the following hotels were constructed:—
Myrtle Bank Hotel, Harbour Street, Kingston, by the Kingston Hotels Co.

Constant Spring Hotel, by the American Hotels Co.

Queen's Hotel, Heywood Street, Kingston, by the Jamaica Hotels Co.

Hotel Rio Cobre, Spanish Town, by the St. Catherine Hotels Co.

Moneague Hotel, St. Ann, by the Moneague Hotels Co.

These Hotels were taken over by the Government under Section 10 of the Law, on failure to fulfil the conditions of the contract.

A stimulus was given to hotel development by Law 15 of 1904 which enabled personal erecting an hotel of more than 40 bedrooms to obtain an important license from the Governor whereby they might obtain the importation free of duty of all materials, fixtures and furniture necessary for the building and equipment of the hotel and were exempt for 10 years from increased taxation—attributable to hotel buildings. This law expired on the 30th June, 1907, but was renewed by legislation to extend the facilities thereof (except as regards taxation) to the Titchfield Hotel at Port Antonio and to the Myrtle Bank and South Camp Road Hotels in Kingston.

The Constant Spring Hotel was leased for some years, but was finally bought by the Elder Dempster Co., who closed it as an hotel. It was re-opened in March, 1920, but was burnt to the ground in 1923. The Rio Cobre Hotel has been offered for sale by the Government (1914).

The Myrtle Bank Hotel was also leased to the Elder Dempster Company, but it was completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and the lease fell in. The site was sold to a local Company who have erected a modern hotel thereon. It is now the property of the United Fruit Company.

In 1904 a large and commodious hotel was built at Port Antonio known as the Hotel Titchfield. This was destroyed by fire in January, 1910, but it was rebuilt in 1911.

KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company was established in 1884. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. In 1897 a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day was installed. Recently another machine of the same capacity has been installed as a safeguard against accidents. The Company sells ice at 1/6 per 100lb. wholesale, and retail one farthing per lb. The present capital is in 27,436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s.

DIRECTORS—*Chairman*, E. Haughton Sanguinetti; M. M. Alexander, Otto Crowden, Lionel de Mercado, Hon. L. A. Isaacs, Dr. F. H. Saunders, W. Baggett Gray; Hon. A. E. da Costa; *Secretary*, E. R. Surridge; *Auditors*, A. A. Samuel, and W. G. Surridge.
Office—35 Harbour Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS Company works a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and as far as the following boundaries in the parish of St. Andrew, from Kingston Harbour at Greenwich Pen northward to Llandelo Ruins and thence to a point in Constant Spring Estate half a mile from Constant Spring Old Works, thence eastward to Creighton Church and south-easterly to a point in Dublin Castle, where the boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew crosses the Salt River, thence south-westerly to the Mona Great House, thence to the Police Station at Rock Fort and thence along the shore of the said harbour to the starting point above-mentioned.

The license under which the Company now operates was granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Telephone Law, 1893, as amended by Law 12 of 1923 and dated 8th July, 1925.

Central Exchange and Local Office, 65 Duke St., Kingston. *Branch Exchange*, Cross Roads.

L. Ashenheim, *Chairman*; E. L. Newman, *Secretary*; F. G. Tame, *Supt.*

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

"IMPERIAL CABLE ROUTE."

THERE are two Imperial Cables working direct from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to London. These cables provide a "no delay" service across the Atlantic. The Halifax Office of the Imperial Cable is situated in the same building as the Direct West India Cable Company's Office, so that no delay takes place in transferring messages from one Cable to the other.

The "Via Imperial" route is at present the most direct route between Jamaica and Great Britain and Europe, and is the only British owned Cable route crossing the North Atlantic.

In order to obtain the advantage offered by this direct and expeditious route, senders of cables should always specifically mark their cables "Via Imperial" for which indication no extra charge is made.

The rates "Via Imperial" are the same as those via other routes, with the exception of W.L.T. messages.

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Office—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.
Superintendent—A. G. Blackwell.

Rate per word from Jamaica to—

	a.	d.		a.	d.
United Kingdom ..	2	4	Hayti, Mole, St. Nicholas,	}	2 5
Canada:—			“ Cape Hayti and Port-au-Prince		
Halifax ..	1	6	“ Other Places ..		2 7½
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,			San Domingo:—		
Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island ..	1	8	San Domingo City and Puerto Plata ..		2 5
Manitoba ..	1	11½	La Romano ..		2 9
Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan and West	2	1	Other Offices ..		2 6½
Newfoundland ..	1	11	West Indies:—		
Miquelon ..	1	11½	Antigua ..		1 3
United States:—			Barbados ..		1 3
New York City, New Orleans and Key West ..	1	6	British Guiana:—		
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State (other than New York City), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont	1	8	Georgetown ..		1 3
Maine ..	1	9	Berbice ..		1 4
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, W. Virginia, and Wisconsin	1	10	Other stations ..		1 8
Arkansas, Colorado, Florida (except Key West), Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, (except New Orleans), Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, Wyoming	1	11½	Dominica ..		1 3
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington State ..	2	1	Grenada ..		1 3
Bahamas ..	2	9½	St. Kitts ..		1 3
Bermuda ..	1	6	St. Lucia ..		1 3
Turks Island ..	1	0	St. Vincent ..		1 3
Cuba ..	1	2	Trinidad:—		
			Port of Spain ..		1 3
			Other stations ..		1 4
			Tobago ..		
			via Trinidad Wireless ..		1 6
			Europe and beyond:—		
			Australia ..		4 2
			Austria (German) ..		3 0
			Azores ..		2 10
			Belgium ..		2 8½
			Denmark ..		2 9½
			France ..		2 8½
			Germany ..		2 9½
			Gibraltar ..		3 3
			Greece ..		3 2½
			Holland ..		2 9
			India ..		4 3½
			Italy ..		2 10½

Rate per word from Jamaica to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Europe and beyond—			Rhodesia, Southern	..	4 8
Japan	5 5	Spain .. ..	..	3 1½
Madeira	3 8	Sweden .. ..	..	2 9½
New Zealand	3 10	Switzerland ..	..	2 10½
Norway	3 2	Syria .. ..	..	3 11
Portugal	3 3	Union of South Africa ..	..	4 7½
Rhodesia, Northern	..	4 11			

Any other rates may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

DEFERRED PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language at half-rate are accepted with very few exceptions for all parts of the world and are forwarded on the condition that they may be subjected to such delay as may result through the cables being occupied by traffic upon which full rates have been paid, but they will not be deferred for more than 24 hours.

The sender must write before the address one of the following indications which is charged for as one word:—

L.C.F. French.

L.C.O. Language of the Country of Origin.

L.C.D. Language of the Country of Destination.

Deferred telegrams without text are not admitted. Only plain language may be used.

Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address.

WEEK-END-LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Week-End-Letter Telegrams at quarter rate, with a minimum of 20 words, are accepted for Great Britain and Ireland, Halifax, Bermuda and Turks Island by the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd.

These messages must be entirely in plain language and must bear the paid prefix "W.L.T." which must appear as the first word in the address. Such telegrams must reach the office of the Company before closing hour on Saturday, and are deliverable at destination on the following Monday morning. Otherwise than as noted above W.L.Ts. are governed by the same conditions as deferred telegrams.

1. The Bermuda route is practically an All-Cable Connection between Jamaica and New York, Jamaica and Boston, and Jamaica and Ireland. There are two transmissions only, viz., at Halifax and Canso, and (high speed automatic) direct working from Jamaica to Halifax is secured by a special arrangement at Bermuda.

2. The Companies' arrangements secure to them several Atlantic cables, and telegrams to Canso for Great Britain pass over British territory only.

3. A complete landline and cable connection to all parts of Canada and the United States, etc., and the above Companies' working arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph (Head Office: Montreal), and the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies (Head Office, New York), provide them with collecting offices and agents in all parts of Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe.

4. The Joint Telegraph Systems are the most complete in the world. They are entirely free of all outside control, and have established a name for accuracy, speed and economy.

To their combined efforts is due the existence of the present low rates now charged on telegrams passing between Great Britain, Canada, the United States and the West Indies.

WIRELESS.

The Company have a ship to shore licence for wireless working from their offices at Kingston, Jamaica (call sign "VQ.I.") for communication with ships at sea. Rate 10d. per word.

COMBINED CABLE AND WIRELESS ROUTE.

Messages routed "Via Bermuda-Marconi" are accepted by the Direct West India Cable Co. for transmission to Halifax, where they are handed over for direct transmission to London by the Marconi Transatlantic Wireless circuit.

Telegrams for Switzerland, Spain and France are transmitted beyond London to Country of Destination by High-Speed Automatic, Duplex Wireless Circuits, thus providing remarkably rapid and accurate route.

Full particulars in regard to this service and rates may be had on application at the office of the D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA COMPANY, LIMITED.

The West India and Panama Company operates cables to Santiago de Cuba (connecting with the Cuba Submarine Company's lines to Havana, at which station traffic is handed over to the Western Union Company) and to Porto Rico and other West Indian Islands.

Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

	Per word.			Per word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Antigua	1	3	Martinique (via French Com-	3	11
Barbados	1	3	pany Guadeloupe) ..	1	4
British Guiana, Georgetown	1	3	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce	1	6
Do other stations	1	4	do other stations	2	5
Cuba—Santiago	1	2	Sto. Domingo City and Porto Plata	2	9
Caimanera and Guantanamo	1	2	do La Romano	2	6½
" Havana, Cienfuegos, Casilda,	1	2	do Other stations	3	0
Tunas, Jucoaro, Santa Cruz	1	2	do (via Ponce and Wireless)	1	3
and Manzanillo	1	2	St. Kitts	1	3
" Inland Telegraph Station—	1	2	St. Lucia	1	3
Via Santiago	1	2	St. Vincent	1	3
Via Havana, &c.	1	2	St. Thomas and St. Croix	1	9
Curacao	4	11	Trinidad, Port of Spain	1	3
Dominica	1	3	do San Fernando ..	1	4
Dutch Guiana and French Guiana	6	3	Tobago (by "Wireless" from	1	6
Grenada	1	3	Trinidad)	4	11
Guadeloupe	3	5	Venezuela	2	3
Haiti, Mole, St. Nicolas	2	5	" via Trinidad Radio	2	5½
Haiti, Port-au-Prince and			Colon	2	5½
Cape Haitien			Deferred messages, half rate to Br. Colonies.		
Haiti, Other Stations ..	2	7½			

Tariffs to United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Europe, &c.

	Per Word.			Per Word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
United States:			New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, } New York City, Brooklyn, New } Orleans and Key West ..	1	8
Connecticut, Delaware, District of } Columbia, Maryland, Massachu- } setts, New Hampshire, New } Jersey, New York State (other } than New York City,) Pennsylv- } ania, Rhode Island, Vermont }	1	8	Edward Island	1	11½
Maine	1	9	Manitoba	2	1
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, } Kentucky, Michigan, Mississ- } ippi, North Carolina, Ohio, } South Carolina, Tennessee Vir- } ginia, West Virginia, and Wis- } consin }	1	10	Alberta, British Colombia, and } Saskatchewan	3	0
Arkansas, Colorado, Florida; (ex- } cept Key West) Iowa, Kansas, } Louisiana, (except New Orleans) } Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, } Nebraska, New Mexico, North } Dakota, Oklahoma, South Da- } kota, Texas, Wyoming }	1	11½	Newfoundland—All places ..	2	4
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, } Oregon, Utah, Washington State }	2	1	Mexico—All Places	2	8½
Canada:			United Kingdom	2	10½
Halifax (Unchanged) ..	1	6	France	3	0
			Germany	3	1½
			Belgium	3	2
			Holland	2	10
			Switzerland	2	10½
			Italy	3	0
			Austria	3	1½
			Hungary	3	2
			Norway	2	10
			Denmark	2	9½
			Sweden	3	1½
			Spain, all		

Deferred Messages are accepted at one-half the above Rates.

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America are forwarded *via* Santiago or New York by the All America Cable Company's System.

STAFF.

Manager—F. E. Nosworthy, Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury, London, E.C.
General Superintendent, St. Thomas—M. Petit.

Manager Jamaica—N. MacLeod, the Royal Mail Co.'s Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THIS company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. Authorised Capital £200,000; Claims Paid exceed £300,000; Reserve Fund £118,000.

DIRECTORS—*Chairman*, Hon. L. A. Isaacs, B.A., J.P.; *Deputy Chairman*, J. MacDonald, J.P.; Dr. F. H. Saunders, J.P., E. Charley, J.P., E. H. Sanguinetti, J.P., T. N. Aguilar, J.P., H. H. Dunn, Leonard de Cordova, J.P.

Manager & Secretary—Lt. Col. H. M. Burke, V.D.; *Senior Clerk*—A. K. Butler. *Office*: 8 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company established in 1877 was incorporated in September, 1923, with the object of effecting insurance against loss on merchandise, coastwise and foreign.

The articles of association enable the company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business (except life and health insurance).

Open policies are taken to cover imports and exports and coastwise shipments. Policies on goods coastwise, include fire risk for a limited period while on Docks in Kingston.

Policies on shipments to or from United Kingdom, Continent, United States and Canada include fire risk for a limited period at the Port of loading and a similar period at the port of discharge.

DIRECTORS—*Chairman*, Lewis Ashenheim; Lionel deMercado, Reginald Melhado, O. K. Henriques.

Secretary and Manager—Cyril D. Melhado. *Office*—7 Church Street, Kingston *London Agents*—Samson Menzies, Ltd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WITH AGENCIES IN JAMAICA.

I.—LIFE.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society—T. P. Evelyn, Kingston.

Confederation Life Association—J. B. Kilburn, Kingston

Dominion of Canada Guarantee Accident Ins. Co.—Ivanhoe Gadpaille, Kingston.

Dominion Life Assurance Company of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada—Gerald Mair, Kingston.

Gresham Life Office—A. DeC. Myers, Kingston.

Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada—Manton & Hart, Kingston.

London Assurance Corporation—Robert B. Barker, Kingston.

Manufacturers Life Assurance Co.—H. P. Coleman, Kingston.

North American Life Assurance Company of Canada—Livingston & Alexander.

North British and Mercantile.—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.

Royal Insurance Co.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston. J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.

Standard Life Assurance Co., W. A. Potter, Kingston.

Sun Life of Canada—W. J. Palmer, Kingston.

Crown Life Insurance Co. of Canada—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.

II.—FIRE.

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.
 British America Assurance Coy.
 Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.,
 (including Burglary, Earthquake and
 Hurricane.)

Jamaica Co-operative Fire & General
 Insurance Co., Limited

Legal Insurance Co., Ltd.

London & Lancashire Insurance
 Co., Ltd.

Lancashire Insurance Co.

Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

North British and Mercantile Insurance
 Co., Ltd.

Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society,
 Ltd.

Provincial Insurance Company, Ltd.
 of London

Queen Fire Insurance Co., of England

Queen Insurance Co., of America

Queensland Insurance Co.

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.

United British Insurance Co., Ltd.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Agents—Morrison and Morrison, Kingston

“ Livingston and Alexander, Kingston

“ Manton & Hart.

“ Cargill, Cargill & Dunn, Kingston

Manton & Hart.

Secretary—H. M. Burke, Kingston.

Agents—Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.

“ Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone,
 Kingston

“ R. E. Bonitto, Kingston

“ Samuel & Samuel.

“ Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.

“ Alfred deC. Myers, Kingston.

“ Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.

“ George & Branday.

“ John Tapley.

“ Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd.,
 Kingston

“ Manton & Hart.

“ J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Montego Bay.,
 Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.

“ Lindsay, Swan, Hunter, Ltd.

“ H. Macaulay Orrett.

III.—MOTOR CARS.

Army, Navy and General Assurance—J. B. Kilburn, Attorney.

Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.

Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—Gerald Mair.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.

Lancashire Insurance Coy.—R. E. Bonitto.

London and Lancashire Insurance Coy., Ltd.—Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone.

London Guarantee and Accident.—Harvey & Bourke.

Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Kingston.

Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.

Northern Assurance Co.—A. DeC. Myers.

United British Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel.

Yorkshire Insurance Co.—H. Macaulay Orrett.

Accident and Fidelity Guarantee, Norwich Union—*Agents*, Livingston & Alexander.

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn.

IV.—LIVE STOCK.

Yorkshire Insurance Co.—H. Macaulay Orrett.

V.—MARINE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.

London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.

World Marine and General Insurance Co. of London. *Agent*—J. S. Webster & Sons;
Local Underwriter, B. W. Boyd.

Yorkshire Insurance Co.—H. Macaulay Orrett.

VI.—ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY.

Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—Gerald Mair.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. Macaulay Orrett.

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.—V. A. Desnoes.

Commercial Union Assce. Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.

London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.

Northern Insurance Co.—A. deC. Myers.

London and Provincial and Marine General Insurance Co. *Agents*—J. S. Webster
 & Sons; *Accident Superintendent*, B. W. Boyd.

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, S.C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston, and Moore-Keys in Kingston; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, the Harmony at Lucea, the Friendly, at Montego Bay, St. Thomas, at Morant Bay. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge the R. Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix and Kingston Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. On the 15th December, 1913, the late Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., was appointed Grand Superintendent. On the 25th March, 1924, His Honour Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., was appointed Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges. There is one Craft Lodge working under the Irish Constitution. The South Carolina.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon, St. John and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston" under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., Dist. Grand Master.
Wor. Bro. Hon. W. M. Fraser, Deputy District Grand Master.

District Senior Grand Warden	..	Bro. A. R. Suares
District Junior Grand Warden	..	" C. G. Campbell
" Grand Chaplain	..	" Revd. M. H. Solomon
" " Chaplain	..	" Revd. A. N. Thomson
" " Registrar	..	" L. V. D. Samuels
" " Treasurer	..	" P. L. Abrahams
" " President Board General	..	
" " Purposes	..	" J. A. Miller
" " Secretary	..	" Fred. George Sale, (P.G. Stan. Br. Eng- land), D.G.W.
" " Director of Ceremonies	..	" D. A. McCorkell
" " Deacon	..	" H. G. DeLeon
" " Deacon	..	" L. M. Clark
" " Super. of Works	..	" A. E. Delgado
" " Asst. Director of Ceremonies	..	" B. Alberga
" " Sword Bearer	..	" C. W. F. Wickers
" " Standard Bearer	..	" E. Delgado
" " Standard Bearer	..	" C. D. Melhado
" " Organist	..	" Astley Clerk
" " Assistant Secretary	..	" C. J. Gillies
" " Pursivant	..	" O. L. Samuel
" " Asst. Pursivant	..	" L. Weiner
" " Steward	..	" 1. W. H. MacCauly
	..	" 2. A. B. Mullings
	..	" 3. L. Segree
	..	" 4. R. A. Lightbourne
	..	" 5. Josiah Howard
	..	" 6. F. H. Ray
" " Tyler	..	" G. H. Magnu;

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.

District Grand Master	..	Wor. Bro.	S. J. Streadwick
District Grand Master Depute	..	"	Robert Gillies
Substitute District Grand Master	..	"	Harold Cocking
District Grand Senior Warden	..	"	E. Armon Jones
" Junior Warden	..	"	A. S. Byles
" Secretary	..	"	R. Lopez
" Assistant Secretary	..	"	J. J. Mills
" Treasurer	..	"	D. C. Vas
" Chaplain	..	"	Rev. W. M. Lumsden
" Director of Ceremonies	..	"	W. A. James
" Senior Deacon	..	"	Hutton Jefferson
" Junior Deacon	..	"	J. W. Hutton
" Architect	..	"	R. H. Davidson
" Jeweller	..	"	A. J. McGregor
" Bible Bearer	..	"	H. J. Feurtado
" Sword Bearer	..	"	T. R. B. Vermont
" Standard Bearer	..	"	J. B. Powell
} Stewards		"	L. G. H. Nash
		"	J. T. Paisley
		"	F. W. Hunter
" Inner Guard	..	"	—
" Tyler	..	"	F. Lauther

Meetings are held in the Masonic Temple during the third week in February, May, August, and November 30th (installation).

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASONS.

Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, District Grand Master.			
Wor. Bro. Dr. C. H. B. Armstrong, Deputy District Grand Master.			
District Senior Grand Warden	..	Wor. Bro.	H. A. Lake
District Junior Grand Warden	..	"	W. J. Palmer
District Grand Master Overseer	..	"	W. S. Myers
" Senior Overseer	..	"	D. A. McCorkell
" Junior Overseer	..	"	A. H. Evans
" Treasurer	..	"	C. G. Campbell
" Secretary	..	"	E. S. Murray
" Deacon	..	"	P. L. Abrahams
" Deacon	..	"	A. Moore
" Director of Ceremonies	..	"	W. T. Brown
" Sword Bearer	..	"	Dr. E. V. Smith
" Standard Bearer	..	"	W. A. Logan
" Inner Guard	..	"	J. S. Campbell
" Stewards	..	"	S. M. DeSouza
} Tyler		"	A. M. Davis
		"	J. E. Duncombe

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—CRAFT LODGES.

Royal Lodge	No.	207	Wor. Bro.	L. Weiner	Master
Friendly Lodge	"	239	"	R. K. Nunes	"
Sussex Lodge	"	354	"	E. S. Harrison	"
Friendly Lodge	"	383	"	Gosset Howard	"
Phoenix Lodge	"	914	"	J. M. Morrison	"
Hamilton Lodge	"	1440	"	T. R. Dryden	"
Collegium Fabrorum Lodge	"	1836	"	F. H. Rae	"
Kingston Lodge	"	1933	"	L. M. Moody	"
Moore-Keys	"	2519	"	J. Thompson	"
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	"	2813	"	L. H. Segree	"
Ewing, Mandeville	"	3258	"	D. C. Delfosse	"
Harmony, Lucea	"	3603	"	J. J. Simpson	"
St. Thomas Lodge	"	4338	"	F. E. Lyons	"

UNDER THE IRISH CONSTITUTION.

South Carolina Lodge, No. 390—Wor. Bro. C. R. Williams, Major, D.S.O., M.C. Master

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	Most Excell. Compn.	F. W. Aris	Principal Z
Friendly	do	L. Ashenheim	"
Sussex	do	R. Marley	"
Phoenix	do	E. Delgado	"

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica—No. 48—E. & P. Bro. R. Gillies
Recorder Bro. A. T. Rowland
Kingston—No. 80—Bro. D. G. Parsons.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor.	L. A. Henriques	Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	"	Claud E. H Scott	"
Caledonia, Port Maria	" 554	"	J. T. Paisley	"
St. John, Kingston	" 623	"	J. B. Powell	"
Imperial Service, Kingston	" 978	"	L. G. H. Nash	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62. Most Ex. Comp. R. Gillies

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 1, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. W. A. Logan, Master.
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240 Dist. No. 2, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. S. J. Campbell, Master.
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 3, Kingston—Bro. A. T. Roland, Master.
Kingston, Keystone, No. 368, Dist. No. 4—Bro. W. A. Aris, Master.

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

Preceptory in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Preceptory meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, fourth Tuesday in January, April, July and October.
Preceptor—The Em. K.T. W. J. Walker.
Registrar—The Em. K.T. H. Cocking.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K.H.S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Vacant.
The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston, on the 4th Tuesday in February, May, August and November.
M.P.S.—Bro. D. C. Vaz, J.P.
Recorder—Bro: S. C. Strachan

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	..	Fourth Thursday in January and July
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	..	Last Tuesday in March and September
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	..	Fourth Wednesday in February, May and August, and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	..	Second Monday, January and July.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	..	..	First Monday in every Month
South Carolina	..	..	First Tuesday
Kingston	..	..	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	..	..	First Thursday
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	..	..	First Thursday
Imperial Service, Kingston	..	..	First Thursday
Friendly, Kingston	..	..	Second Tuesday
Friendly, Montego Bay	..	..	Second Thursday
Glenlyon	..	..	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	..	..	Second Thursday
Phoenix	..	..	Third Tuesday
Sussex	..	..	Third Wednesday
Moore-Keys	..	..	Third Thursday
Harmony, Lucea	..	..	Third Thursday
St. John's	..	..	Fourth Monday
Ewing, Mandeville	..	..	Fourth Wednesday

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	..	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix	..	Second Friday in January, April, July, and October.
Friendly, Kingston	..	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex	..	Second Monday in January, April, July and Dec.
Glenlyon	..	Fourth Thursday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	..	In March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	..	Third Monday in March, June, September and Dec.
Phoenix	..	Second Monday in Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Kingston Keystone	..	Second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Benevolence meets once a month on the third Thursday.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets once a month, on the third Tuesday.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Pearl of the Antilles," and the "Lily," meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays and Tuesdays; "Pride of the North," every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every 1st and 3rd Thursdays, respectively.

The regular meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January, May and September. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, May and September. The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges.

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—C. J. St. L. Henry, Falmouth.

Provincial Deputy Grand Master—A. Carney, Kingston.

Past Provincial Grand Master—T. A. Ewart, Kingston.

Provincial Corresponding Secretary—F. V. Sale, P.P.G.M., Kingston.

LILY LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*; A. Carney, 34 Brae St. (B.T.), Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, E. D. Soutar, Orange St., Kingston.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, C. F. Gray, Montego Bay.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, C. J. St. L. Henry, Falmouth.

GEM OF THE WEST.—*Permanent Secretary*, J. S. Bernard, Lucea. Opened 1919.

LUZ DOMINICA LODGE, opened 1921.—*Secretary*, J. A. Lockward.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORRESTERS.

The following are the number and names of the several courts in the island:—

8663 Pringle, Annotto Bay; 9857 Edwards, Bog Walk; 9273 Clarendon, May Pen; 4188 Hinds, Kingston; 6211 Union, Kingston; 8791 C. J. Ward, Kingston; 8878 Robinson, Kingston; 9272 Star of Ire, Kingston; 6836 Kerr, Montego Bay; 9074 St. Thomas, Morant Bay; 9740 W. H. Manning, Port Antonio; 8891 Atkinson, Port Maria; 6086 Vickers, Savanna-la-Mar; 6419 Jackson, Spanish Town; 8975 Albert, Spanish Town;

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are three Households of Ruth, one Past Grand Masters Council, two Patriarchie, one District. 7 Subordinate Lodges in the Island ("Jamaica"). These Subordinate Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge ("Jamaica"), a Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management in England.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, NO. 16, G.U.O. OF O.F.

District Grand Master—Bro. C. B. Tait, 89 New Lincoln Road, St. Andrew.

District Deputy Grand Master—Bro. Chas. McDonald, 35 Bond Street, Kingston.

District Grand Secretary—Bro. D. A. W. Thomas, 3 Sussex Lane, Franklin Town, Kingston

District Grand Treasurer—Bro. Deonnor Betty, 3 Alton Villa, Kingston.

District Grand Director—Bro. P. Leo. McCaw, 33 Wildman Street, Kingston.

The District Grand Lodge, No. 16, meets annually.

Grand Secretary Office, 3 Sussex Lane, Franklin Town.

The following is a list of Lodges and their location:—

Surrey Lodge, No. 1954, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Kingston Lodge, No. 2042, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Concordia Lodge, No. 2174, 39 Beeston Street, Kingston.

Northern Rose Lodge, No. 3834, Montego Bay.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 4073, Port Antonio.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 4244, Oddfellows Hall, 78 King Street.

Rio Cobre Lodge, No. 4576, Spanish Town.

Patriarche, No. 111, 78 King Street.

Patriarche, No. 261, 39 Beeston Street.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the Order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

Concordia Household, No. 215, 39 Beeston Street.—Rose of Concordia.

Beauty of Surrey Household, No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall.

Past G. M. Council, No. 111, 78 King Street.

Juvenile Household of Ruth, Future Hope, No. 78 King Street.

" " " No. 39 Beeston Street.

Rio Cobre Household, No. 6280, Light of Rio Cobre, Spanish Town.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, (ASHTON UNITY). (JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

THE Jamaica branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1886, and consist of a District Grand Lodge and nine subordinate lodges with a registered membership of over 700 at a value of £1,000, with a number of Lodges in the Republics of Panama, Colombia and Cuba also operating under this District. The objects of the Society are to provide funds for the relief of members in distress, weekly payments to sick members and a grant of a certain sum of money on the demise of a member, his wife and children under 16 years of age.

The principal Officers of the Jamaica District for the year are:—

Provincial Chief Shepherd, Bro. W. O'Brien. *Dep. Provincial Chief Shepherd*, Bro. D. N. Laughman. *Prov. District Secretary*, George T. Allen, Kingston P.O. *Provincial District Treasurer*, Bro. W. L. Chamberlain. *Past Provincial Chief Shepherd*, Bro. J. L. Lawrence.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston. Rose of Kingston, (Female) No. 2451, Kingston. Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja. Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Old Slipe Road, St. Andrew. Sunflower, No. 2617, Old Slipe Road, St. Andrew. Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston. Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston. Bethlehem Lodge, No. 2577, Spanish Town. Star of Bethlehem Lodge, (Female) No. 2775, Spanish Town.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July and October.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, etc.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this island at present are one Grand Lodge, 9 Subordinate Lodges, three Juvenile Lodges, 6 Subordinate Degree Lodges and one Past Officers Encampment Council.

Bro. J. J. Foss, Right Worthy Grand Chief, 34 Potters Roe, Rae Town.

Bro. Alfred Jas. Myers, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, 26 Spanish Town-rd., Kingston.

List of Subordinate Lodges in the District.

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13. St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15. St. Matthews Lodge, No. 16, St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18. St. John's Lodge, No. 19. Euodia Lodge, No. 23. St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33. St. Michael's Lodge, No. 58. St. Anthony Lodge No. 64. Port Antonio.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS, ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

THE branch of this Order was established in Jamaica in the year 1896. The object of the Society is to encourage the spirit of fraternity among its Members, and to ensure a payment of a certain sum of money to its members in sickness, and at death, and on the death of their wives, and children or widows and orphans.

The Registered Office of the Society is at 74 Hanover Street, Kingston. The Officers constituting the governing body are:—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Wor. Bro. E. B. Smith, Sub. Grand Master; Wor. Bro. J. H. Walters, Orders Secretary.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

District Grand Master—Wor. Bro. Geo. D. Spencer
Deputy District Grand Master—Wor. Bro. E. M. Barnes
District Grand Secretary—Wor. Bro. G. W. Brown
District Grand Treasurer—Wor. Bro. C. A. O'Neil
District Grand Senior Deacon—Wor. Bro. G. Edwards
District Grand Junior Deacon—Wor. Bro. H. Stennet
District Grand Tyler—Wor. Bro. H. C. Anderson
District Grand Chaplain—Wor. Bro. T. H. Marshall

There are seven Lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge, viz.:—**Royal York**, No. 1; **Prince of Wales**, No. 2; **Loyal Providence**, No. 4; **Mystic Rose**, No. 5; **Royal Phoenix**, No. 21; **Pearl of St. Jago**, Spanish Town, No. 16; **Loyal Gideon**, Port Antonio, No. 24.

ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

(under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Council of America.)

THE Jamaica Branch of this Order was inaugurated October, 1908, and has recently been granted the Charter for a Grand Council with seven Subordinate Lodges (3 of them are male, 2 female and 2 union membership) with one Cadet or Juvenile Lodge of a registered membership of over 500. The G.C. of the Order constitutes a local Board of Appeal and is made up of active members who have passed in the Sublime Degree.

The objects of this Order are imposed on the branches to seek employment for its members to give relief in time of distress, when sick, lame, blind or otherwise disabled and cannot attend at their daily avocations and for ensuring a sum of money to assist in defraying the burial expenses of its members, their wives and legitimate children at the time of death.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Star of Kingston, No. 7, 114 King Street; Yule Tide, No. 2, 94 Church Street; Star of Beauty, No. 3, 114 King Street; Morning Star, No. 4, 94 Church Street; Star of Surrey (Union), No. 5, 27 Sutton Street, Kingston; Star of Clarendon, May Pen, No. 6, (Union), and the Brilliant Star-Cadet Juvenile Lodge.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Eminent Grand Legate.—Isaac A. Morris; *Lodge Legate*.—Robt. A. Matthews, P.C.; *Worthy Scribe*.—R. R. Redwood, P.C.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Aims and Objects.—To foster and create fraternity among its Members, to inculcate sympathy and charity by alleviating the conditions of such Members of the Order who through sickness or misfortune are unable to sustain themselves, to promote a more generous and filial respect for the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church, to infuse among its Members and all other good citizens a broader and purer patriotism and thus exert a wholesome and beneficial influence upon existing conditions.

The first Charter was granted to Jamaica on the 30th August, 1911, and known as St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 182.

Entrance fee, 10/ and 2/6 per month after passing medical test for 6/.

Benefits.—After a membership of 6 months and not in arrears for 3 months: 12/ per week for 8 weeks, 8/ for another 8 weeks, and if illness continues 3/ per week till death.

Upon the death of a Member in good standing the amount of £10 is paid for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second Sunday, 4 p.m., and fourth Wednesday, 7 p.m., in each month. The Administrative Officers are:—

Patron: Very Rev. Francis Kelly, s.j.; *Spiritual Director*, Rev. J. M. A. Kelly, s.j.; *President*: B. T. Brown; *1st Vice-President*, C. Livingston; *2nd Vice-President*, C. A. Whittle; *Recording Secretary*, H. G. Russell Irons; *Financial Secretary*, H. F. Burke; *Treasurer*, A. J. Falla; *Commandery's Physician*, Dr. O. D. F. Robertson.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The aims and objects are identical as the Knights of St. John.

Charter granted August of 1914 and known as St. Ann's Auxiliary, No. 174.

Entrance fee, 5/ and 1/6 per month after passing medical test for 4/.

Benefits.—6 weeks at 8/ per week; 6 weeks at 6/ per week; then a further 6 weeks at 4/ per week; and if illness continues, 2/6 per week until death.

Upon the death of a member in good standing the amount of £6 is granted for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second and fourth Thursday in each month, 6.30 p.m.

Officers: *Patron*, ———; *Spiritual Director*, Rev. Fr. Oates, s.j.; *Lady President*, Mrs. H. Lopez; *1st Vice-President*, Mrs. A. Birkbeck; *2nd Vice-President*, Miss O. Johnston; *Recording Secretary*, Miss W. Irons; *Financial Secretary*, Miss F. Robinson; *Treasurer*, Miss Amy Ross.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club—the successor of the Jamaica Club which existed in 1813 in Duke Street and in 1818 in North Street—was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at a temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure, erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidate's book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £6 6s. and the annual subscription is £6 6s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £3 3s. 0d. for country members. For members residing permanently out of the Island, the subscription is 10s. 6d. Officers of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H. M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fourteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21/ monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books and newspapers is strictly forbidden.

President, E. W. Lucie Smith; *Vice-President*, W. Baggett Gray; *Treasurer*, A. H. DaCosta.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE—E. W. Lucie Smith, Arthur W. Farquharson, William Baggett Gray, Leonard J. Stone, Otto Crowden, Lionel DeMercado, Hon. Sir William Morrison, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Alfred H. daCosta, N. B. Livingston, C. S. Morrison, Percy Lindo, Dr. Chas. Levy, Lindsay P. Downer, Lewis Ashenheim, Capt. S. D. List, Ellis Levy, J. B. Kilburn, Dr. J. G. Moseley and Dr. J. Geoghegan. *Secretary*, E. A. Poole.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms, a reading room, a committee room and a ladies' room with verandahs. The grounds afford space for seven tennis courts.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £2 2s., and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, £1 1s. entrance fee, and £1 1s. subscription for country members, and £1 1s. entrance fee and £1 1s. subscription for lady members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy and mercantile marine, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—*President*, H. V. Alexander, V. A. Desnoes, L. deCordova, B. DeS. Bell, N. B. Livingston, J. M. Nethersole, E. G. Nixon, A. C. Mais, M. M. Alexander, C. A. Squire, W. Gamble, T. P. Evelyn, W. A. Martin, R. B. Harris, S. C. McCutchin. *Secretary and Treasurer*, A. R. Dignum.

ST. GEORGE CATHOLIC CLUB.

THIS Club was formally opened on 1st December, 1920. The Club premises are situated at Winchester Park, Kingston, and consist of about five acres of land with a club house, which contains a lounge, card, billiard, and reading rooms. There are six lawn tennis courts, and cricket and football fields. There is also a gymnasium. The Club is purely social, and non-catholics are admitted to membership. Entrance fee, £1 1s. Subscription: Kingston members, £2 2s.; country members, £1 1s.; associate or junior members (under nineteen years of age), £1 1s. per annum; lady members, 10s. 6d. per annum without entrance fee.

Over-seas members, officers of H. M. ships, U. S. ships, and other ships calling here, as well as visitors to the island are provided for.

President—Vacant; *Vice-President*—Rev. Father Kelly, S.J.

MANAGING COMMITTEE—R. W. Bryant, *Chairman*, J. L. Pietersz, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Fr. L. T. Butler, S.J., H. R. Bryant, H. L. Vendryes, F. L. Duquesnay, E. Poule, H. M. Watson, L. H. D'Aguilar, L. Hitchins, A. Martinez, A. W. Burke, Dr. I. J. Cruchley, D. P. Cotter, F. L. Patterson; O. A. Burrowes; *Hon. Secretary*, A. V. Armond, *Hon. Treasurer*, A. O. Burrowes; *Hon. Asst. Secretary*, D. J. Judah.

TRUSTEES—His Lordship the Bishop, Very Rev. Father Superior, V. A. Desnoes and F. W. Kennedy.

LIGUANEA CLUB.

THIS proprietary Club, formed in the early part of the year, 1910, is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of Saint Andrew, and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms, lounge accommodation for residential members, and the grounds are laid out with tennis courts, and a twelve-hole golf course.

Ladies are admitted as members.

The entrance fee is £3 3s., and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £3 3s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, Sub-Inspectors of the Jamaica Police, also officers of the mercantile marine. For ladies, £2 2s.; those residing outside the radius of 14 miles, £1 1s. No entrance fee.

There is an open swimming bath, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide with a depth of from 3 to 8 feet.

The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom shall be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—*President*, A. W. Farquharson; *Vice President*, A. L., Keeling; M. M. Alexander, A. W. Bourke, Wellesley Bourke, G. H. Deerr, J. G. Young, A. A. McInnes, J. M. Duff, B. Edwards, Dr. E. A. Harty, L. J. Stone, L. V. D. Samuel, V. E. Manton, Wm. Wilson, J. B. Stiven, K. M. Cocking, W. E. O. Turvill, A. S. Nichols. *Secretary and Treasurer*, H. E. Kindersley.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of about 230 members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is two guineas per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—three guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and two guineas entrance fee and £1 1s. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age), payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management, two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

Commodore—His Excellency the Governor; *Vice-Commodore*—W. Baggett-Gray; *Rear Commodore*—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Hon. Secretary*—B. O'Toole; *Hon. Treasurer*—G. Hart; *Trustees*—R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., E. B. Nethersole.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Captain J. Johnson, J. A. B. Clarke, R. P. Simmonds, V. C. Alexander, J. A. Burger, F. E. Lyons, O. K. Henriques, E. E. C. Henriques, O. L. Samuel, R. Marley, Eugene Desnoes, C. M. daCosta.

The following is a List of the Club Craft:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>	<i>Rig.</i>
Corinthian	.. Capt J. Johnson	.. Sloop
Royal	.. W. Baggett Gray	.. “
Sirene	.. Eugene Desnoes	.. “
Joyette	.. Dr. O. D. F. Robertson	.. “
Feather	.. O. K. Henriques	.. “
Viper	.. C. Henwood	.. “
Ivy	.. Captain Scudamore. D.S.C.R., D.R.N.R.	.. “
Babs	.. W. P. Thomson	.. “
Ynes	.. E.A. Brooks	.. “ (Aux.)
Esmeralda	.. Douglas Brooks	.. “
Dorothy	.. J. H. Baker	.. Motor Boat
Bug	.. E. D. Macdougall	.. “
Iris	.. R. P. Simmonds	.. “
M. & M.	.. Dr. A. J. Grinan	.. “
Una	.. Eugene Desnoes	.. “

KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is “the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members.” It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society holds its meetings at the lecture hall of the Institute of Jamaica, and keeps its library on the upper floor of 116 Harbour Street. The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. except on Public Holidays. On Wednesdays the closing hour is 2 p.m. It now contains nearly 6,000 volumes. There are 960 members. A reading table with the latest magazines is provided in the Library.

Payment of subscriptions for at least one quarter in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted on application as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment. The subscription is twelve shillings per annum.

Hon. President—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.; *Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, President*; *Mrs. E. A. Rouse, Dr. Solomon, Vice-Presidents*; *J. L. Pietersz, Secretary*; *Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, Treasurer*; *Miss Rose Geddes, Librarian*; *Committee*, *Miss S. Constantine*, *Miss P. E. Foster*, *A. C. Thomas*, *M. L. Levy*, *Miss O. Tomlinson*, *V. Morris*.

BOYS SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

JAMAICA ASSOCIATION.

THE Scout Movement Incorporated by Royal Charter, and its Founder, Sir Robert Baden-Powell (Chief Scout) are known all over the world. Local information is to be found in previous issues of the Handbook of Jamaica together with a brief historical resume.

The Local Census returns give a total of all ranks for the year ended 30.9.26. 840 inclusive of 5 Packs of Wolf Cubs, 25 Troops of Boy Scouts, the 1st Jamaica Sea Scouts Troop and the Y.M.C.A. Rover Sea Scouts Troop.

The following appeared in the Jamaica Gazette (Extraordinary) of January 12th, 1915: "In view of the public services which have been rendered by the Boy Scouts Association to the Military Authorities and offers of further service which it is proposed to take advantage of, the uniform of the Boy Scouts (B—P hat or Sea Scout cap and Fleur-de-Lys badge essential) is recognised by His Excellency the Governor as the uniform of a Public Service non-military body."

The uniform, badges, tokens or emblems are now protected in Jamaica by Law 38 of 1920.

The main purpose for which the Association exists, as recited in the Charter, is that of "instructing boys of all classes in the principles of discipline, loyalty and good citizenship."

The Committee of the Council meets monthly at Scout Headquarters.

<i>Chief Scout for Jamaica</i>	His Excellency The Governor.
<i>President</i> ..	The Colonel Commandant.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i> ..	Rt. Rev. G. F. Cecil de Carteret, Bishop of Jamaica, Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, Geo. McGrath.
<i>Commissioner</i> ..	Lt.-Colonel Ogilvie, R.M., V.P., J.P.
<i>Assistant District Commissioner for Kingston and St. Andrew</i>	T. St. P. Molony
<i>Hon. Secretary</i> ..	A. Moore
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> ..	Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E.

GIRLS GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

THERE are three Brownie Packs: St. Michaels, (Miss H. Reid) St. Luke's (Miss Ormsby) and St. Hilda's. (Mrs. Wilson).

The Country Companies are: First St. Ann's Bay, (Miss W. Fisher); First St. Mary's, (Miss Stuart); First and Second St. Hilda's (Mrs. Cocks and Miss Anderson); First Brown's Town, (Miss V. Allwood); Second Jamaica, (Miss May Jeffrey-Smith); Second Montego Bay, (Miss Dora Morales); First Hanover, (Miss Kenny); First Sav-la-Mar, (Miss Elworthy); First Jamaica, (Miss D. Jeffrey-Smith). There are three Range Companies: St. Mary's, St. Andrews and Y.W.C.A.

The Kingston Companies are: 2nd Kingston, 5th Kingston, (Miss Soulette) and 7th Kingston, (Miss Herman), Third St. Andrews, (Miss M. Dooley); Fourth St. Andrews. Miss J. Robertson.

Island Commissioner—Lady Stubbs; *Island Secretary*—Mrs. Bourne; *District Secretary*—Mrs. Richardson; *District Captain*—Miss M. Thompson.

CHURCH LADS BRIGADE.

The Church Lads Brigade was founded in 1891 and has its Headquarters at Aldwych House in London.

It combines military organization with moral and religious instruction. A quarter of a million of the Brigade served in the Great War and gained 21 Victoria Crosses.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is the President and Field Marshal Lord Horne the Governor and Commandant.

It was re-introduced into Jamaica in 1914, by the Right Revd. Bishop deCarteret after a lapse of about ten years, and is now known as the Jamaica Regiment Church Lads' Brigade. It is governed here by a Governing Body under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Jamaica. This Body has authority from the English Governing Body to organize and control the work in Jamaica, and to issue Commissions to Officers. The strength at present lies in Kingston, the country companies in the main, having to be in abeyance owing to the lack of officers. The Kingston Company is composed of Platoons from Parish Church, All Saints' Church, St. George's Church, St. Michael's Church and St. Matthew's Church, Allman Town, with approximately 200 members and ten officers. A Platoon is attached to Lucea. An annual Camp is held, the 12th having been held in 1926 at Bog Walk. Sports are held every year. A Miniature Rifle Club has been recognised by the Governor. Physical Training forms part of the work of the C. L. B., and being definitely a Church movement, religious training is carried out by the Platoon Chaplains.

The Rector of the Church to which a platoon is attached is Ex-officio Platoon Chaplain.

A Training Corps has been started for boys between the ages of 10 and 14.

Governing Body—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica (Chairman), Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., Rev. H. G. Lovell, The Battalion Correspondent; The Regimental Correspondent.

Officers—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Regimental Chaplain*, The Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., *Asst. Reg. Chaplain*, The Assistant Bishop, *Chaplain to the 1st Battalion*, Major E. S. Harrison as *Commanding Officer*, Capt. L. A. Henriques, *Commanding the Kingston Company*, Capt. V. E. Johns, M.M., *Adjutant, Kingston Company*.

Platoon Commanders—Capt. H. G. Scott, C.L.B., Capt. N. M. Reid, C.L.B., Capt. A. H. Webb, C.L.B., Lieut. Calame, C.L.B., Lieut. W. M. Seivright, C.L.B., Lieut. A. B. E. Cunningham, C.L.B., Lieut. E. M. E. Cupidon, C.L.B., Lieut. Gaynier, C.L.B., Lieut. Maxwell, C.L.B.; *Regimental Correspondent*, Rev. E. S. Harrison, Lucea P.O.; *Battalion Correspondent*, Lieut. E. L. Maxwell, C.L.B., Lascelles P.O., Kingston.

The Church Lads Brigade being an Incorporated Body, the title and uniform are its exclusive property, and no Body unrecognised by the C.L.B. Governing Body in Jamaica can use either. The uniform consists of a khaki peaked cap, khaki tunic and shorts, belt, putties and boots, and khaki shirt. The Badge is St. Paul's description of a Christian armour:—Shield (oval) with a helmet on cross swords, with the Brigade Motto; "Fight the Good Fight" round the edge of the shield. The object of the Brigade is "The advancement of Christ's Kingdom among lads of all classes, the promotion of Charity, Reverence, Patriotism, Discipline and Self-respect, and all that tends towards true Christian Manliness."

LIFE-SAVING SCOUTS OF THE WORLD.

This is a Salvation Army Organization for boys, with Headquarters in Kingston. Lads between the ages of eleven and eighteen are eligible for enrolment as Scouts. The uniform is grey with red facings.

LIFE-SAVING GUARDS OF THE WORLD.

This movement is along similar lines to the Life-Saving Scouts, and has been organized on behalf of young girls from the ages of eleven to eighteen. The uniform, like that of the Scouts, is grey with red facings. There is also in connection with this movement an organization for the younger boys and girls between the ages of eight to eleven, and these are known as the Chums and Sunbeams.

Chief Superintendent—Brigadier Charles Smith.

JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

(ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.)

Office: Upstairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia, King Street.

THERE was a Society of Merchants of Kingston which acted in a corporate capacity as early as 1766. In 1839 there was a Kingston Chamber of Commerce, of which



DELEGATES TO THE WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE
IN LONDON, 1926



MEMBERS OF THE SYNOD
OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES, 1926

Robert Hibbert was Treasurer. A Jamaica Chamber of Commerce existed about 1840. A Jamaica Society of Agriculture was established in May, 1885, its objects being as follows: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view of an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council chosen from the general body of members in the month of October in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers over 350 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the West Indies. Correspondence is regularly maintained with the West India Committee and the West Indian Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool.

In February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. In the year 1895, the Chamber had the honour to receive through the Secretary of State for the Colonies the consent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to add the prefix "Royal" to its title. To-day the Chamber's official name is "The Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce," but when a re-organization took place in 1922, it was decided for the purposes of convenience that the ordinary designation should be "The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange."

In 1923 Monthly Luncheons were inaugurated and in 1924 a Monthly Journal was started which is circulated throughout the Island of Jamaica and amongst the principal Chambers of Commerce in England, Canada, United States and other countries abroad.

The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom, by steamers, etc. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is two guineas. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is one guinea.

PATRONS—Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS—*President*, Hon. H. V. Myers, M.B.E., J.P.; *Vice-Presidents*, R. S. Gamble, A. G. Solomon, J.P., and Wm. Wilson, O.B.E., J.P., Lewis Ashenheim, Ralph Cushman, Cecil DeCordova, J.P., Hon. Alt. DaCosta, M.B.E., J.P., C. A. Gay, Ansel Hart, F. W. Kennedy, Ellis Levy, J.P., E. W. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E., J.P., A. S. Nichols, S. R. Reuben, J.P., F. H. Robertson, W. E. O. Turvill, G. C. Wainwright.

Hon. Members of Council—The Collector General and the Island Treasurer; *Hon. Treasurer*, Jas. B. Stiven; *Hon. Secretary*, F. H. Robertson. *Secretary & Offices*—J. L. Ashenheim, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Kingston.

JAMAICA BEE KEEPERS UNION.

THE Jamaica Bee Keepers Union owes its origin to the discovery of foul brood in Jamaica in December 1918.

In January, 1919, the Kingston and St. Andrew Bee Keepers and the Bee Keepers throughout the Island with the Government's assistance overcame foul brood, and in March, 1919, the Union was formed. The Union was registered on the 23rd January, 1924. Its objects are—

1. To further the Industry in Jamaica in all respects. 2. To consider measures necessary for the prevention of diseases among bees. 3. To promote a spirit of co-operation and unity among individual Bee Keepers for the common good. 4. To protect the name of Jamaica honey in the foreign market. 5. To issue publications to the members from time to time on all matters concerning the industry.

OFFICERS: *President*—J. M. Price, Linstead; *Vice-President*—H. J. Sutherland, Half-way Tree; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Theodore A. Gayle, Kingston.

JAMAICA PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Pharmacists Association was founded in 1920. Its objects are to unite together the Qualified Pharmaceutical Chemists (Dispensers) of the island with a view to concentrated action in matters affecting the interests of the profession

OFFICERS: *President*, R. E. H. Nelson, J.P.; *Vice-President*, T. H. Grant; *Treasurer*, S. R. Malvaney; *Trustees and Auditors*, E. H. Hewitt, J. H. Barnes, T. A. Andrean; *Secretary*, C. H. Cole, 1a Duke Street, Kingston.

GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

A JAMAICA Association of Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society was founded on the 4th of October, 1924. On the 15th of October, 1925, the title was changed to "The Geographical Association of Jamaica."

The objects of the Association are:—The reading of papers and discussion on matters of Geographical research, or kindred subjects, e.g., Geology, Hygiene, Climatology, Flora and Fauna, History, Politics and Sociology.

Patron: Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.—**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT**—Major E. T. Dixon, F.R.G.S., *President*; Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., *Vice-President*; Dr. R. M. Stimpson, F.R.G.S., *Secretary*; W. Anthony Baker, F.R.G.S., *Treasurer*; Hon. Alfred Nash, F.R.G.S.; Frank Cundall, F.S.A.; Dr. C. A. H. Thomson.

JAMAICA PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Central Council and sub-division Representatives of the Jamaica Producers Association held in the lecture hall of the Institute of Jamaica, on January 27th 1926, the office-bearers and Council were elected.

It was decided that the entrance fee should be 4/- and that there should be an annual subscription of 2/6 per member.

The objects of the Association are—

(i) Consolidating the producers of Jamaica into one body for joint protection and co-operative action.

(ii.) Promoting and developing the Agricultural resources of Jamaica on the most improved methods; and to this end co-operating and affiliating with the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the Department of Agriculture, and other Associations and organizations which have for their object the welfare development and progress of Jamaica.

(iii.) Inaugurating and establishing internal and external means of transportation.

(iv.) Conducting advertising and publicity campaigns in any country for increasing consumer demand for any products of its members.

(v.) Seeking the most suitable and best markets for the disposition of the various articles of Agricultural produce grown in the island in general and by its members in particular.

(vi.) Endeavouring to introduce systems of grading, inspection and protection of all Agricultural produce.

(vii.) Negotiating with prospective purchasers for the sale of fruit or other produce of members of the Association at such prices and on such terms as the Executive Council shall consider most advantageous and to enter into contracts with such purchasers which shall be binding on the members of the Association.

(viii.) Procuring or making from funds of the Association if available, loans or advance of money for its members;

(ix.) Doing all such things as may be desirable to promote and give effect to the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. W. Coke Kerr, M.B.E., *President*; Hon. A. C. Westmoreland, *2nd Vice-President*; Hon. T. J. Cawley, *3rd Vice-President*; Ken. Robinson, R. F. Williams, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, F. H. Robertson, Graham Hawkins, A. Davidson Goffe, G. D. Robertson. *General Manager and Organizer*—F. H. Robertson.

TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

THE Tourist Trade Development Board was established under the Tourist Trade Development Board Law, 1922, and revived in 1925.

The object of its establishment is to promote and increase tourist traffic to Jamaica. The duties and powers of the Board are to make enquiries and to collect such information as the Board think necessary for the purpose of promoting the thorough advertising of Jamaica as a Tourist Resort, and for such other purposes as in the judgment of the Board will materially facilitate and increase the tourist traffic to and from Jamaica.

Power is conferred on the Board to adopt all such measures as it may think necessary for thoroughly advertising Jamaica as a Tourist Resort and to appoint agent or agents; to make such contracts as it deems necessary, and, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, make any contract for the provision of steamship communication.

The Law provided for a contribution not exceeding £3,000 from the Government for the year 1922-3 subject to the condition that a similar amount was contributed by any Hotel or Steamship Company or any Mercantile Company or by any person, but no amount was to be contributed out of the public revenue for the year 1922-23 unless contributions from private sources amount in the aggregate to at least £2,500.

The amount actually received by public subscription was £2,642, the Government contribution being £2,629 18s. 0d. In 1924-25 and 1925-26, further sums of £1,000 each year, were provided for, and for the year 1926-27, the Government Grant was £1,250.

The Board has made to the Government a number of recommendations aiming at the development of internal needs, such as the erection of new hotels, the development of the mineral baths and the modernising and beautifying of Kingston.

It has published and distributed large quantities of literature. In January, 1924, motion picture films were taken by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau—by arrangement with the Board, and these films were shown in Jamaica; in London at the British Empire Exhibition and in Canada. Other measures have included advertising in newspapers and magazines abroad, press articles, the entertainment of distinguished visitors to Jamaica, broadcasting cables, lantern lectures and personal work through the Board's Official agents—The West India Committee, in London, and the Canadian-West Indian League in Montreal. In 1926, the Jamaica Tourist Association was amalgamated with the Board.

BOARD—Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C., *Chairman*; The Hon. Altamont E. DaCosta, M.B.E.; J. R. Smith, F. H. Robertson, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Hon. W. Coke-Kerr, Hon. I. M. Abendana, Alfred S. Nichols, R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.; *Secretary*, Philip P. Olley, A.C.I.S., (Lond.).

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

THE Permanent Exhibition Committee was appointed in 1911, with the object of arranging for the participation of Jamaica at Exhibitions held abroad. It was desired to form a collection of exhibits of a two-fold nature; (1) as an index of the products and industries of the Island, suitably displayed for the information of

the public and of visitors to the Island; (2) as a nucleus of a collection to be drawn upon when Jamaica is participating in exhibitions in order to supplement the exhibits sent by merchants and others; but a total lack of funds of recent years has prevented such action being taken.

The Committee has undertaken and carried through representations at various Exhibitions abroad from 1901. From January, 1923, the Committee was actively engaged in organizing a representation at the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, for which purpose the Legislative Council voted £12,000. This representation was successfully carried through. When it was decided that the Exhibition should be continued for another year, Jamaica's representation was renewed, with a grant of £5,000. This was a decided success, due in a great measure to its having been possible to enlarge the Court to show the exhibits to better advantage.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. T. Graham, J. L. Ashenheim, Chamber of Commerce; F. Cundall, Institute of Jamaica; W. Cradwick, M. S. Goodman, Department of Agriculture; Herbert G. DeLisser, c.m.g., Institute of Jamaica; A. W. Farquharson, P. C. Cork, Imperial Association; C. A. Gay, R.M.S.P. Co.; J. G. Kieffer, United Fruit Co.; F. H. Robertson, Chamber of Commerce; Archd. Spooner, Agricultural Society. Hon. A. G. Nash, *Chairman* (Legislative Council). John Barclay, o.b.e., *Secretary* (Agricultural Society).

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union, which was founded in 1891, are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island, and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers, to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers. In August, 1926, the Union held a Vacation Course for the first time. Over 250 teachers attended.

The Union is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present forty-one associations of teachers affiliated with the Union, with a membership of 496.

OFFICERS—A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A., *President*; F. A. Myers, *Ex-President*; H. B. Monteith, *Vice President*; J. J. Mills, *Treasurer*, B. O. Johnson, *Assistant Secretary*.

NORTHSIDE PLANTERS AND TRELAWNY PENKEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in March, 1922. Its objects are the development of the culture of all Products and Stock-Breeding, as well as the manufacture of Sugar, Rum, and all other products in all their branches; to furnish such statistics and facts as will justify favourable legislation on the part of the Jamaica Government.

COMMITTEE.

Geo. Taylor, *President*; D. O. Kelly-Lawson, *Vice President*; H. P. Sewell, *Treasurer*; G. P. Dewar, Louis Lazarus, Victor Gentles, A. E. Muschett, Chas. Costa, A. L. Delgado, E. U. Wooler; G. A. H. Bowman, *Secretary*.

FRANKFIELD CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Frankfield Citizens Association was originally founded in 1918, and was resuscitated in 1920.

The object of the Association is:—

1. To deal with all Social and Economic questions affecting the Parish in particular and the Island in general.

OFFICE BEARERS:—U. T. McKay, J.P., *President*; A. M. Gayle, *1st Vice-President*; N. P. McKay, *2nd Vice-President*; E. A. Lewin, *Treasurer*; C. N. McGraham, *Secretary*.

SPANISH TOWN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Spanish Town Citizens Association was formed on Armistice Day, the 11th November, 1925.

Its objects are as follows:—(i) The encouragement of Tourists and Visitors. (ii) To improve and beautify the Town. (iii.) To assist the local authorities in the discharge of their various duties, more especially in so far as the protection of life and property is concerned. (iv.) To bring to the notice of the Government our needs and to lay our claims before them. (v.) To so conduct our operations that we may gain the confidence of the entire community, more especially the Government.

OFFICE BEARERS—Rev. Canon E. Leo. Jones; *President*; A. E. Lopez, *1st Vice President*; C. Gilpin Hudson, J.P., *2nd Vice President*; Gustave Boettcher, J.P., *Treasurer*; C. Storks Soares, M.P.B., *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—C. H. Rodrigues, D. S. Lopez, G. E. Ellis, G. E. Bernal, E. M. Russell, J. A. Morris, A. D. Mowatt.

WESTERN ST. MARY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Western St. Mary Citizens' Association was formed on the 26th October, 1916, when a representative gathering of the People of Gayle and the surrounding districts met at the then Bank Office, now the Court House, on the invitation of the Rev. A. A. Barclay to consider the desirability of organizing an association that should deal effectively with communal questions. The association aims at fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Jamaica in general and of Western St. Mary in particular. A meeting is held at Gayle, the headquarters of the Association on the third Wednesday of every month at noon. Local improvements that will tend to the advancement of Western St. Mary have been placed at the forefront of the association's programme; and the re-establishing of a Court House at Gayle; the launching forth of a Land Settlement Scheme by which over 6,000 acres of land have been bought and sold in lots to the people; a Housing Scheme by which advances are made to purchasers of land to enable them to build better homes; organized social work among the girls of the community; Post Office at Gayle, Lucky Hill and Pembroke Hall; the inauguration of a Motor Mail Service between Gayle and Linstead; the rebuilding of the Lucky Hill Schoolroom; the formation of the first Fruit Exchange in Jamaica and the splendid case made out for Railway Extension to Gayle all go to prove the success that has already attended the efforts of the association.

OFFICE BEARERS—Rev. C. S. Brown, *President*; S. M. Roche, J. A. Dickenson, O. M. S. Rankin, C. S. Boyd, *Vice Presidents*; Vacant, *Secretary*; Henry Lindo, *Treasurer*; W. B. Cummings, *Actg. Secretary*.

Executive Members:—A. E. Silvera, C. S. Cadien, W. S. Robinson, W. A. Hardie, E. F. Burton, H. J. Crooks, M. V. McClure, C. G. Evans.

MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Montego Bay Citizens Association was formed on the 7th of April, 1908, on the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Doubleday, the American Consular Agent at Montego Bay, and has for its objects:—(a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for tourist and visitors. (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

The Committee of Management makes representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the association has assumed the functions of a vigilance committee, and its endeavours to draw attention to the charms of the place have resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

OFFICE BEARERS—*President*, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, M.B.E.; *Vice President*, G. P. Brown; *Secretary*, C. M. Clark.

EAST PORTLAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was founded at Manchioneal, Portland, on the 15th November, 1917, by the Rev. R. A. Evelyn.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a healthy public opinion on matters concerning the No. 1 division of Portland, in particular, and the island of Jamaica in general.

As a result of the active interest of the Association a Daily Motor Mail service between Port Antonio and Kingston via Morant Bay has been established; a Public Works Department pay station set up at Manchioneal, a Government Savings Bank opened at the Post Office, Manchioneal, the Grange Hill Haining Road completed, and the salary and a suitable residence secured for a D.M.O. for Manchioneal.

The Association has also secured the establishment of a branch of the Government Savings Bank at the Hector's River P.O., and started the East Portland Co-operative Loan Bank with its office in Manchioneal.

The action of the Association induced the Government to abandon the idea of discontinuing the Motor Mail Service in the district.

During 1925, the Association established an East Portland scholarship, open to children of this division of the parish and tenable at one of the Training Colleges of the island.

OFFICERS—F. M. Jones, J. P., M.P.B., *President*; E. Henry, *First Vice-President*; T. A. Gray, *Second Vice-President*; D. J. Powell, *Recording Secretary*; M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Corresponding Secretary*; T. A. Howell, *Treasurer*.

WESTMORELAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Westmoreland Citizens' Association was formed on the 29th September, 1921. Its object is to stimulate a healthy public opinion in all matters that concern the welfare of Savanna-la-Mar, the parish of Westmoreland and the Island of Jamaica generally, and to co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies, and the Government for public good.

The Entrance Fee is 1s., and the Annual Subscription 2s. 6d. The Headquarters of the Association is Savanna la-Mar. Branches at Grange Hill and Darliston.

OFFICE BEARERS—*Presidents*, Hon. Hugh Clark, Rev. I. A. Dell; *Vice Presidents*, A. H. Spence, Rev. H. W. Cope; *Secretary*, Albert Hylton; *Assistant Secretary*, Arthur Taylor; *Treasurer*, Rev. R. C. Young.

The Committee of Management consists of the aforementioned officers, along with twenty others elected at annual general meetings and the officers of the various Branches.

SOUTH ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE South St. Elizabeth Citizens' Association was formed on the 11th November, 1921.

Its objects are to improve the industrial, social, educational and economic life of the community in particular, and the island in general.

OFFICERS—*President*, Rev. E. P. Williams, J.P.; *Vice-Presidents*, E. J. Smith, J.P., L. C. Hibbert, A. N. Finlayson; *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. W. O'Neil Speid, Southfield P.O.

NORTH-EAST ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1923. Its aims are the fostering and developing of the industrial, educational, social, moral and spiritual interests of the district concerned in particular, and of the Island in general.

OFFICE BEARERS—*President*, Cecil Wright; *1st V. P.*, A. Francis Berry; *2nd V. P.*, J. A. Parnell; *Treasurer*, R. A. McFarlane; *Secretary*, J. A. Jones.

NORTHERN ST. CATHERINE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS—*President*, Rev. J. G. Peterkin, *Secretary*—Rev. A. A. McKenzie, L Th.

HANOVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Hanover Citizens Association was formed in August, 1920, at Lucea. Its aim is to co-operate with other Citizens' Associations in fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Hanover in and of Jamaica in general.

OFFICERS—*President*, Rev. E. S. Harrison; *Vice Presidents*, *1st*—P. E. Corinaldi; *2nd*—L. N. Clare; *3rd*—Rev. B. E. Siley; *Secretary*—Rev. F. Gordon Veitch, M.D.; *Asst. Secretary*—M. M. N. Christie; *Treasurer*—G. Levy.

ST. DAVID'S CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE St. David's Citizens Association was formed in 1923 by Rev. B. E. Siley and Rudolph Burke, for the purpose of protesting against the tapping of the Green and Yallahs Rivers to augment the Kingston Water Supply, and to bring to the notice of the Government the undesirable conditions of the Banana market and the Allan Spring fording.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a strong healthy public opinion on matters concerning the St. David's District in particular, and the Island of Jamaica in general.

A People's Co-operative Bank has been founded in connection with the Association.

OFFICE BEARERS—Leslie J. Burke, J.P., *President*; Rev. A. Cole, J.P., C. N. Walker, J. G. Barrant, M.P.B., *Vice-Presidents*; S. B. Williams, *Acting Treasurer*; Rudolph A. Burke, *Hon. Secretary*.

TRELAWNY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE present Association was formed on the 5th February, 1925, at a public meeting held in Falmouth. It succeeded a society which had been formed in 1908. The aims of the association are:—(a) to stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny and the island of Jamaica generally; (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies such as School Boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the member for the parish, the Legislative Council and the Government, for the public good.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes above eighteen years of age and others, who may be deemed desirable, are eligible for membership.

OFFICE BEARERS—*President*, E. D. Arscott; *Vice Presidents*, H. V. Young, Mrs. Ewen, Rev. J. Halliday; *Secretary*, H. A. Smith; *Asst. Secretary*, R. A. Hammond.

RICHMOND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Richmond Citizen's Association was formed in May, 1925. Its object is the fostering and developing of the sanitary, industrial, educational, social, moral and civic interests of the inhabitants of the district concerned in particular and the parish in general.

President—H. S. Schleifer; *Secretary*, C. Fraser.

JAMAICA PEOPLES ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Association, which was founded in 1922, is to form a closer union among those who are working in this colony to secure the highest good.

OFFICERS—*President*, Hon. A. G. Nash; *Vice President*, W. Fitz-Ritson; *Secretary*, Hon. D. Theo. Wint; *Treasurer*, Dr. Oswald Anderson.

There is also an Executive Council of 28 members. *Adviser to the Association*, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF PRÆDIAL LARCENY.

THE attempt to create a healthy public opinion against Prædial Larceny was started by the Revd. F. Wilson Coore at Caneheap, Lewisburgh, St. Mary, in June 1918, with the support of the late Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., and the assistance of Mr. T. McLean Gray, J.P.

The local peasantry themselves took up the work and laboured to bring out the prædial thieves to daylight and public rebuke.

The movement readily developed, and in 1920 the above Society was inaugurated for the purpose of checking and suppressing the evil of prædial larceny in the Island by sustained efforts; and to this end to apply means for the domestic, industrial and social advancement of the people and thereby create a higher standard of morality among them, and to co-operate with other organisations which have for their objects the well-being of all Jamaica.

In furtherance of the aims and objects of the movement a Board of Management with its headquarters in Kingston has been established.

The Society aims at grouping all classes of the reputable residents of each district in the Island in branch societies, operating under rules, as a voluntary force arrayed against the prædial thief, and demonstrating publicly their strong disapproval of the crime and determination to suppress it.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

President—Hon. W. A. S. Vickers; *1st Vice-President*—G. D. Robertson; *2nd Vice-President*—Rev. Hon. W. T. Graham; *3rd Vice-President*—Major E. T. Dixon; *Treasurer*—E. B. Hopkins; *Field Secretary*—Rev. E. Wilson Coore; *Assistant Secretary*—T. S. Phillips; *Secretary*—H. A. Stephenson.

Committee.—Kingston, J. M. Nethersole; St. Andrew, Rev. J. Gordon Hay; Kingston, Rev. E. Armon Jones; Trelawny, Rev. T. Gordon Somers; St. Mary, Dr. J. J. Edwards; Portland, C. Lyon Hall; Manchester, D. D. Phillips; Manchester, Hon. A. G. Nash; St. Andrew, A. E. Jarrett; St. Catherine, J. Humé Stewart; Hanover, Oscar E. Donaldson; Kingston, Dr. D. J. Phillips; Clarendon, Manly T. Lopez; St. James, Rev. I. N. D. Gordon; St. Thomas, Rev. A. N. Thomson. Four members of the parent society; a representative of the Salvation Army; a representative of the Y.M.C.A., a representative of the Y.W.C.A.

TURNER'S CO-OPERATIVE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

THIS Scheme is one of genuine co-operative purchase of lands, the first in the island, encouraging self-help and good-will among holders of lands.

It began in October, 1918, when Colonel Blagrove sold a run of 381 acres of land, known as "Turner's" within two miles of Brown's Town, St. Ann, to be re-sold to small settlers; and seven men forming the Executive, undertook voluntarily, and without individual gain, to operate the Scheme. All the land was taken up within the first year of purchase, by thirty-two persons holding not less than five acres, and not more than thirty.

A road is constructed through the property to link up the Kingston main road with the Buxton parochial road a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Five acres of land is reserved for communal purposes. Public tanks to meet the needs of adjacent dry districts which suffer acutely from water famine have been built by the Parochial Board on lands given for the purpose.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

L. W. Levy—*Chairman*; Rev. G. E. Henderson, A. E. Murray, T. A. Bramwell, J. A. Samuels, J. B. Gabbidon. *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. Owen Cover.

THE MANCHESTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In August, 1926, the supporters of the Manchester Horticultural Exhibition, who, for many years have promoted what was popularly known as "The Mandeville Flower Show," associated with others as foundation members, formed themselves into a duly constituted voluntary association called the "Manchester Horticultural Society."

The objects of the Society, are briefly:—

- (1) To foster and encourage (i) Every branch of Horticulture, ornamental as well as useful, (ii) Dairying; (iii) The domestic industries.
- (2) To collect and disseminate information respecting the propagation, cultivation and treatment of all plants and trees in Jamaica.
- (3) To hold exhibitions and offer and award prizes, medals and certificates;
- (4) To afford facilities for the delivery of lectures;

The Society has been affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society of England and the Bronze Banksian Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, will be annually applied for and procured from the Mother Society for competition.

Patrons—Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G. Lady Stubbs.

OFFICERS—E. W. Muirhead, J.P., *President*; Dr. M. M. Meikle, J.P., *Vice-President*; *Committee of Management*—L. C. Carvalho, W. Cradwick, C. S. Farquharson, G. G. Gunter, W. V. Heron, J.P., W. G. McCausland, J.P.; L. P. Purton, R. J. Wynne, J.P.; Mrs. J. A. Godfrey, Mrs. G. G. Gunter, Miss O. Muirhead, Miss A. Wheatle; W. G. Clark, *Treasurer*; Mrs. M. M. Meikle, *Secretary*; C. L. Lewis, *Auditor*.

KINGSTON GLEE SINGERS SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Glee Singers Society was founded in September, 1909, its object being the study of unaccompanied vocal part music. The Subscription is eight shillings per annum.

Conductor—George D. Goode, Hope Gardens, Kingston; *Secretary*—S. M. Kitchin, 29 Highholborn Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE EMPIRE POETRY LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Branch of the Empire Poetry League, founded in 1917, was inaugurated in September, 1923. The objects of the League, which have been adopted by the various centres to meet local needs and conditions, may be stated generally as follows:—(i) To bring the various literary centres throughout the Empire into closer touch with one another and to develop mutual knowledge of the contemporary poetry which is published not only in Great Britain but in the Dominions and Colonies also; (ii) To promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members; (iii) To hold lectures and meetings for the discussion of poetic, literary and allied subjects; (iv) To give guidance and encouragement to young and inexperienced writers; (v) To encourage and foster the teaching of poetry in schools.

The subscription of £1 1s. per annum, includes a supply of "Poetry and the Play" a quarterly magazine of verse, comment and criticism, and containing news of the activities of the various centres throughout the Empire.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Sir William Morrison, *President*; T. H. McDermot, *First Vice-President*; Astley Clerk, *Second Vice-President*; J. E. Clare McFarlane, F.R.S.A., *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*; Miss Constance Hollar, *Chairman of the Publicity Committee*; Enos S. Jarrett, *Chairman of the Schools Work Committee*; Miss Phyllis M. Myers, *Hon. Asst. Secretary*.

VICTORIA LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.

THE Victoria League was first founded in 1901 in memory of Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, for the purpose of promoting closer union between British Subjects living in different parts of the world. With this object in view, the League organises personal intercourse between individuals in England and the Dominions and Colonies, arranges mutual hospitality, and secures a welcome for British subjects throughout the Empire; acts as a centre for the collection and distribution of information; spreads knowledge and interest with regard to places and conditions in the Empire by means of Lectures, and by the circulation of books and newspapers; carries out similar work amongst the rising generation by Picture Talks, Essay Competitions and other means, and by promoting correspondence between schools and individual children in Jamaica, in England and in the Dominions.

The Victoria League of Jamaica which was formed in 1910, aims at carrying out Imperial work in a similar manner, by means of sub-committees devoted to Hospitality.

Members must be British subjects. Junior members are all linked in correspondence with children in other parts of the Empire.

Patrons—Sir Edward and Lady Stubbs.

President—Right Rev. Cecil deCarteret; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. Neville Roots, Miss Howson, M.A., Lady Swettenham, Miss Fanny Burke, Sister Madeline, Mrs. W. A. S. Vickers; *Chairman*—Mrs. A. S. Jelf; *Vice-Chairman*—Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Geoghegan, Mrs. Basil Wilson, Mrs. Wainwright, H. G. deLisser, C.M.G., K. N. Phillips, W. J. Palmer, J.P., John Tapley, J.P., *Hon. Auditor*; E. B. Hallett, Y.M.C.A.; G. D. Few, *Hon. Treasurer*.

General Secretary—Mrs. Archibald Spooner, Constant Spring P.O.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

Established circa 1750. Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 4th, 1904.

THE West India Committee, which was established prior to the year 1750, is the **oldest** body representative of any Colony or group of Colonies.

It is an Incorporated Association of British subjects whose object is, by united action, to promote the interests of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the entire British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

Candidates for admission must be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the West India Committee.

There is no entrance fee. The minimum Annual Subscription is, for an individual, twenty-five shillings or six dollars, and for a firm, company or association, three guineas. Subscriptions become due on January 1st, except for new members, whose subscriptions for the current year become payable on election. Subscriptions from new members elected during the last three months of any year are held as on account of the year commencing on the following January 1st. Annual Subscriptions of twenty-five shillings or six dollars may be commuted by *individuals* by payment of the sum of ten guineas or fifty dollars for life membership.

The West India Committee Circular, containing a review of the work of the West India Committee, notes on West Indian affairs, statistics as to all the West Indian Industries; births, marriages and deaths; home arrivals and departures by the mail steamers, etc., is posted to members fortnightly, free of charge.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms, which are situated at 14 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3, behind Mark Lane Station (Underground Railway). The rooms form a useful rendezvous for visitors from the West Indies. Writing materials are provided, and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, etc., all the West Indian Papers are filed. There is also a comprehensive library of the West Indian books for the use of members. Telegraphic and Cable Address—Carib, London.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O. *Vice-Presidents*—The Right Hon. the Viscount Burnham, G.C.M.G., C.H., The Right Hon. The Lord Kysant, G.C.M.G., The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B., and the Master of Elibank. Sir R. Rutherford, *Chairman*; E. A. dePass, *Deputy Chairman*; William Gillespie, Thomas Greenwood, H. F. Previte, H. J. J. Freeman, *Hon. Treasurers*. *Executive*—R. Bryson, O.B.E., C. A. Campbell, Evan R. Campbell, J. W. Clark, Sir Edward Davson, Lt. Col. I. B. Davson, O.B.E., H. dePass, A. Duckham, H. Crum-Ewing, Alastair Frame, M. Garnett, W. A. Griffin, Christopher Gurney, T. Harrison Hughes, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kysant, G.C.M.G., Lt. Col. G. A. O. Lane, N. Malcolmson, O.B.E., E. Luxmoore Marshall, J. G. Miller, R. M. B. Parker, F. R. Phillips, Lauchlan Rose, J. H. Scrutton, Sir Alfred Sherlock, G. Moody Stuart, J. A. Tinne, M.P., H. A. Trotter, R. S. A. Warner, K.C., Charles F. Wood.

Secretary—Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Offices—14 Trinity Square, London, E.C., 3.

WEST INDIA ASSOCIATION OF GLASGOW.

THE West India Association of Glasgow, which was instituted in 1807, is an Association of Scottish Firms, Companies and Individuals interested in the British West Indies and British Guiana.

The objects of the Association are to promote the general welfare of the British West Indies and British Guiana, and by united action to further the interests of those Colonies.

Chairman: H. Crum Ewing; *Vice-Chairman*—G. W. Service; *Hon. Treasurer*—T. W. Donald; *Hon. Secretary*—R. I. Muir, 134 Wellington Street, Glasgow.

WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W., 1.

THE objects of the Club are:—1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies. 2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social. 3. To

afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English Universities and public schools. 4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross)	£1	4	0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London	3	3	0
Members resident abroad	1	11	6
Entrance fee	3	3	0

Subscriptions are payable on election, and thereafter on January 1st of each year. The subscriptions of members elected after September 30th in any year, cover the subscriptions payable in the following year. The names of members whose annual subscriptions are six months in arrear may, at the discretion of the Committee, be publicly posted on the Club premises. The liability of members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the local correspondents, or to any member of the Committee. Subscriptions can be paid at any branch of the Barclays Bank, (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, *g.c.v.o.*; *Vice-Presidents*, The Right Hon. the Lord Kysant, *g.c.m.g.*; Sir H. Hesketh Bell, *g.c.m.g.*; H. E. Sir Horace Archer Byatt, *k.c.m.g.*; Sir Charles T. Cox, *k.c.m.g.*; Sir Edward Davson, Sir Walter Egerton, *k.c.m.g.*; The Right Hon. Viscount Burnham, *c.h.*; H. E. Sir Frederick Seton James, *k.b.e.*, *c.m.g.*; J. Rippon, *o.b.e.*; Sir Robert Rutherford, H. E. Sir Graeme Thomson, *k.c.b.*; The Hon. Sir Alfred Sherlock.

COMMITTEE—Sir Robert Rutherford, *Chairman*; Algernon Aspinall, *c.m.g.*; *c.b.e.*; E. H. Cunningham Craig, E. A. dePass, Alexander Elder, Sir William Goode, *k.b.e.*; Sir Gilbert Crindle, *k.c.m.g.*, *c.b.*; Gilfred N. Knight, A. N. Lubbock, Capt. G. Hudson Lyall, *m.b.e.*, Eric L. H. Macleod, Allan E. Messer, Capt. F. F. C. Messum, L. W. L. Moore, F. J. Morris, W. H. Parratt, H. F. Previte, J. Rippon, *o.b.e.*; C. W. O. Rochs; *Hon. Treasurers*, Algernon Aspinall, *c.m.g.*, *c.b.e.*, Alexander Elder, A. N. Lubbock; *Hon. Secretary*, Captain F. F. C. Messum; *Bankers*, Barclay Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas.)

WEST INDIES PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE West Indies Parliamentary Committee consists of a number of Members of Parliament both of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of The Right Hon. The Viscount Burnham, *c.h.*, which was formed in England in 1923, on the suggestion of the Jamaica Imperial Association to watch over the interests of the British West Indies and to give special utterance to British West Indian affairs in Parliament.

Since its formation, this Committee had done valuable work for the West Indies in voicing West Indian interests.

The original Committee consisted of fourteen members which are being added to from time to time.

The Honorary Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Percy Hurd, *m.p.*, House of Commons, London, England.

WEST INDIA RED CROSS SOCIETY.

THIS Society, founded in 1921, has for its objects to help in the reduction of the high rate of infantile mortality, and in the promotion of the welfare of the people of the British West Indies. It is affiliated to the British Red Cross Society and with the Antigua Creche, the Barbados Women's Social Welfare League, the Jamaica Child Saving League, the St. Kitts Baby Saving League and the Trinidad Child Welfare League.

Under Welfare are included Baby Saving Leagues, Tuberculosis Associations, Nursing Associations and Creches, and all similar societies. The Committee, consists chiefly of Doctors, specialists in Sanitary Science and Tropical Medicine, some West Indian ladies interested in the movement, and some trained nurses, living in England.

The Society has the support of the Colonial Office, the British Red Cross Society, the West India Committee, and the Royal Colonial Institute, and is in touch with the Overseas Nursing Association, the London School of Tropical Medicine, and the British Medical Association.

President: Her Highness Princess Marie Louise; *Chairman of Committee, Vacant*; *Vice-Chairman of Committee,* Sir Robert Rutherford; *Honorary Treasurer, Vacant*; *Hon. Secretary, Vacant.*

Address—c/o The British Red Cross Society, 19 Berkeley Street, London, W.

CRICKET.

CRICKET is played during the Season all over the Island and marked strides in the game, both as regards keenness and actual playing, is noticeable in all the country parishes particularly St. Mary, St. Catherine, Portland and St. James.

The principal Clubs in Kingston are the Kingston C. C. established in 1863, with their ground at Sabina Park, the Garrison C.C. who play at Up Park Camp; the Melbourne C.C., who also have a social branch attached to their Club at Melbourne Park, the Kensington C.C., who play at Kensington Park on the Windward Road, the Clovelly C.C., who play at Clovelly Park, and the Lucas C.C. who at the moment have no ground. All of these Clubs take part in the Senior Competition and either the Junior Competition or the Minor Cup Competition, as also do the St. Catherine C.C., who have their ground at Spanish Town. All the grounds have improved considerably as to condition, and particularly the pitch. The climate and nature of the wicket tend to make very fast pitches.

The principal Clubs outside of Kingston are the St. Catherine C.C., the Middlesex C.C. of St. Mary, the Port Antonio C.C., the Brown's Town C.C., the Montego Bay C.C., the Port Maria C.C. and the St. George's C.C. of Buff Bay, and the grounds have improved considerably, particularly the Middlesex C.C. at Palmer's Park.

Cricket is played at all the Secondary Schools, and it is a great pity that a Coach cannot be got for the boys regularly and permanently.

The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 to govern Cricket in Jamaica, and all the principal Clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control which has assumed the duties formerly carried out by the Jamaica Cricket Council and the Managing Committees of the several Cup Competitions.

Keen rivalry is shown in the competitions, the principal one being the Senior Cup Competition, which was won in 1925 by the Kingston Cricket Club.

The M.C.C. Team, which toured in the West Indies the winter of 1925-26, and visited Jamaica in March was captained by the Honourable F. S. G. Calthorpe and was probably the strongest side which has ever visited the West Indies. Three Matches were played, the first was won by the visitors and the other two were drawn. A team captained by the Hon. Lord Tennyson visited the Island early in 1927. All the Matches were drawn.

The Board of Control consists of:—

Sir William Morrison, *President*; C. H. Burton, *Vice President*; J. M. Nethersole, *Hon. Treasurer*; Dr. J. J. Cameron, *Hon. Secretary*; P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, Major T. B. Nicholson, Major G. S. Cox, M.C., L. V. D. Samuel, R. K. Nunes, V. C. McCormack, P. L. Carder, Lt. Col. W. T. Miller.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL is very popular in Jamaica. The official Season lasts from 1st September to 31st March, but the game is really played from October to February. It has been thought advisable to permit the game to be played for a duration of 60 minutes, not including the interval.

A Football Club was formed in Kingston in 1893, and for some years played against Military teams from Camp, Newcastle and Port Royal.

The Jamaica Football Association Challenge Shield Competition (commonly known as the "League") was inaugurated in 1898, and for many years the Military team proved too strong for the civilians. To stimulate play amongst the local clubs, a civilian league called the F. N. Martinez Cup Competition, after the name of the donor, was commenced in 1906. Kingston C.C. won this trophy outright in 1913-14, when Mr. Martinez again placed another cup at the disposal of the Association.

A Junior League was formulated in 1920, Messrs. Wilson & Co. (Chicago), offering a trophy for competition, the league to be known as the "Wilson Junior League."

A fourth competition to be competed for (at the end of each season) by the winners, and runners-up of the League and Martinez only, was started in the 1922-23 season Mr. Martinez again donating the trophy.

With the commencement of the season for 1924-25, all the competitions were revised, owing to the unweildiness of the old competitions and the abnormal popularity that the game was creating.

The competitions now number four:

SEASON 1926-27.

1. Jamaica F. A. Shield Competition (Senior League)—Won by Kingston C.C. F.C.
2. Martinez Cup Competition (Civilian Competition)—Won by Y.M.C.A. F.C.
3. Martinez Championship (Knock-Out)—Won by Y.M.C.A.F.C.
4. Wilson Cup (Junior League)—Won by Jamaica College.

The Association is governed by a Committee consisting of the Officers and eight other members annually elected. All past presidents are ex-officio members of this committee.

Referees are examined and receive an honorarium to cover travelling expenses while several medical gentlemen have accepted appointments as honorary surgeons.

In 1909, the Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier, presented a Shield for competition confined to teams from Secondary Schools. At present it is held by Wolmers. Wolmer's is the holder of a cup presented by Sir W. H. Manning for competition amongst secondary schools in and near Kingston.

The following are the affiliated clubs:—

LIST OF AFFILIATED CLUBS.

1. Calabar Club—Green and Black, N. G. Price, Calabar.
2. Camp Crusaders—Dark Blue, Sergt. F. James, Up Park Camp.
3. Guild F.C.—Green and Gold, A. S. Davis, Montego Bay.
4. Jamaica College—Blue and White Vertical Stripes, P. A. Cooper, Hope.
5. Kensington—Red, White and Black, Dr. E. V. Smith, Kensington Park.
6. Kingston—Purple, Green and Gold, N. N. Nethersole, Sabina Park.
7. Melbourne—Red, White and Green, M. V. Hearne, Melbourne Park.
8. Munro College—Blue and Gold, Major Nicholson, Munro.
9. Green Howards—Green, Lieut. R. E. Dennys, Up Park Camp.
10. Royal Artillery—White Shirts and Blue Shorts, E. C. Cocking, Up Park Camp.
11. Railway—Scarlett and Green, J. N. Daley, Railway.
12. St. Catherine—Dark Blue, C. L. Lopez, Spanish Town.
13. St. George C.C.—White with Red V. and St. George Dragon, A. Armand, Winchester Park.
14. St. George's College—Sky Blue and White—Rev'd. Father Leo. Butler—Winchester Park.
15. St. Peter's—Black and Red—C. L. Williams—No ground.
16. Wolmers—Maroon and Gold—H. B. McKenzie—Wolmers.
17. Y.M.C.A.—Light Blue with White Facings—J. S. Mordecai—Clovally.
18. Middlesex—Navy Blue and Gold—H. G. McDonald—Palmer's Park.
19. Wembley—Navy Blue and Gold—C. W. Campbell—None at present.
20. Port Antonio—P. H. Gale—Port Antonio.
21. Western F. C.—C. O. Kelly—Savanna-la-Mar.
22. Farm School—Green and Gold—L. A. Powell—Hope.
23. Industrial School—Black and White—A. R. Gordon—Stony Hill.
24. St. James—A. P. Sinclair, Montego Bay.
25. Mico College—Black and Gold, M. Beramsingh.
26. St. Andrew Police—H. A. Sutton, Constant Spring.
27. Raeton A. C.—C. S. Irving, No ground.
28. Y.M.C.A. (Montego Bay)—Percy Smith.
29. Technical School—A. B. Cunningham.

LIST OF OFFICIAL REFEREES.

Inspector W. P. C. Adam, E. Burke, H. F. Donald, H. Davidson, G. Bowen, J. Gilbert, A. D. Soutar, J. Stephenson, G. F. DaCosta, W. A. Blythen, W. A. Binnie, A. Freeman, A. D. Warren, J. M. Hall, E. Martinez, G. St. C. Scotter, C. F. Wickers, P. Forrest, R. O. Bell, E. B. Hallett, H. S. Campbell, E. L. Dunkerly, H. G. Macdonald, R. D. Streadwick, J. Soards, J. Chapman, J. Marchant.

HONORARY SURGEONS.

Doctors J. J. Cameron, G. F. DaCosta, F. H. Saunders, H. F. Malabre, C. I. Levy, O. D. F. Robertson.

EXECUTIVE.

Major G. S. Cox, M.C., *President*; A. N. Crosswell, P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, *Vice-Presidents*; G. F. DaCosta, *Hon. Secretary*; E. Martinez, *Asst. Hon. Secretary*; C. C. Sandford, *Hon. Treasurer*; *Council*—H. S. Campbell, H. M. Watson, C. deS. Pinto, V. L. Roberts, E. B. Hallett, H. Paxton, Lt. A. L. Taylor, Lt. A. R. Ford.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association, England, and is composed of the following Clubs:—The Kingston C.C., The St. Andrew Club, The Garrison Lawn Tennis Club, The Melbourne C.C., The Liguanea Club, The Kensington C.C., The St. George's C.C. *Country Clubs*: The Manchester Club, The Morant Bay L.T.C., The Montego Bay L.T.C., The St. Ann's Bay L.T.C., Brown's Town L.T.C., St. Catherine and Prison C.C. All these clubs, with the exception of the Manchester Club, possess excellent grass courts; the Manchester Club has good hard courts.

A yearly inter-club Men's Doubles competition for a cup, and an annual "All Jamaica" Tournament have been held since the year 1900. These tournaments have been very successful and have proved beneficial in improving the standard of play in the island. The Tournament is also open to certain visitors to the island and advantage thereof has been taken by visitors each year. Only championship events are played.

No tournament was held in 1915 or 1916 owing to the war, but the Committee decided to hold that for 1917 late in the year, and devote the proceeds to the Red Cross Funds. Only souvenirs were given and the result of the Tournament was a success in every respect; in particular adding a sum of well over £100 to the funds. The Tournament was held in 1918 for the same object, and resulted in a sum of well over £400 being added to the Red Cross Fund.

The Inter Club Jamaica Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup is now held by the St. Andrew Club.

Towards the end of 1921, the Association decided to form a Minor Cup Competition on the same lines as the Major Competition, and a suitable Cup was obtained by the Association for this purpose.

The Inter Club Jamaica Lawn Tennis Minor Challenge Cup has been held as follows:—

1922 Kingston C. Club. 1923 Kingston C. Club. 1924 Kingston C. Club.

1925 Kingston C. Club. 1926—St. Andrew Club.

In 1923 the Officers of the Garrison presented the Association with a Challenge Cup for a Mixed Doubles Inter Club Competition—this Competition is scheduled to be played September-December: Holders 1923—Garrison L. T. Club, 1924—Garrison L. T. Club, 1925—St. Andrew Club. 1926—St. Andrew Club.

Jamaica Hard Court Championships are played at Manchester Club, Mandeville.

Singles Championships Cup presented by the Dunlop Company, won in 1924 by K. D. Andrews, and 1925 by B. M. Clark. 1926—B. M. Clark.

In February, 1924, the Association held an inaugural Annual Open Championship Meeting on the grounds of Liguanea Club, at which leading players from the United States of America competed:—Messrs. Vincent Richards, H. Throckmorton, Carl Fisher R. L. Baggs, A. S. Craigin and M. Goldman.

The second Open Championships was held on the grounds of Liguanea Club, February-March, 1925, when the following well known players visited the Island to compete—Messrs. Vincent Richards, H. Voshell, T. Harada, Dr. Rosenbaum and E. W. Feibleman.

The Third Open Championships were also held on the grounds of Liguanea Club, February 1926, when the visiting players were H. Voshell (Captain), T. Harada, Beab Wright, A. H. Chapin, Mrs. A. H. Chapin, Miss Molly Thayer.

Jamaica was represented by eleven men players and five lady players.

Results—

Championship Singles—Men. T. Harada (U.S.A.)

Championship Singles—Men. T. Harada (U.S.A.) Runner-up, A. H. Chapin (U.S.A.)

Championship Singles—Ladies. Miss M. Farquharson (Ja.) Runner-up, Miss Molly Thayer (U.S.A.)

'Championship Doubles—Men. A. H. Chapin and T. Harada (U.S.A.) Runners-up, H. Voshell and Beals Wright (U.S.A.)

'Championship Doubles—Ladies. Mrs. A. H. Chapin and Miss Molly Thayer (U.S.A.) Runners-up, Miss A. Beckwith and Miss Lucie-Smith.

'Championship Doubles—Mixed—A. H. and Mrs. Chapin (U.S.A.), Runners-up, H. Voshell and Miss Molly Thayer (U.S.A.).

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF THE JAMAICA LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

S. R. Cargill, *President*; H. V. Alexander, *Vice President*; Major C. de la T. Turner Jones, Major Groom, Garrison Officers Lawn Tennis Club; A. W. Bourke, R. K. Nunes, Liguanea Club; J. B. Kilburn, T. P. Evelyn, St. Andrew Club; H. A. Lake, R. A. Morris, Kingston C. Club; Major G. S. Cox, C. S. Brandon, Melbourne C. Club; J. L. Campbell, Dr. E. V. Smith, Kensington C. Club; H. L. Vendryes, E. Poulle, St. George's Catholic Club, and one representative of each Country Club. *Hon. Secretary*, S. Hart, (jnr.)

GOLF.

GOLF owes its introduction into Jamaica to the Mandeville Course which in 1891 consisted of six holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course has since been extended to nine holes.

In 1896 the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club was formed. Their links were situated at Solomon's Pen now known as Retreat. In 1902 the club transferred its home to Constant Spring Hotel grounds, and in 1908 the club changed its name to that of The Jamaica Golf Club. In 1910 a course was laid out in the grounds of the Liguanea Club. In 1918 the Constant Spring Golf Club was started.

Courses of varying character are to be found throughout the island at Moneague (1923), Montego Bay (1924), Robins Bay (1925), Mackfield and Port Antonio.

In 1925 The Jamaica Golf Association was formed with a view to fostering the progress of golf in the island. Several handsome trophies have been handed over to the Association by the Trustees of the defunct Jamaica Golf Club. The Officers of the Association are:—*President*—Dr. Strathairn; *Secretary*—D. N. Barr.

POLO.

POLO has been played in Jamaica for many years and, as is the case in most other Colonies, was first introduced by the Officers of His Majesty's Army. The Garrison Polo Club was originally the only Polo Club in the island, and, when this was so, civilians were elected as honorary members and allowed to use the Club. The game, however, rapidly became popular and after a few years the Kingston Polo Club was formed; subsequently the game spread to the country parishes and clubs were formed in St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Catherine and St. James.

When war broke out in 1914, seven Polo Clubs were in existence in Jamaica, but they all, with the exception of the St. Ann Club, went out of existence as a great majority of the members proceeded overseas to serve in His Majesty's Forces. No Polo was played in Jamaica between the years 1915 and 1919. The Garrison Polo Club re-started in January, 1920, and the Kingston Club in April of the same year. There are now four Polo Clubs in existence:—The Garrison, Kingston, St. Ann and The Wanderers.

The All Jamaica Polo Association was formed in 1906, it went out of existence in 1915, and was resuscitated in 1921. The Association is the controlling body for polo and polo pony racing in the Colony. A bi-annual Tournament is held under its auspices each June and December when a "Senior" and a "Junior" Cup are competed for by all the clubs affiliated to the Association.

In 1923 Colonel J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O. R.A.M.C., presented a cup to be competed for by teams of young players who are members of recognized polo clubs, and this cup is competed for once a month between October and July.

The Captain and Officers of H.M.S. "Constance" have presented a cup to the Garrison and Kingston Clubs and this Cup will be competed for by teams composed of members of those clubs.

Polo teams from Jamaica have on several occasions visited the other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica.

OFFICERS OF THE ALL-JAMAICA POLO ASSOCIATION.

Garrison Polo Club—Major A. Moxsy, M.C., Major R. S. Ledgerde.

Kingston Polo Club—A. L. Keeling, A. M. Henderson.

Wanderers Polo Club—M. C. C. Calder, B. E. Roper.

Hon. Secretary—J. D. Lucie-Smith.

JOCKEY CLUB OF JAMAICA.

IN 1925, the Jamaica Jockey Club was divided into two parts, and the Jockey Club of Jamaica assumed control of races in the island.

This Club is under affiliation with the Jockey Club of England, and is the organised body for controlling and regulating all legalised Racing in Jamaica.

The members of the Club elect the "Stewards of the Jockey Club"—these Stewards being the governing body.

The Membership of the Club is restricted to 60.

The Entrance Fee is £1 ls. The subscription £5 5s. per annum for each member.

Stewards—A. L. Keeling, *Chairman*; H. E. Bolton, H. V. Alexander, K. M. Pringle, L. L. Roper, Altamont Dolphy, A. R. McGrath, C. C. Calder, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, J. R. Brandon.

Secretary—J. L. Ashenheim, *Auditor*—H. E. Laidman. *Bankers*—Barclays Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE West Indian Club, in its efforts to forward and encourage sport in the West Indies, arranged in 1910 with the various authorities there, to shoot annually on Empire Day, or within fourteen days before or after that day, and concurrent with the "Daily Mail" or any other competition. The cup is held by the winning team for one year and if not competed for within the fourteen days, it is deposited at the Colonial Bank in the Colony in which it is held. The competition is open to teams of ten, the best eight scores to count from either the Militia, Local Defence Force, Police, Volunteers, Rifle Club or Rifle Associations of at least one year's standing or a team made from a combination of those forces, of any island of the British West Indies including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana and British Honduras, and is a home and home shoot, and members of H. M. regular forces, whether attached to any unit qualified to compete or not, are ineligible to be included in a team.

Distances, number of shots, targets, and conditions are the same as the King's 1st stage, as specified for the previous year's National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley.

General rules are laid down for the pattern of rifle, time limits, dress, score sheets, status of range officer and other details. The following competitions have been held:

1911—winners: Barbados Volunteers. 1912—British Guiana Volunteer Rifle Club, 1913—Barbados Volunteers. 1914—British Guiana. 1922—Barbados Volunteers, 1923—Trinidad Local Forces, 1924—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club. 1925—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club, 1926—Jamaica Local Forces.

The great war stopped all further progress, until 1922 when the Competition was resumed. *Secretary*—Capt. F. F. C. Messum.

SWETTENHAM CUP RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE Swettenham Cup, of solid silver of Chinese workmanship, was presented by Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Governor of British Guiana, for Annual Competition by Teams of eight Riflemen each in the various West India Colonies, and was first shot for in the year 1903. It has been won as follows:—

Barbados, in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.

Jamaica, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925.

Trinidad, in 1918, 1919.

British Guiana, 1923, 1924, 1926.

The highest team score recorded is 778 (the highest possible being 840) which was made by Jamaica in 1925. The highest individual score is that of Sgt. L. Hyman, W.J.R. of the Jamaica Team, who in 1925 made 101 points out of a possible 105.

The Cup when held by Jamaica is kept in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS MINIATURE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Schools Miniature Rifle Association was formed in 1906 in order to promote rifle shooting in the secondary schools of the island. Mr. A. E. Perkins took a great interest in the movement and presented the Perkins Shield for annual competition; this trophy has been won three times by Munro College, four times by Wolmers School, and nine times by Jamaica College.

The late Dr. G. C. Henderson was for many years president of the association and in order to perpetuate the memory of his connection therewith, the gold medal awarded annually (on certain conditions) to the boy who makes the best score in the competition for the Perkins Shield is now called the Henderson Medal.

In 1926, the Perkins Shield was won by Munro College and the Henderson Medal was awarded to H. C. Nunes of Munro College.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—*President*, Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E., *Vice-President*, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., *Secretary and Treasurer*, H. C. W. Chambers.

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 26 of 1905, amended by Law 9 of 1911 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the control of Motor Cars, the same to have the force of law, and Law 21 of 1922.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under these Laws were published in *Gazette*, February 1, 1912, and January 8, 1914, and a pamphlet has been issued containing these regulations and extracts from the laws from the Government Printing Office.

A "motor car" must not exceed 3 tons weight unladen.

A "Motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than three wheels, weighing not more than 3 cwt.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have a registration letter and a number for identification.

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered annually with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number on 2 plates—one in front and one at the back of the car—The plates being supplied by the Collector of Taxes.

The fee for registering motor cars is 10s., for motor cycles, 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be examined and licensed by the Collector of Taxes, fee 10s.—duration of license from 1st April to 31st March.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried.

Motor cars are taxed £5 10s. per annum, Cars for Hire £6 10s., and Motor trucks according to weight and class of tyre.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

The following amended regulation was published in November, 1913:—

Visitors to the island may bring in their auto cars, gasoline launches, carriages, horses, bicycles, guns, fishing tackle and such like articles for *personal* use without payment of import duty. Thirty per cent. of the amount of duty payable at time of importation must, however, be deposited, by way of guarantee, with the Collector who will return it on the article being taken away from the island within two months, and on receipt of a declaration made by such visitor to the effect that such auto cars, &c., have during that time been used solely for their personal use and not for gain or reward. Auto cars, carriages, horses and bicycles coming under this privilege may be used on the public roads free of taxes for six weeks. Should an auto car or other article admitted free under this rule be not exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to 5% of the duty for each month or part of a month during which such article is kept in the island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of the thirty per cent. deposited. If sold or not exported within eight months of date of importation the car or other article shall be deemed to have been finally imported and must be entered and duty paid according to law on

value at time of importation, allowance being made for any interim payments already made under this rule. Articles not so entered and duty paid on being sold or kept in the island beyond eight months are liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877, or duty may be recorded under section 32 of Law 24 of 1885.

The term "Visitor" for the purpose of this rule shall mean a person not domiciled in the island but one who is a temporary sojourner in search of health, pleasure, change of climate or some investment of capital or business.

JAMAICA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was founded in December, 1924, and is affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club. It takes the place of the Jamaica Motor Club which has ceased to exist.

The principal objects of the Association are: (i) to amalgamate Motorists with a common interest for the mutual benefit of themselves and the general public; (ii) to afford protection to Motorists, by advising as a body on Bills introduced in the Legislative Council and Local By-Laws; (iii) to negotiate and combine with the Local Authorities for the improvement of roads, the removal of dangerous corners; (iv) to combine with the Local Authorities in the control of inconsiderate and dangerous driving; (v) to investigate and deal with cases of misconduct of Chauffeurs and others with a view to the further protection of owners of Motor Vehicles and the public; (vi) to supply Motorists with full information on general subjects connected with Motoring; (vii) to foster a feeling of camaraderie and esprit de corps amongst Motorists for the welfare and progress of automobilism, and for the good of the general community.

There are 335 Members. Cables "Jamotor (Kingston) Jamaica," Telegrams "Jamotor Kingston."

PATRON—His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.; Vice-President—Dr. Chas. Levy. *Executive Committee*—N. DeMontagnac, H. H. Dunn, John Farquharson, F. E. Lyons, W. B. Powell, T. P. Dixon, John Crook, A. E. Delgado, Frank Ree, H. E. Bolton, Ansell Hart, Thomas Kemp, L. J. Stone, J. B. Kilburn, V. B. Myers.

Secretary—Mrs. Dorothea Edmunds; *Hon. Treasurer*—F. E. Lyons.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

PRIOR to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession (Solicitor branch) in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896, the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations article clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this island through the Government. The syllabus of subjects for Intermediate and Final examination each year is published in the Jamaica Gazette.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complainant establish a *prima facie* case of misconduct against the Solicitor a report is then made to the judges of the Supreme Court and the matter brought before that Court by motion and dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in

the Act and the Order of Council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the Supreme Court of the island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a law agent in Scotland to the court of sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English solicitors are admitted to practise as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to Laws 9 of 1869 and 36 of 1896, and the regulations made under the latter Law. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant, *k.c.*, Attorney-General; G. Harvey Clarke, Crown Solicitor; Hon. Sir William Morrison, S. R. Cargill, R. W. Bryant, Lewis Ashenheim, V. E. Manton; H. H. Dunn, *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee.*
Address: Kingston P.O.

JAMAICA LAW SOCIETY.

IN December 1919, the Jamaica Law Society was formed with the following objects:

(a) To support and protect the character, status and interest of the Legal Profession generally and particularly of Solicitors practising in the Island of Jamaica. (b) To promote honourable practice, to repress malpractice, to settle disputed points of practice and to decide all questions of professional usage or courtesy between or amongst Solicitors. (c) To consider all questions affecting the interests of the profession and to initiate and watch over general measures affecting the profession and if necessary to petition the Government and Legislature of Jamaica, the Judges and other persons and bodies and to promote deputations in relation thereto and to procure any changes of Law or practice, and the promotion of improvement in the principles and administration of the Law. (d) To encourage the study of Law by articulated clerks of solicitors. (e) To promote information on legal subjects by such means as may appear expedient. (f) To create and maintain a benevolent fund for the benefit of poor and needy members of the profession and (or) their families. (g) To acquire, hold and deal with such property, real or personal and in such manner as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the objects of the society. There are sixty-four members. The annual subscription is £2 2s.

Council—A. J. Corinaldi, *Chairman*; W. Baggett Gray, Hon. Sir W. Morrison, S. R. Cargill, J. M. MacGregor, W. Bourke, C. B. Wesleygammon, Aston Simpson, N. B. Livingston, L. V. D. Samuel, L. Ashenheim, H. A. L. Simpson, *o.b.e.*, H. H. Dunn, *Secretary*, H. H. Dunn.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the parent association, itself incorporated in 1874, and now numbering over 30,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the home association as declared in the articles of association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession."

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting.

Applicants for membership are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 84.

The general meetings are held on the third Thursday of October, November, December, January, February and March, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in October the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

The names of the Presidents since the foundation of the Branch are recorded in the 1925 issue of the Handbook.

COUNCIL—Dr. Graham, *President*; Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, *President Elect*; Dr. G. Strathairn, *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*.

BRANCH COUNCIL—Dr. C. H. B. Armstrong, Dr. L. M. Clark, Dr. DaCosta, Dr. L. M. Moody, Dr. Lescene, Dr. Hargreaves, Dr. B. M. Willson.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established in 1872. Its powers and duties are detailed in the consolidating law No. 49 of 1908 and amending law, No. 33 of 1909.

It consists of five registered medical practitioners appointed for a term of three years by the Governor. It elects its president and secretary.

The Council has power to:

- (a) Make rules for the regulation of its own business;
- (b) Consider the Diplomas, etc. of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this Island;
- (c) Require any person whom they consider has improperly obtained registration to re-register;
- (d) Direct the Registrar to remove from the Register the name of any practitioner who has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour or who after due enquiry has been adjudged guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect;
- (e) Direct the Registrar to reinstate the name of any practitioner who has been struck off the Register;
- (f) Decide all questions respecting the right of any person to be registered, or the mode of registration, or the liability of any person to be struck off the Register and all questions respecting the alteration of the Register. An appeal, if made within three months to the Governor, is allowed from the decision of the Council.

The following persons are entitled to be registered:

1. Any person duly registered in the United Kingdom.
2. Any person holding Diplomas, etc. which would entitle him to be registered in the United Kingdom.
3. Any person who passes the local examination conducted by a Board appointed by the Governor.

Sections one and two of the above groups must produce to the Registrar their Diploma, etc., and a statutory declaration on Form B. made before a Justice of the Peace who must mark the Diploma, etc., at the time of the making of the Declaration. Form B. must be impressed with a twenty shilling stamp by way of registration fee.

Erasure from the Register of the United Kingdom renders the person liable to be removed from the Local Register, and no person whose name has been erased from the Register of the United Kingdom is entitled to be registered in Jamaica.

Persons referred to in section three above must apply to the Governor for the appointment of a Board of Examiners. They must produce certain Diplomas, etc., and must pay the examination fee of twelve guineas to the Secretary of the Council. A further fee of twenty shillings is paid to the Registrar on registration.

The examination consists of written papers in Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery, and these are followed by oral examination.

MEDICAL COUNCIL—Hon. L. Gifford, M.D., M.S., (Edin.), *President*; G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S., L. M. Moody, M.D. (Lond.), C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., (Cantab.), B. M. Wilson, M.D., D.P.H., G. C. Strathairn, M.B., (Edin.), D.P.H., *Secretary*.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH IN JAMAICA.

THIS Society was formed in January, 1914, by Dr. Angus McDonald, then M.O.H. for Kingston, when officers were appointed and rules were drawn up.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, KINGSTON



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, KINGSTON

Meetings are held from time to time in the different parishes of the island, when papers are read and important matters are discussed connected with the Public Health of the Colony.

All Medical Officers of Health, District Medical Officers, and Medical Practitioners are eligible to be members. Members of Local Boards of Health, Sanitary Officers and other persons interested in Sanitary matters can be Associate Members.

The Society in 1918 published a volume entitled "The Jamaica Public Health Bulletin," edited by Doctors E. R. C. Earle and L. Oliver Crosswell.

Patron—His Excellency Sir Samuel Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

President—B. M. Wilson, Supt. Med. Officer.

Vice-Presidents—Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G.; Dr. H. H. Howard, Director for the West Indies International Health Board; Dr. Strathairn, Senior Sanitary Medical Officer.

Honorary Secretaries—Dr. E. E. Murray, M.O.H., Kingston, and E. A. Glen-Campbell, C.S.O., Kingston, *Honorary Treasurer*—Dr. Lewis A. Crooks, M.O.H., St. Andrew.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN JAMAICA.

(Affiliated to the English National Council of Y.M.C.A.)

In 1857, a Young Men's Christian Association was founded in Kingston and became a branch of the parent society in London, but it was short lived. For the present Association, an appeal was issued to secure funds to establish the work in Jamaica and the sum of £3,570 was raised. The Government made a grant of £1,000.

Spacious and central premises were purchased in Kingston, adopted and furnished for use as a Y.M.C.A. The building, in Hanover Street, was opened 15th Sept., 1920, free of debt.

The Y.M.C.A. of Kingston contains first class hostel accommodation, and a very active and varied programme, catering for body, mind and spirit, is carried on. Membership is open to men of respectable character, irrespective of race or creed upon introduction by two active members.

Subscription—Hon. Sustaining, £2 2s. upwards; Active (Church members only) £1 1s. per annum; Associate (open) £1 1s. per annum; or 6/ per quarter; Country (outside 5 miles limit) 10/6 per annum.

The programme of the Y.M.C.A. of Kingston includes :—

Physical Work: Gymnasium: Tuesdays and Thursdays; Basket Ball: Tuesdays and Thursdays; Tennis: Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; Swimming Club: Bournemouth on Fridays; Football (Club 3 teams), Clovelly Ground; Rover Sea Scouts: Tuesdays and Fridays; Rambling Club, Holiday excursions, etc.

Literary & Social: Literary Society, monthly meeting Fridays; Shakespeare Reading Circle, monthly meeting Wednesdays; Lectures, concerts, etc., periodically; circulating library, over 1,000 volumes; Reading and Writing Room open daily; Canteen refreshments, etc., open daily.

Indoor Games: Billiards, 1/ per hour; Chess Club, practice daily; Table Tennis, two tables; Draughts and other games.

Religious Work: Monthly Men's Meeting, last Sunday in month 5 p.m.; Study Circle, alternate Wednesdays; Family Prayer, daily; Lantern Services, etc.

Hostel: Board and Lodging, Terms on application.

The Jamaica Advisory Council of Y.M.C.A. was formed December 17th, 1919.

President—The Hon. C. G. H. Davis; *Hon. Treasurer*—

Kingston Red Triangle Band.

In September, 1921, a meeting of ex-bandsmen and musicians was held at the Y.M.C.A., and 20 men were enrolled to form a Brass and Reed Band. Mr. J. Greavesandy was appointed Bandmaster, and practices have been held continuously three times a week since its inception.

Municipal and Government financial assistance has been secured and there are now 20 men in uniform and a number of reserve players. A free band concert is given each month in the Parade Gardens and numerous engagements have been creditably fulfilled in all parts of Jamaica.

A fine set of instruments was donated by the Trustees of the Jamaica War Contingent Band and Entertainment Fund. Terms for engagements may be had on application to the General Secretary Y.M.C.A., Kingston.

There is in affiliation with the Kingston Institution, a Young Men's Christian Association at Montego Bay; Percy Smith, *General Secretary*.

PATRON—Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.; Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., *President*; Hon. C. G. H. Davis, *Vice-President*; W. Logan; *Hon. Recording Secretary*; Dr. J. Geoghegan, *Hon. Treasurer*; Edgar B. Hallett, *General Secretary*.

JAMAICA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In January, 1921, Miss Grace H. Saunders on the invitation of the Upward and Onward Society came from England, sent by the World's Young Women Christian Association Committee. After preliminary enquiries, she at a meeting at King's House, called by Lady Probyn, on February 8th, explained the object of the Association, which Association throughout the world numbers over eight hundred thousand members, and it was resolved to establish a Y.W.C.A. in Jamaica. An Advisory Council was appointed and until June when she was obliged to return to England had the guidance and assistance of Miss Saunders. In view of the then general business depression no special appeal was made for funds, but some hundreds of pounds were collected.

Lady Probyn interested herself in raising the funds needed for the purchase of premises and invited the assistance of ladies and associations, too numerous to mention, throughout the island, and Montague House was purchased in February for the sum of £1,400 out of the £2,700 collected by the efforts of Lady Probyn. In February, 1922, Miss E. Picton Tuberville, O.B.E., representing the World's Y.W.C.A. came to Jamaica, and her appeal week resulted in the collection of £1,164.

Montague House, 1E North St., having been adapted under the guidance of Lady Probyn, for use as a hostel, was furnished by the Council and opened in February, 1923.

There is hostel accommodation for 18 residents and transients. Visitors from other countries and from the country districts of Jamaica can secure comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate. The ground floor premises serve the purpose of a club for business and professional girls in Kingston which has at present a membership of over 400. Additional buildings serve as club centre for some 300 Industrial girls. Branches have recently been opened in Black River, Mandeville and Port Maria.

ADVISORY COUNCIL—Right Rev. the Bishop of Jamaica, D.D., *Chairman*; Hon. Arthur Jelf, C.M.G., *Vice-Chairman*; Frank Isaacs, *Treasurer*; Mrs. Jon. Reinke, *Hon. Secretary*. *Nominated Members*—Major Dixon, M.A., Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Ansell Hart, Rev. G. O. W. Hicks, B.A., Mrs. Lionel Isaacs, Mrs. Jeffrey Smith, Sister Madeline, Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E., Rev. John Currey, Rev. J. M. Hunt, Mrs. Courtland MacGregor. *Elected Members*—Black River, Mrs. C. D. Johnston; Mandeville, Mrs. Nightingale; Port Maria, Mrs. Clemetson Goffe. Miss Cecil Heath, *General Secretary*.

JAMAICA SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

In the days when Sugar Cane was King in Jamaica, when the price of sugar was high and there were many sugar estates in Jamaica, mostly small, but mostly prosperous, many hundreds of young Scotsmen were brought out as Field Overseers and Engineers in the works. There was then a strong Caledonia Society in Jamaica, whose chief functions were to hold Highland Games and a Dinner once a year. With the advent of cricket and football, and their increasing popularity, the Highland Games were discontinued. For some years the Caledonia Society was moribund, but again was enthusiastically re-established as "The Jamaica Scottish Society" on new lines. It holds an Annual Dinner on St. Andrew's Day (30th November) and is also a Benevolent Society, having a fund to assist stranded or other unfortunate Scotsmen.

During the war period, substantial amounts were sent to "The Scottish Red Cross Society" the fund to aid Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany, etc.

Secretary, J. G. Young, Public Works Department, Kingston: *Treasurer*, J. B. Stiven. 17 Orange Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Jamaica Philatelic Society was organized on April 14th, 1920, from the dormant elements of the "Jamaica Philatelic Association," and the "Kingston Philatological Society." The objects of the Society are, the study and practice of Philately, the prevention and detection of forgeries, the publication of articles on Philatelic subjects, the bringing of all collectors and others interested in Philately in touch with each other.

Patron and Honorary President, Lady Stubbs.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—Mrs. F. M. Ross, *President*; Astley Clerk, *Vice-President*; A. C. Tomayo, *Treasurer*; G. C. Gunter, *Secretary*, Kingston P. O., *Hon. Exchange Supt.*, P. J. Fernandez, Kingston P.O.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

THE Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) is the clearing house for information to British traders. Trade Commissioners are at present established in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, East Africa, Straits Settlements and the British West Indies. They are a part of the overseas organization of the Department of Overseas Trade which, under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, collects and distributes commercial intelligence for the benefit of the manufacturers and exporters of the United Kingdom. It is the duty of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to report to the Department on the following, amongst other matters:—(a) Contracts open to tender; (b) Demand for particular goods; (c) Lists of Importers of various goods; (d) Suitable agents for British manufacturers and merchants; (e) Best methods of marketing and distribution, Credit conditions, Terms of payment, Nature of competition, and the best way of combating it; (f) Customs tariffs and regulations, etc.; (g) Statistics of imports and exports; (h) Shipping and Transport; (i) Sources of supply of raw materials and of goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

West Indian firms are invited to use the services of H. M. Trade Commissioner in obtaining from the United Kingdom quotations for their special requirements and in being placed in touch with British exporters generally. The Trade Commissioner is also glad to assist West Indian firms by obtaining information as to the markets for West Indian commodities in other parts of the world.

The British Industries Fair, which is held annually in London and Birmingham during the last week in February and the first week in March, is organized by the Department of Overseas Trade. It is a valuable means of bringing together manufacturers and buyers, and West Indian merchants are invited to time their visits to the United Kingdom so that they may have the opportunity of visiting the Fair.

Through the wide ramifications of its overseas intelligence service the Department receives a constant flow of valuable information from all important overseas markets covering all commercial subjects of interest to British traders.

The aim of the department is to co-operate as closely as possible with the commercial community in its efforts to rebuild, and where feasible, to increase its pre-war export trade.

Representatives of British firms when travelling abroad can obtain much valuable information from a man who is in close daily contact with the commercial life of the country concerned. The Imperial Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies was first appointed in 1918.

Hon. Imperial Trade Correspondent in Jamaica—The Canadian Trade Commissioner, Church and Barry Streets, Kingston.

H. M. Trade Commissioner in the British West Indies—J. L. Wilson Goode, 12 Broadway (P.O. Box 225) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Head Office of the Department—35 Old Queen St., London, S.W. 1.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

THE Canadian Government maintains a Commercial Intelligence Service throughout the world, which assists in the marketing of Canadian Products. There are Trade Commissioners in all the principal countries of the world. The Canadian Trade Commissioners in the British West Indies (of whom there are two stationed in Jamaica and

Trinidad respectively), are under particular instructions to extend the same measure of aid to West Indian exporters as to Canadian exporters. In Jamaica, the Trade Commissioner also acts as Honorary Imperial Trade Correspondent, co-operating with the Department of Overseas Trade in London and H. M. Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies. From Kingston the Commissioner covers Bermuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, all Central American States (including British Honduras), and Colombia.

Canadian Trade Commissioner—P. W. Cook, Church and Barry Streets, Kingston, Jamaica, P.O. Box 225.

Honorary Canadian Trade Commissioner for British West Indies—T. Geddes Grant, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society, the object of which is to provide all music lovers with an opportunity of hearing and enjoying the best music, was founded in 1926. The Society meets as a rule once a month and makes every effort to provide wide and interesting programmes of Music with lectures on the various Musicians and the different periods of Music, and otherwise assists lovers of Music. Anyone who is interested in Music may become a member irrespective of ability to perform. The subscription is Twelve Shillings per annum and Six Shillings for country members (i.e. those residing more than ten miles from Kingston) payable half-yearly in advance. Students who are still attending school may pay an annual subscription of Six Shillings only and become associate members.

Hon. A. S. Jelf, *Patron*; Frank Cundall, *President*; Rev. Hunt, *Chairman*; S. M. A. deSouza, *Vice-Chairman*; Easton Soutar, *Treasurer*; Edna LaMont, 24 Church Street, *Secretary*.

DIOCESAN FESTIVAL CHOIR.

THE object of the Choir is to assist the Diocesan Music Committee in its efforts for the promotion of the cause of music, by undertaking the study and performance of such choral works as the Committee of Management may from time to time select.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Vacant, *Chairman*; W. G. Heaver, *Treasurer*; Rev. H. W. Cope, Rev. G. Clinton Hedmann, L.Th., Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. R. L. Reid, Rev. A. N. Thomson, W. G. Aldred, H. East Dadd, George D. Goode, T. Isaac Gregory, S. M. Kitchin, G. M. Wortley, Rev. G. E. Parr, B.A., *Secretary*.

WOMEN TEACHERS FELLOWSHIP.

THIS Fellowship was formed in 1925 under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A., Kingston.

Its aim is to form a Fellowship of Women Teachers of every Grade of School for the study of Principles and Methods of Education.

The membership consists of Teachers Past and Present and those interested in Education.

Miss Walter, *President*; Miss A. Campbell, B.A., *Vice-President*; *Committee*: Miss Dunkley, Mrs. Isaacs, Miss Land, Mrs. Myers, Miss Morris, Miss Stockhausen, Miss Speid, Miss C. Heath, (*Hon. Treas.*), Mrs. E. F. Passingham, (*Hon. Sec.*).

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the northside and the southside, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arntully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Length of line in miles—210

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock	..	..	£3,554,658
Particulars for the year—1925-1926			
Gross Revenue	..	..	321,814
Gross Expenditure	..	..	270,257

Particulars for the year 1925-1926, *contd.*—

Net Profit	..	..	£ 51,557
Interest and Sinking Fund	..	..	189,093
Deficit	..	..	137,536
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue	..	..	83.97
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	..	..	74.82

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for .. £93,932		£	£	£
Repairs and improvements .. 107,260				
201,192				
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879) .. 140,000				
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains.	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880) .. £400,000				
(“ 17 of 1884) .. b. 183,000				
(“ 14 of 1886) .. 52,000				
635,000				
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,934
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions .. £30,100 and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock .. £28,000	(31 Dec.) ½ year			
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for c. £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Govt. d. £8,000 per mile	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Rlwy. in '98.	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,178
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385
	1894-95	£80,791	£56,493	£42,598
	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for re-construction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company which was afterwards sold to the Government.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Anl. Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds	1900-01	f 109,128	86,482	151,646
£1,482,085 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
£198,000	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
Railway Second Mortgage Bonds	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
.. £45,000 0 0	1905-06	g 134,569	78,470	146,308
Chapelton Extn. .. 66,055 0 0	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
Purchase of lands, W. I. Impt. Co. .. 18,500 0 0	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,685
Borrowed under Law 33 of 1919 for additional Rolling Stock .. 120,000 0 0	1909-10	h 163,847	110,564	117,691
and under Law 5 of 1920 .. 197,000 0 0	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,807
Under Law 18 of 1922 for Railway Capital Works including cost of issue .. 376,360 0 0	1912-13	183,279	95,157	117,734
	1913-14	176,677	112,529	117,691
	1914-15	179,381	107,265	118,089
	1915-16	154,721	127,288	119,905
For Railway Extension to Frankfield including cost of issue .. 189,280 0 0	1916-17	141,571	132,455	121,967
	1917-18	142,899	136,388	121,956
	1918-19	174,044	173,399	122,366
	1919-20	308,244	302,959	122,366
	1920-21	402,173	406,810	138,577
	1921-22	351,557	345,136	161,413
	1922-23	342,333	306,571	159,967
	1923-24	293,398	262,635	169,017
	1924-25	274,701	254,217	185,866
Length of Line—210 miles	1925-26	321,814	270,257	189,093

e. Loan exclusive of £38,000 £1,462,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company .. £6,400
 “ Government .. 200 .. £6,600

£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was claimed at 31st March, 1906.)

f in addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Stores £15,097

g In addition a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

h Gross Annual Receipts for 1909-10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £739 12s. 9d., credit for coal over-charged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This branch starts from May Pen station and runs up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton. (the station is called Chapelton) a distance of 13 miles. It was opened on Sept. 4th, 1913.

In April 1921, a further length of line of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works, was opened to traffic, and on March 18th, 1925 the extension from Chapelton to Frankfield, a distance of 10 miles.

LIVERY STABLES AND GARAGES.

THE general charge for distances and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horse for a period of twenty days is at the rate of 25/ per day. The hirer can arrange before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge of hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the drivers' food is usually 2/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

The average price for hire of a motor car is usually one shilling and threepence per mile paying both ways for 5 seaters, and one shilling and sixpence per mile for 7 seaters.

KINGSTON.

Buggies—H. E. Bolton, charges as under for double buggies:—

FROM KINGSTON TO—

	£	s.
Gordon Town and back	1	10
Mona " "	0	16
King's House " ..	0	12
Hope Gardens " ..	0	14
Rock Fort " ..	0	10
Constant Spring " ..	0	14
Stony Hill " ..	1	5
Castleton " ..	3	0
Bog Walk " ..	3	0
Caymanas " ..	1	0

FROM KINGSTON TO—

	£	s.
Spanish Town and back ..	2	0
Annotto Bay " ..	4	0
Port Antonio " ..	8	0
Morant Bay " ..	4	0
Port Maria " ..	5	0
Bath " ..	5	0
Cane River Falls " ..	2	0
Port Henderson " ..	2	0
Newcastle " ..	3	0
Port Morant " ..	5	0

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 8/ per hour.

Saddle ponies for morning or evening rides, 8/.

Motors Cars—Harold E. Bolton, 34 Duke Street; H. Henriques, The Kingston Industrial Garage; Motor Car and Supplies Ltd., 67 & 69 Harbour Street; The Mutual Garage, East Parade.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Regulations in regard to Hackney Carriages plying for hire in the Corporate Area were made in August, 1926.

The following is a brief abstract:—

"District No. 1." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From the Harbour of Kingston at the foot of Darling Street (otherwise known as Kingston Pen Road) up Darling Street to its junction with the Spanish Town Road, up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with North Street, along North Street east to its junction with South Camp Road, up South Camp Road to its junction with Glenmore Road, along Glenmore Road east to its junction with Elletson Road, then down Elletson Road to the Kingston Harbour.

"District No. 2." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From the junction of Spanish Town Road with North Street, up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with King Street, Smith's Village, up King Street, Smith's Village, to its junction with Greenwich Street, along Greenwich Street east to Upper Regent Street, up Upper Regent Street to Trinity Lane, along Trinity Lane north to William Street at its junction with Slipe Pen Road, up Slipe Pen Road to the Bridge over Admiral Pen Gully, then up Brentford Road to its junction with Lyndhurst Road, up Lyndhurst Road to its junction with Retirement Road, along the Retirement Road to its junction with the Half-way Tree Road, down the Half-way Tree Road to Cross Roads, from Cross Roads along the Caledonia Avenue and the Road through Up-Park Camp east to the Road in Up-Park Camp which is the northern extremity of Elletson Road, then down Elletson Road to Glenmore Road, along Glenmore Road west to South Camp Road, down South Camp Road to North Street, along North Street west to the Spanish Town Road.

"District No. 3." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From Cross Roads up the Half-way Tree Road to Retirement Road, along Retirement Road, to its junction with Lyndhurst Road, along Lyndhurst Road to its junction with the Old Pound Road, up the Old Pound Road to its junction with

Hagley Park Road and King's House Road, up King's House Road to its junction with Trafalgar Road, along Trafalgar Road east to the corner thereof, and thence due east to the Old Hope Road and down and along the Old Hope Road to Cross Roads.

"District No. 4" means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From a point in the Old Hope Road due east of the corner of the Trafalgar Road, up the Old Hope Road to Matilda's Corner, from Matilda's Corner down the road from Papine to Half-way Tree to its junction with the Trafalgar Road, along the Trafalgar Road east to the corner thereof, and thence due east to the Old Hope Road.

"Prescribed Districts" means the aggregate area of the four Districts above described.

"Hackney Carriage" means every wheeled vehicle, whatever may be its form or construction used in standing or plying for hire in any thoroughfare or place frequented by the Public within the Prescribed Districts.

No mechanically propelled vehicle shall be licensed to ply for hire or shall so apply unless it is equipped with a sufficient self starter and at least one spare tire, two inner tubes, pump, spare electric bulbs, repair outfit and all necessary tools and appliances for effecting road repairs.

Every Driver of a Hackney Carriage while driving or operating a Hackney Carriage shall have with him his License, as a Driver and shall produce the same for examination upon demand by any Constable, passenger, hirer, or any person authorised by the Corporation.

Table of Fares by Distance.

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

For every person conveyed between any two points in District No. 1. 6d.

For every person conveyed:

(a) between any point in District No. 1, and any point in District No. 2 the latter being not more than half a mile beyond the northern boundary of District 1, or

(b) between any point in District No. 1, and any point not more than half a mile beyond the eastern or western boundary thereof 9d.

For every person conveyed between any two points in Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively 1/

For every person conveyed:

(a) between any point in District No. 2 and any point in District No. 1 the latter being not more than half a mile beyond the Southern boundary of District No. 2, or

(b) between any point in Districts 3 and 4 and any point in a neighbouring District not more than half a mile beyond the respective Northern or Southern boundaries of such districts, or 1/6

(c) between any point within Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively and any point beyond the Eastern and Western boundaries of the said Districts respectively and in the case of District No. 4 the Northern boundary thereof

For each full period of ten minutes during which the Owner or Driver is required to wait 3d.

For every child above 1 year and under 10 years of age—half the above rates.

No charge for infants under 1 year.

By Time.

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

	For Mechanically propelled.	For Animal drawn.
For any time within and not exceeding half an hour	4/	2/
For any time above half an hour and not exceeding one hour	10/	5/
For every additional half hour or part of half hour after the first hour	4/	2/

If the hiring by time be within the prescribed Districts, the above fares shall be in full for the hire of the whole Hackney Carriage, and the Driver shall carry if so required the full number of persons the carriage is licensed to carry.

Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the above Tables shall be increased by one-half the respective amounts thereof.

Nothing in these Regulations shall be taken or held to hinder or prevent any Owner or Driver of a Hackney Carriage from contracting with a Passenger for any lower fare.

25. Every person whether the hiring be by distance or time shall be entitled to take or carry with him free of charge, luggage weighing not more than 56 lbs., and occupying not more than 12 cubic feet of space, and the Driver of the Hackney Carriage shall be entitled to be paid for the carriage of luggage in excess of the foregoing an additional sum of 6d. for each 56 lbs. or fractional part thereof.

Every mechanically propelled Hackney Carriage shall be provided with and shall use the lights, horn and other appurtenances as required by the Motor Vehicles Law, and every Animal Drawn Hackney Carriage shall be provided with two approved Lamps fixed in the sides of the vehicle. Every lamp on a Hackney Carriage shall be lighted half an hour after sunset and shall be maintained properly lighted as long as the vehicle plies for hire between sunset and sunrise.

The Driver of every Hackney Carriage when conveying a passenger or passengers shall not drive such Hackney Carriage at a less speed if animal drawn, than five miles an hour, and if mechanically propelled ten miles an hour.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS.

In No. 1 District.

Stands for Animal Drawn Hackney Carriages only.

In Church and Duke Street, between Harbour Street and Port Royal Streets in Forenoon on the east side, in the afternoon on the west side	4 at each
In South Parade between King Street and West Parade on the north side	6
In King Street on both sides of the Street parallel with the Victoria Market	8 on each side.
In Tower Street between King Street and Olivier Place, on the south side	6
North Street between East Street and Johns Lane, south side	4
Victoria Avenue, east of South Camp Road, south side	8
Elletson Road, north of Victoria Avenue, east side	4
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	4
Drummond Street, north side	4
Port Royal Street, between Picheon Street and West Street, south side	8
Rum Lane, between Harbour Street and Tower Street, east side	6
Heywood Street between King and Orange Streets, south side	6
Barry Street, west of Railway Station, south side	15
Clovelly Road, east side	6
Highholborn Street, between East Queen and Laws Street, west side	4
Hanover Street, between Laws Street and Barry Street, west side	6
Provided that no Hackney Carriage shall stand within 50 feet of the corner of any street.	

In No. 1 District.

Stands for Mechanically Propelled Hackney Carriages only.

In Barry Street on the south side between Church and King Streets	8
In Tower Street on the south side between Church and King Streets	8
South Parade between King Street and Peter's Lane, south side	6
Barry Street in front of Railway Station, north side	12
Duke Street, below Port Royal Street, east side	6
Church Street, below Port Royal Street, west side	6
King Street, between Beeston and Charles Streets, east side	8
Beeston Street between East Street and Georges Lane, south side	4
South Camp Road, north of Andrews Lane, east side	6
East Street, between East Queen Street and Sutton Street, east side	6
North Street, between Orange Street and Chancery Lane, south side	4
Picheon Street, north of Harbour Street, west side	8
Duke Street, between East Queen and Sutton Streets, east side	6
Provided that no self-propelled Hackney Carriage shall stand within 50 feet of the corner of any street.	

*In No. 2 District.**At Cross Roads.**Animal Drawn—*

On the Old Hope Road immediately at the Police Station on the east side 16

Mechanically Propelled—

On the Retirement Road, 50 feet from Half-way Tree Road, on the north side 4

At Torrington Bridge.

On the Road east of the Bridge and 50 feet from the Bridge, on the north side:—

Mechanically Propelled (4) Animal Drawn (4)

At Half-way Tree.

On the Constant Spring Road, north of the Market Gate, on the east side:—

Mechanically Propelled (3) Animal Drawn (3)

On Deanery Road at its junction with South Camp Road, on the south east side

Mechanically Propelled (2) Animal Drawn (2)

ST. ANDREW.

Busses and Taxi Cabs plying for hire; can be had at Cross Roads daily, also Motor Cars from Papine to Gordon Town.

Buggies from Gordon Town meet Electric cars at Papine when ordered. Telephonic communication may be made with H. E. Bolton at Gordon Town, Arnold Road and Duke Street, Kingston, for buggies or motor cars.

ST. THOMAS.

Morant Bay, Motor Car—J. E. K. Davis, L. Joseph, C. A. Walker.

Motor Supplies—Moyston Garage, Hope & Co., R. Ehrenstein, D. E. Moyston, McPherson Bros.

Port Morant, Motor Supplies.—R. Ehrenstein, A. C. Campbell.

Golden Grove, Motor Supplies.—C. B. Thomas.

Eleven Miles.—Elias Wallace.

Bath, Motor Car.—Marie Chin, Callabassie.

PORTLAND.

Port Antonio, Buggies—T. Currey.

Motor Cars—C. Munroe, J. H. Riddell, Dr. M. L. Burke, L. St. G. Scott, Ren Hart, and 13 taxis.

Motor Supplies—C. E. Johnston & Co., Northern Engineering Works, and Ren Hart.

Buff Bay, Motor Cars—F. Francis.

SAINT MARY.

Annotto Bay, Livery—H. R. Henderson, W. Ellis, J. Pecco.

Motor Supplies—J. R. Hylton, C. McPherson, P. Roberts, C. E. Johnston & Co.

Port Maria, Motor Cars.—Clemetson Motor Co., W. C. Belnavis, Leonard Henry, Daniel Barton, Stanley Bryan, Arnold Walker, Joseph Ennis, G. H. Williams.

Port Maria, Motor Supplies—J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., C. E. Johnston & Co., Clemetson Motor Co., Kenneth McCarthy.

Annotto Bay, Motor Cars.—James Pecco, P. H. Davidson, Chas. Lee Choy, Joseph McKenzie, Adolphus Henry, H. R. Henderson, Clarence Lopez, Enos Roberts, Noel Barrett.

Richmond, Motor Cars—Said M. Khouri, Nathan D. Campbell, Kenneth Mogg, Adib Khouri.

Gayle, Motor Cars—Charles Ellis, Rev. C. S. Brown, Geo. Thomas, George Goldsmith, Isaiah Grant.

Oracabessa, Motor Cars—Henry Magnus, Adolphus Bramwell, Michael Forrest.

Oracabessa, Motor Supplies—C. E. Johnston & Co.

ST. ANN.

St. Ann's Bay, Motor Cars—W. C. Phillips, Samuel Williams, F. J. Henderson, D. E. Dawkins, Rodolph Burrows, G. F. Brown, Arthur Riley, Henry Dehany.

Motor Supplies.—W. C. Phillips, J. E. Kerr & Co., H. Stephenson, S. Lyons, G. McCauley.

Brown's Town, Motor Cars—S. Leon, B. Wilson, L. Duckett, R. Watson.

Motor Supplies—J. H. Levy & Son, A. Corlett, L. Duckett.

Moneague, Motor Cars—David Gooden, B. C. Oliphant, Gilbert Llewellyn, Louis Smith, Harold Barnett.

Claremont, Motor Cars—W. D. Brown, L. Lambie, H. Walters, S. Archer.

Motor Supplies—J. C. McIntyre, W. D. Brown.

ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay, Motor Cars—L. McGhie, S. Junius, C. Collymore, H. G. Clerk, E. N. Morris, O. R. G. Webster, J. H. Simmons, Crichton Bros., R. Bernard, S. Marzouca, E. Godfrey, C. McKeny.

Motor Supplies—Kerr & Co., Fletcher & Co., Ltd., S. Hart, Ltd., Clerk's Garage, A. W. Eldermine, Crichton Bros., McGhie's Garage, Wilson's Garage.

Montpelier, Motor Cars—Mrs. Clarke.

Cambridge, Motor Cars—P. Collins.

Adelphi, Motor Cars—J. Barrett.

Catadupa, Motor Cars—W. Oliver.

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth, Motor Cars—L. H. Curtin, S. K. Davis, J. Broderick at 1/ per mile one way.

Falmouth, Buggies—W. T. Brown at 1/4 per mile one way.

Duncans, Motor Cars—John Davis, William Brown, Edith Pritchard, E. I. Lawson, William Johnson, G. L. Gregg, at 1/ per mile one way.

Rio Bueno, Motor Cars—C. M. Bennett, at 1/ per mile one way.

Stewart Town, Motor Cars—A. M. Townsend, J. S. Rowe, John Abrahams and Arthur deSouza at 1/ per mile one way.

Stewart Town, Buggies—John Stockhausen at 1/4 per mile one way.

Ulster Spring, Motor Cars—Miriam Clarke, Stanley Hastings, Edgar Robinson, Charles Vassall, U. K. Walters, Jestina Huie, Cecil Neita and A. C. Gregg at 1/ per mile one way.

HANOVER.

Lucea, Motor Cars—L. N. Clare, F. C. Hayles, S. Stevens, Herbert Davis.

Motor Supplies—Santfleben & Son, C. M. Jonas, J. S. E. Brown, H. A. Moseley, I. B. Miller.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, Motor Cars—A. Petgrave, A. Walton, J. Titus, C. Soley, A. Bernard, A. Williams, J. W. Morgan, S. Spence, C. Burkett, J. N. Williams, Luther Bradey, I. H. Jones, V. McFarlane.

Motor Car, Supplies—Norton & Co., Ltd., M. H. Segre, Kirkham & Co., Andrews' Garage, Rebhan's Garage, Hutchinson's Garage.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Black River, Livery—

Motor Cars—E. Forrest, V. M. Bromfield, E. V. Allen, A. Barracat.

Motor Supplies—Hendricks & Co., Nash & Co., R. B. Daley, E. Forrest, V. M. Bromfield, Egbert Taylor.

Mountainside, Motor Cars—J. Lewis, Richard Taylor, J. Lewis now at Brompton.

Motor Supplies—C. Phang.

Newmarket, Buggies—H. A. Forde.

Malvern, Motor Cars—Lindon Thomas, Arthur Hemingham, Lancelot Kavenagh.

Pedro Plains, Buggies—Laurence Hill, E. C. Bernard. *Motor Car*—Robert Blair.

Southfield, Buggies—Charles Vassal.

Balaclava, Cars—J. A. Parnell, Clifford Gunter.

MANCHESTER.

Mandeville, Motor Cars Supplies—Manchester Garage, Mandeville Garage, Colonial Garage, Bernard & Cooper's Garage, John G. Miller and Wm. Lyn Shue.

Mandeville, Motor Cars—A. R. Scott, Geo. Burton, Joseph Williams, E. Hemmings, E. G. Powell, R. Cork, C. Crooks, L. Peart, E. Smile, C. DePass, K. C. Jones, S. Bromfield, M. M. Henriques, Henry Baker, Cecil Williams, Charles Fullerton, F. Delapenha, Harvey Wilson, Jas. Pitter, K. Mullings, J. Larmond, H. Hewitt and Wm. Brown.

Newport—E. Crawford.

Georges Valley—S. Campbell, D. Brown.

Porus—T. Josephs, R. A. Rattray.

Browns Town—Franklin Smith.

Christiana—Chas. Reid, Marcel Evans, Carlton Anderson.

Mandeville Livery Stables (Buggies)—T. A. Talbot, G. Findlay, H. Hewitt, F. Williams, Miss V. Powell and L. Powell.

Newport—D. G. Crawford.

Swaby Hope—F. Mitchell.

Patrick Town—A. G. Benjamin.

Spur Tree—P. Johnson, E. Swaby.

Richmond—A. Atkinson.

New Green—J. Williams.

CLARENDON.

Chapelton, Motor Cars—D. R. Radlein.

" Motor Supplies—Manley Lopez, W. J. L. Simpson, Mrs. Adell Campbell.

May Pen, Motor Cars—Felix Redwood, Bhud Nelson, Vivian Campbell, Leslie Pitter, Joseph S. Whitehorne, Assad N. Birbari, Georgiana Smith.

" Motor Supplies—Storks De Roux & Co., E. L. Bloomfield, May Pen

Industrial Garage.

Frankfield, Motor Cars—J. E. McKenzie, B. Pinnoek, Leo. McDonald.

Alley, Motor Cars—E. R. Charlton, Gider Singh.

" Motor Supplies—H. G. Isaacs.

Four Paths, Motor Cars—John Lawson.

" Buggies—William Shout, John Lawson.

Mocho, Motor Cars—H. A. Barnes, Olive Lawrence, H. S. Harris.

Hayes, Motor Cars—John Fraser.

" Buggies—Joshua Richards.

Spaldings, Motor Cars—M. M. Jackson, John T. Rose, Elihu Freckleton, Michael Azan.

" Motor Supplies—Percy Junor.

Baillieston, Motor Cars—Tomlin Nicholson, Alfred Brown.

All 1/- per mile both ways.

SAINT CATHERINE.

Spanish Town—Busses meet each train. The charge for fares in the town, 6d. each person; just outside, 1/ each person; for further distances, by agreement, about 20/ a day.

Motor Car Supplies—Gilbert Ellis, G. V. Brandon & Co.

Linstead Motor Car Supplies—A. Dolphy, Mahfood & Bros., W. Wilson, R. A. March, Albert Cooper, Nathan Grant.

Ewarton, Buggies, Motor Car Supplies—W. C. Irving.

Old Harbour—Buggies meet train daily.

Bog Walk, Motor Car Supplies—Charles Edward.

DISTINGUISHING LETTERS ON SUB-LICENSES OF CARTS, CARRIAGES, &c., FOR 1927-28.

Kingston	..	..	Y	Hanover	..	..	G
St. Andrew	..	..	W	Westmoreland	..	..	L
St. Thomas	..	..	T	St. Elizabeth	..	..	K
Portland	..	..	H	Manchester	..	..	F
St. Mary	..	..	R	Clarendon	..	..	X
St. Ann	..	..	D	St. Catherine	..	..	Z
Trelawny	..	..	A	Port Royal	..	..	S
St. James	..	..	B				

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES.

KINGSTON.

Myrtle Bank Hotel	..	..	The United Fruit Co.
South Camp Road Hotel	..	..	Hy. A. Evelyn.
Grenville Hotel (112 East St.)	..	..	Miss Farquharson.
Waldeck Hotel (92 East St.)	..	..	Miss McLennan
Doric Hotel (94 East Street)	..	..	R. & E. Hendry.
Earl's Court Hotel (18 North St.)	..	..	Mrs. M. Fulford.
Melrose House (117 Duke St.)	..	..	Mrs. R. W. Fraser..
78 East Street	..	..	H. H. Quallo.
83 Harbour Street	..	..	Miss Mary DePass..
York House (80 East Street)	..	..	Mrs. Dixon.
Arlington House (60 East Queen St.)	..	..	Mrs. Brett.

ST. ANDREW.

Mona Great House	..	..	Miss F. L. Austin
Oakton House, Half-way Tree	..	..	Mrs. Rose Vancuylenburg
Manor House Hotel	..	..	Mrs. R. C. S. Rutty
Roslyn Hall, Matilda Corner	..	..	Mrs. Stewart
Flamstead	..	..	Mrs. A. E. Dick
Hopewell	..	..	Miss S. N. Isaacs

ST. THOMAS.

Lodging Houses.

Bath (The Bath)	..	..	The Bath Corporation, (Miss Evans)
			Josephine Kirkland, Marie Shebub
Morant Bay	..	..	Miss Bartlett, The Crotons
			C. E. Nunes, Cotton Tree
Port Morant	..	..	Marie Shebub

PORTLAND.

Hotels.

Port Antonio	..	..	Titchfield, Mrs. J. S. Bonitto
"	Surrey and Waverly—Miss DaCosta

Taverns.

"	L. St. G. Scott, P. Gayle, H. L. Green— "The Ritz."
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Lodging Houses.

"	Mrs. Scott
"	Mrs. C. Gale
"	Mrs. O'Sullivan
"	Mrs. Grant
"	Miss C. Gordon
"	Miss C. Kelly
"	..	..	Miss A. E. Beckford
"	..	..	Mrs. Douglas
"	..	..	Mrs. C. Dexter
"	..	..	Mrs. Taylor

ST. MARY.

Hotels.

Port Maria	..	..	R. S. Belnavis
Annotto Bay	..	..	Savoy Hotel, Murad Bros.

ST. MARY.

Lodging Houses.

Port Maria	..	..	Mrs. Parodie
"	..	..	Mrs. Barham
Annotto Bay	..	..	Mrs. Helps
Richmond	..	..	J. R. Mair
Highgate	..	..	"

ST. ANN.

Hotels.

Saint Ann's Bay	..	..	H. Stephenson
Moneague	..	..	B. C. Oliphant
Hollymount	..	..	C. Hart

Lodging Houses.

St. Ann's Bay	..	..	H. G. Tennant
Brown's Town	..	..	Mrs. A. A. Alexander
Moneague	Miss Sarah Hutchinson
Claremont	Miss Grace Rerrie

Tavern.

St. Ann's Bay	G. F. Brown
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TRELAWNY.

Lodging Houses.

Falmouth	Mrs. Steer, Mrs. Messado, Mrs. Warner
"	<i>Clubs.</i>
		..	Northside

ST. JAMES.

Hotels.

Montego Bay	..	..	Doctors Cave Hotel, Mrs. R. P. Ewen
"	..	..	Ethelhart Hotel, Miss Ethel Hart
"	..	..	Staffordshire Hotel; Weatherhead

Lodging Houses.

Montego Bay	..	..	Miss Payne, Miss Solomon
"	..	..	Mrs. St. Aubyn, Mrs. C. Rerrie
"	..	..	Miss E. Magnus, Mrs. Morales
"	..	..	Y. M. C. A. Hostel

HANOVER.

Lodging Houses.

Lucea	..	(Bridge House)	W. M. Dickson
"			L. Saunders

WESTMORELAND.

Hotel.

Mackfield	Mrs. Munroe
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Lodging Houses.

Savanna-la-Mar	A. W. Petgrave, Mrs. Hendricks, Miss Facey, A. R. Drummond
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ST. ELIZABETH.

Lodging Houses.

Balaclava	Miss Roberts
Black River	Miss Orinthia Rowe
Santa Cruz	..	..	Miss Doran
Malvern	..	..	Mrs. Lawrence
Siloah	..	..	Mrs. Falden
Black River	..	..	Mrs. Blanche Levy, Mrs. T. P. Gooden

MANCHESTER.

Hotels.

Mandeville,	Newleigh ..	..	R. W. Oliphant
	Mandeville Hotel ..	..	E. H. Bell
Christiana	The Savoy ..	..	David Steers

Lodging Houses.

"	Alexandria Cottage ..	..	Miss A. A. Alexander
"	Newry Cottage ..	..	Miss E. R. Lewis
"	Katonah ..	..	Miss Glanville
"	Balingavar ..	..	Miss A. Wheatle
"	Halsham ..	..	Miss A. Hendricks
"	Grafton ..	..	Miss M. Clark
"	Hazelrig ..	..	Miss Edna Hart
"	The Cottage ..	..	L. G. Burton
"	Fairholme ..	..	Mrs. Chas. Mullings
"	Oakwood ..	..	Miss M. J. M. Evelyn
Christiana	..	..	Miss Ellen Somerville
"	..	..	Miss R. J. Townsend
"	..	..	Mrs. Millicent Shaw
"	..	..	Miss Maud Newman
"	..	..	Mrs. Ada Evans
"	..	..	W. B. Heron
"	..	..	Mrs. D. J. Elliott
"	..	..	Mrs. J. B. Caine
Porus	..	..	Mrs. Judith Murray
"	..	..	Miss Annie Thomas

CLARENDON.

Hotel.

May Pen ..	..	..	R. O. Terrier
Milk River Bath ..	..	..	A. Linton

Lodging Houses.

Chapelton ..	..	..	Mrs. F. Peart
Spaldings ..	..	..	Miss Essie Blair
Milk River ..	..	..	Vivian Wilson

Taverns.

Chapelton ..	..	..	Brenton Lopez
May Pen ..	..	..	C. M. Chin, Michael Chin, Willie Chin
			Que
Alley ..	..	..	Chin Fatt

ST. CATHERINE.

Lodging Houses.

Spanish Town,	35 Manchester Street	..	Samuel Griffiths
"	27 White Church St.	..	Mrs. Fletcher
"	14 Martin Street ..	..	J. H. Stewart
"	33 Martin Street ..	..	Geo. W. Thompson
"	7 Wellington Steet	..	Mrs. Zetty Thompson
"	42 Cumberland Road	..	G. Boettcher
Linstead,	Campbell Hotel	..	Wilhelmina Jackson
"	Tavern ..	..	John Richards
Ewarton	Lodging ..	..	Mrs. Mary Martin
"	Lodging ..	..	Mrs. Eva Bailey
Old Harbour	" ..	..	Miss E. Harrison
"	Tavern ..	..	Altamont Dolphy
Bog Walk	" ..	..	Emily Hutchinson

PART XVIII.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

ROYAL NAVY.

Vice-Admiral Sir Walter H. Cowan, Bt. K.C.B., D.S.O.,
M.V.O.
(Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies Station).

PERSONAL STAFF.

Admiral's Secretary Paymaster Commander, C. H. de Denne.
Flag Lieutenant E. H. Kitson., D.S.O.
(And as Fleet (S) & W. T. Officer).

STAFF.

Chief of Staff A. B. Cunningham, D.S.O.
(And as Flag Captain).
Secretary to Chief of Staff Paymaster Lieut. W. J. G. Proffit.
Commander W. G. Benn
(Staff Officer (Operations)).
Lieutenant C. F. G. T. Hallaran.
(Fleet P. & R.T. Officer).
Major, R.M. B. F. Trench.
(Staff Officer (Intelligence))
Paymaster Lieut. N.A. & W.I.
Paymaster Lieut. J. G. L. Faed.
(Assistant Secretary to C. in C.)
Paymaster Lieut. A. A. P. Brown.
(For duty in Admiral's Office).

EIGHTH CRUISER SQUADRON.

List of H. M. Ships on the North America and West Indies Station.

CALCUTTA—Cruiser	4,150 tons	H.P. 40,000 (Flag Ship).
Captain		A. B. Cunningham, D.S.O.
Commander		H. B. Maltby.
Commander (N). ..		W. G. Benn. (Fleet Navigating Officer).
Engineer Comdr. ..		H. H. Huxham. (Fleet Engineer Officer).
Major, R. M.		P. Owen. (Royal Fleet Marine Officer).
Surgeon Commander ..		Horace C. Devas. (Fleet Medical Officer).
Paymaster Commander ..		E. H. N. Kennedy. (Fleet Accountant Officer).
CAPETOWN—Cruiser	4,190 tons	H.P. 40,000.
Captain		O. H. Dawson.
Lieut. Commander ..		E. R. Archer.
Lieut. (G)		Robert H. Cowan.
COLOMBO—Cruiser	4,190 tons	H.P. 40,000.
Captain		A. M. Lecky, D.S.O.
Lieut. Commander ..		H. Robley
do (N)		N. W. H. Weekes.
Lieutenant (G) ..		R. G. Lowry.
CAIRO—Cruiser	4,190 tons, H.P. 40,000.	
Captain		J. A. G. Troup.

HELIOTROPE —Sloop	1,200 tons I. H. P. 1,800.	
WISTARIA —Sloop	1,250 tons I. H. P. 2,000.	
Commander	.. ..	F. Q. Champness.
Lieutenant	.. ..	R. F. Morice.
do (N)	.. ..	C. A. G. Nicholls.

CANADIAN SQUADRON.

PATRICIAN —Torpedo Boat Destroyer	1,000 tons I. H. P. 27,500.	
Lieut. in Command R.N.C.	.. ..	John E. W. Oland, D.S.C.
Lieutenant, R.C.N.	.. ..	Valentine S. Godfrey.
PATRIOT —Torpedo Boat Destroyer	1,000 tons I. H. P. 27,500.	
Lieutenant in Command R.C.N.	.. ..	Howard E. Reid.
NADEN —Motor Vessel Depot Ship Esquimalt.		
Commander, R.C.N.	.. ..	Charles T. Beard.
STADACONA —Depot Ship, Halifax		
Commander R.N.	.. ..	Francis H. Brabant (S.N.O. Halifax).
FESTUBERT	} Minesweepers. Stationed at Halifax.	
YPRES		
THIEPVAL	} Minesweepers. Stationed at Esquimalt.	
ARMENTIERES		

MILITARY.

COMMAND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Inspector General of the West Indian Local Forces and Officer Commanding the Troops
Colonel Commandant A. Mudge, C.B., C.M.G.
General Staff Officer, Major G. B. Groom, M.C., Prince of Wales Volunteers.
Garrison Adjutant, Lieutenant A. R. Ford, Royal Sussex Regiment.
Chief Clerk, S.S.M., E. W. Castle, D.C.M., R.A.S.C.

ATTACHED TO THE STAFF.—ARTILLERY.

Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Major J. H. Thom., D.S.O., R.A.
Chief Clerk, S/Sgt. (A.C.) T.O., C. Harrington, R.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Major C. La T. T. Jones, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
Chief Clerk, Supt. Clerk P. R. C. Miller, R.E.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT.

Officer Commanding Royal Army Service Corps, Captain B. H. H. Barrett, R.A.S.C.
Chief Clerk, S.Q.M.S., F. H. Lewin, R.A.S.C.

MEDICAL.

Senior Medical Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Aylen, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Deputy Assistant Director of Pathology, Major A. Dawson, R.A.M.C.
Chief Clerk, S/Sgt. A. J. Pilgrim, R.A.M.C.

ORDNANCE.

Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Lieut. (Acting Captain), F. G. Coleman, R.A.
Chief Clerk, Sub-Conductor J. J. Scully, R.A.O.C.

PAY.

Command Paymaster, Captain C. W. Butler, R.A.P.C.
Chief Clerk, S. S.M., P. Perkins, R.A.P.C.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officer i/c Land and Water Transport and Barracks, Captain C. E. Davis.
 Officer i/c Supplies, Lieutenant A. L. Taylor.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Officer Commanding Military Hospital and No. 29 Company, R.A.M.C., Lieut.-Colonel
 E. V. Aylen, D.S.O.
 Medical Officer in charge Effective Troops, Up Park Camp, Captain G. G. Drummond.
 Medical Officer, i/c Officers and Families, Major E. W. M. Paine.
 Officer Commanding, Military Hospital, Newcastle, Major A. S. Heale, M.C.
 Officer Commanding Reception Station, Port Royal, Major W. L. E. Fretz.
 Sergeant Major 29 Company, S. M. E. Attfield.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Ordnance Executive Officer and Major C. Shaw.

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS.

Lieutenant J. A. Bedford.

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

Rev'd. T. W. Heale, M.A., C.F., 3rd Class.

2ND HEAVY BATTERY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, PORT ROYAL.

Captain A. C. S. Hall, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant J. A. Lang, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant A. Worsfold, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant G. C. S. B. Cooke, Royal Artillery.

DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT, KINGSTON HARBOUR DEFENCES.

Lieutenant (D.O.) J. M. Glaysher, Royal Artillery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

D.O.R.E. Camp and Newcastle, Major R. G. Wright, R.E.
 D.O.R.E. New Construction and Port Royal, Lieut. K. MacKay, R.E.
 Assistant D.O.R.E. Camp and Newcastle, Lieut. H. F. Seymour, R.E.
 Officer i/c R.E. Stores, Captain and Quartermaster, C. S. Sykes, R.E.

44TH COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Officer Commanding, Major R. G. Wright, R.E.

2ND BATTALION, THE GREEN HOWARDS.

Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. de St. P. Bunbury.

MAJORS.

Ledgard, R.S.

Lanyon, L. F.

CAPTAINS.

Bennedik, S.R.W.

Middleditch, R.H.

Barber, V. J.

LIEUTENANTS.

Bulfin, E. F. J., M.C.	Dennys, R. E.
Ainley, F. C., M.B.E.	Seagrim, D. A.
Weare, F. G. G.	Herbert, N. T.
Chads, C. W. D.	Collins, T. F. J.
Tucker, E. J.	2/Lieutenant Smeeton, M. R.

Adjutant, Lieutenant E. F. J. Bulfin, M.C.

Quartermaster, Captain B. Williams, M.C., D.C.M.

Regimental Sgt.-Major J. W. Staines.

Address—The Command Paymaster, Up-Park Camp.

LOCAL DEFENCE FORCES.

MILITIA HISTORY.

THE Restoration in England in 1660 was followed by the substitution in Jamaica of a Civil Governor for the Military Officer, who up till that time had administered the affairs of the Colony. This was followed in 1662 by the conversion by Lord Windsor, the first Royalist Governor, of the greater part of the garrison into five regiments of Militia. This militia was composed exclusively of European residents in the island, and negroes were rigidly excluded. In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch," which appears as preface to the first edition of "The Laws of Jamaica" published in London in 1684, occurs the following account:—

"The Militia in this Island is better Armed, and much better disciplined than in England and do much more duty, as waiting on the Governors, guarding forts, especially in Port Royal, where there are Ten Companies of about 200 in each, one of which watches every night. All the Militia is commanded by the Governor, as Captain-General, according to His Majesties powers and the Act of Militia. There's eight regiments in the eight provinces, and a troop of horse in every province that makes one regiment. At Port Royal is a Captain of the Castle (and three honorary Captains of Forts) and twelve gunners and Matrosses, all paid by the King, out of the Revenue arising in the Island; these lodge in the Castle and forts, and take a constant care of the guns, arms, ammunition, &c. In Port Royal is a castle and four forts, wherein are mounted 145 guns."

In the 18th and early 19th centuries the organization was more or less feudal and each estate was called upon to provide its quota for the militia. Towards the end of the 18th century, natives were admitted to the force and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793; and in 1792 it was 8,172 of which one quarter were natives. It was then organized as 3 regiments of horse and 14 of foot. In 1805 during the war with France, the militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength, 10,000 foot, and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of horse, one in each county, and eighteen regiments of foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer movement in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 84 officers, 583 other ranks, and 260 horse. They were, however, shortly afterwards disbanded, and the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion, this also ceased to muster for parades and the volunteer movement died.

In 1879 a Militia Law was passed which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Militia Infantry were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906, in the belief that such a training school for citizens was superfluous in an age of established peace, and that in any case the people of the West Indies could not possibly be of any consequence in any imaginable war of the then future.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Militia Infantry formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the public though never recognized as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organisation.

It was disbanded in August, 1914, and members of this Corps were re-embodied as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers.

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous service.
Lieutenant ..	Ford, A. R. ..	Appointed Staff Officer 1st July, 1925.	Lieut. Royal Sussex and W. I. R.
Surgeon Captain .	Edwards, Charles Reginald, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	20th Dec., 1920	Lieut. R.A.M.C. 19.11.15. Capt. R.A.M.C., 13.11.16 to 28.9.19.

ACTIVE LIST.

JAMAICA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

The Jamaica Militia Artillery consists of one Company. The following are the present Officers:—

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service.
Major	Melville, Harold Archer	30th Nov., 1921	Lieut. J.C.S., 5th Aug., 1915. 2nd Lieut. J.M.A., 5th June, 1917
Captain ..	O'Flanagan, Patrick .. Aloysius	23.1.25	Inns of Courts O.T.C. Machine Gun Corps. (Heavies.)
Lieutenant .. “	Dixon, Thomas Rainy Bayley, George Edward	29th Oct., 1925. 4.10.26	

KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Prior to the outbreak of the war there existed an unrecognized Volunteer Corps known as the St. Andrew Rifle Corps. This Corps, though not recognized as a military body, was partly supported by the Government, grants being made to it each year for training and for ammunition and transport. The majority of its members had been members of the former Kingston Infantry Militia.

On the outbreak of war, when it was found desirable to enroll the Corps as part of the new Volunteer Force, it was decided to disband the Corps and to re-enlist the men

in a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as "The Kingston Infantry Volunteers." The Commanding Officer of the Corps was accordingly authorized, under Warrant by the Governor, to enlist persons to serve as members of a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers. This was done and Commissions were issued to the Officers of the Corps.

The present Officers of the Kingston Infantry Volunteers, are:—

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service
Major	.. Patterson, Frank Leslie	4th Aug., 1923	B.W.I.R. (Lieut.)
Captain	.. Watson, Oscar Lionel	4th Aug., 1923	J.R.R.
Lieutenant	... O'Sullivan, Ivan Bernard	27th Jany., 1922	—
"	.. Bryant, Henry Robert	24th Nov., 1923	—
"	.. Hudson-Heaven, Leonard	4th Oct., 1926	(Capt. Ret.) Indian Army
2nd Lieutenant	.. Crosswell, Noel Alfred		

JAMAICA MILITIA INFANTRY RESERVE LIST.

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service.
Lieut. Col.	.. Dixon, Edward Travers ..	17th April, 1919	—
Lieut. Col.	.. Ogilvie, C. M., V.D. ..	12th May, 1920	—
Lieut. Col.	.. Burke, H. M., V.D. ..	20th Oct., 1920	—
Major	.. Slader, C. H. Yorke ..	16th Feby., 1915	—
Lieutenant	.. McCormack, G. G. C. ..	27th Sept., 1911	—
2nd Lieut.	.. Anderson, S. A. ..	17th Sept., 1919	—

RESERVE LIST JAMAICA CORPS OF SCOUTS.

Rank.	Name.	Parish of Residence.	Date placed on Reserved List.	Previous service in Volunteer Force.
Major	.. Malcolm, Maurice	Kingston & Hanover	24th Feb., 1917	Captain, 29th Aug., 1914
Captain	.. Ewen, Hon. Guy Seymour	Trelawny	do	
Lieutenant	.. Pratt, Edward C.	St. Ann	do	Corpl. in Corps
do	.. Shekell, H. C.	St. James	3rd July, 1917	
Captain	.. McPhail, John	St. Catherine	1st April, 1922	Captain, 1st Nov., 1919
do	.. Ruddy, Ronald C.	St. James	do	Captain, 9th Sept., 1920
Lieutenant	.. Dennison, T. E.	St. Ann	20th Dec., 1922	Lieut., 1st Nov. 1919.

JAMAICA RESERVE REGIMENT.

Rank.	Name.	Date of present rank in the Reserve.
Major	Plant, W. H.	24th February, 1917
do	Coke-Kerr, W., M.B.E.	20th April, 1919
do	Cargill, J. H., M.B.E.	20th April, 1919
do	Cox, G. S., M.C.	6th April, 1921
Captain	McCrea, J. E.	24th February, 1917
do	Feurtado, D. L.	24th February, 1917
do	Levy, L.	24th February, 1917
do	Jones, E. A., Rev.	24th February, 1917
do	Suares, A. R.	24th February, 1917
do	Dunnett, A. F.	3rd July, 1917
do	Scholefield, W.	20th April, 1919
do	Hart, E.	20th April, 1919
do	Young, J. G.	20th April, 1919
do	Dunn, H. H.	20th April, 1919
do	Tennant, M. P.	20th April, 1919
do	Marley, R.	20th April, 1919
do	Carder, P. L.	6th April, 1921
do	Tolmie, D.	6th April, 1921
do	King, J. O'R.	6th April, 1921
Lieutenant	McCormack, K.	24th February, 1917
do	Clemetson, C. L.	24th February, 1917
do	Tennant, H. G.	24th February, 1917
do	Cook, A.	24th February, 1917
do	Fraser, W. M.	24th February, 1917
do	Rose, A. S.	5th May, 1917
do	Preston, L. A.	20th April, 1919
do	Brandon, C. S.	20th April, 1919
do	Josephs, H.	20th April, 1919
do	Tapley, J.	20th April, 1919
do	Gunter, G. C.	20th April, 1919
do	Delgado, D. A.	6th April, 1921
Surgeon Captain	Gideon, E. deM.	24th February, 1917
do	Peck, J. H.	24th February, 1917
do	Robertson, O. D. F.	20th April, 1919
do	Levy, C. I.	20th April, 1919
do	Ross, G. H. K.	20th April, 1919
do	Joslen, H.	6th April, 1921
do	Meyers, A. E.	6th April, 1921
do	Hargreaves, G.	6th April, 1921
do	Anderson, A. A.	25th May, 1921
do	Paddyfoot, J. A.	25th May, 1921
do	Cameron, J. J.	25th May, 1921
do	Barnes, J. A.	25th May, 1921
Surgeon Lieutenant	Myers, A. A.	25th May, 1921

Reserve of Officers not Specially Appointed to Units.

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Lieutenant Col. ..	Harrison, Leslie Girvan	20th April, 1919	Jamaica Corps of Scouts
Captain ..	Downer, Lindsay P. ..	"	
Captain	Manse'l, Walter B. ..	"	
Lieutenant	Copp, S. ..	"	
2nd Lieutenant	DeLisser, S. P. ..	"	
do	Kerr-Jarret, F. M. ..	"	
do	Keiffer, F. J. ..	1st Dec., 1918.	
do	Crooks, K. E. L. ..	"	
do	Abendana, K. V. ..	"	
do	DeFonseca, F. L. ..	"	
do	Shilletto, C. H. ..	"	
do	Smythe, C. C. ..	"	
do	Orgill, F. C. ..	"	
do	Leach, P. V. ..	"	
do	Rennie, J. A. ..	"	
do	Henderson, C. D. V. ..	"	
do	Ferguson, F. V. ..	"	
do	Streadwick, R. D. St. G. ..	"	
do	Edmonds, F. S. ..	"	
do	Muirhead, F. A. ..	"	
do	Swaby, E. E. ..	"	
do	Rudolph, V. I. S. ..	"	
do	Rudolph, O. L. ..	"	
do	Lee, A. V. J. ..	"	
do	Lyons, Allan V. ..	17th Nov., 1917	
do	Sharpe, T. H. ..	23rd Sept., 1919	

In the edition of this Handbook for 1920 will be found a List of "Those Natives of, Domiciled in, or connected with Jamaica who held Commissions in His Majesty's Navy and Army in connection with the Great War;" "Men of Jamaica who laid down their lives for the Empire in the Great War;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Jamaica War Contingent who died;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Jamaica attached to other Regiments than the B.W.I.R. who died on Active Service;" "War Decorations;" An account of "Financial Assistance from Jamaica for War Purposes" and "War Gifts from Jamaica."

WEST INDIA MILITARY BATTLE HONOURS.

THE following Battle Honours have been awarded to the 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment:—

"Palestine 1918," "East Africa 1916-18."

"Cameroons 1915-16"

and to the British West Indies Regiment:—

"Messines, 1917"

"EGYPT, 1916-17"

"YPRES, 1917"

"GAZA"

"Polygon Wood"

"El Mughar"

"Broodseinde"

"Nebi Samwil"

"Poelcappelle"

"JERUSALEM"

"PASSCHENDAELE"

"Jaffa"

"PURSUIT TO MONS"

"Megiddo"

"FRANCE AND FLANDERS,
1916-18"

"NABLUS"

"ITALY, 1918"

"PALESTINE", 1917-18"

"Rumani"

(Those Honours printed in capitals have been selected to be borne on the Colours or Appointments of the Regiment.)

CENTRAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES COMMITTEE.

			1926-27		
Expenditure from the Vote:—			£	s.	d.
Pensions, Grants and Treatment	..	..	151	4	11
Home for Disabled Soldiers	..	..	202	5	8
Boots for Pensioners	..	..	108	0	0
Rio Grande Settlement	..	..	40	0	0
Land Loan Expenses	..	..	107	11	2
Contingencies	..	..	26	8	7
Secretary and Clerical Assistance	..	..	500	0	0
			£1,135	10	4

Land Loans Department:—

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Loans granted through						Outstanding	31.3.27		2,321	0	0
C.S.A.C. Office 269 for	5,407	0	0			do	31.3.27		2,038	0	0
Loans granted through Agric.											
Loan Banks 183 for	3,905	0	0								
Total	..		9,312	0	0				4,359	0	0

The Home for Disabled Soldiers was closed on 31st July, 1926.

Rio Grande Settlement—Twenty-two ex-soldiers have settled on these lands and are in possession of 5-acre allotments.

Contingent Sufferer's Fund—

			£	s.	d.
Invested Funds—5 per cent British War Loans			3,500	0	0
5 “ Ja. Govt. Inscribed Stock			500	0	0
4½ “ do do do			3,700	0	0
Disabled Soldiers Home	..		7,700	0	0
			1,711	0	0
Total	..		9,411	0	0

COMMITTEE.

Bernard Toole, *President*; B. M. Wilson, M.D., Ch. B., D.P.H.; H. A. L. Simpson, F.O.B.E., William Wilson, O.B.E., D. N. Barr, J. Tapley, W. Baggett Gray, M. M. deCordova, Dr. D. J. Williams. *Secretary*—Colonel A. H. Pinnock.

RIO COBRE HOME.

For the children of War Contingent men.

IN response to representations that the children of men who had joined the various war contingents were not being maintained, the Legislature voted the sum of £1,200. The Rio Cobre Hotel at Spanish Town was handed over in May, 1917, by the Government to be a temporary home for children of men who had enlisted. Mr. Frank Isaacs undertook the charge of the Home.

The benefits of home training have been extended to children other than those of B. W. I. R. men on payment of the cost of their maintenance.

Children of school age attend the Government Elementary School at Spanish Town, and the children assist generally in the domestic work of the institution and in keeping the grounds clean and tidy.

On 31st Dec., 1925, there were 63 children including 30, maintained by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, remaining in the Home of various ages from 5 years to 13 years of age. Suitable situations were found for those who had reached the latter age.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

J. V. Leach, R.M., *Chairman*; Geo. McGrath, Hon. J. T. Cawley, Rev. A. Cresser, Rev. Canon Jones, Rev. W. A. Tucker, Rev. Father Wennerburgh, S.J., W. N. Meeks.

JAMAICA OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of the Association, which was formed in December, 1922, are (a) To afford Ex-Service Men of His Majesty's Forces resident in Jamaica, support, both financial and otherwise, and to render them such assistance as the Association shall deem fit; (b) To acquire, hold, use and deal with such property, real and personal, and in such manner as may appear necessary or desirable for the benefit of the Members of the Association; (c) Generally to watch over and protect the interest of all Ex-Service men of H. M. Forces in Jamaica, and to promote their moral and industrial welfare. The Association is strictly non-political.

Hon. President—Hon. Brevet Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Hon. Vice-Presidents*—Major G. S. Cox, M.C., B. Edwards; *Hon. Treasurer*—T. C. Mercier; *Hon. Secretary*—L. O. Gabay. *Office*—109 Water Lane, Kingston.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION, WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

THE Association which was formed in November, 1924 is affiliated with the Local Forces. Its objects are, (1) To assist deserving ex-soldiers to obtain employment; (2) To ensure that all Veterans of the Regiment are cared for in their declining years; (3) The care of the Widows and families of Reservists in time of War; (4) To endeavour to assist as far as possible Members of the Association, who may be in great difficulty and distress; (5) To recommend the Regiment to any respectable lads to join; (6) To circulate information about the Regiment among the Members of the Association; (7) To have an annual reunion Church Parade of Members of the Association.

Secretary.—F. Green, 10 Norfolk Lane Franklin Town.

PART XIX

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Naturalization under this Act confers no rights outside the limits of Jamaica.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies except in those Dominions which do not adopt Part II. of the undermentioned set.

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914.

The above Act now regulates the Naturalization of Aliens in the United Kingdom the following section gives the authority to the Government of any British Possession to grant Certificates of Naturalization to Aliens—

8.—(1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language.

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

An applicant for a certificate of Naturalization must satisfy the Governor.

(a) That he has resided in His Majesty's Dominions for not less than 5 years, in the following manner, that is to say, for one year immediately preceding the application in the colony and for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application either in the colony or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(b) That he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language and

(c) That he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to serve under the Crown.

By Law 26 of 1922 persons landing or embarking at any place in the island are to be in possession of a valid Passport or Permit issued not more than two years previously; Any Alien coming to the Island must have Passport, or Permit vised by the British Consul or Vice-Consul in the Country from which he embarks.

RULES GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF PASSPORTS IN JAMAICA.

1. Applications for Passports must be made to the Passport Officer in writing in the authorised form (A) in time to reach his Office at least two clear days before the Passport is required. All applications, must be accompanied by a small unmounted photograph in duplicate of the applicant.

2. Under Law 22 of 1898 Stamp Duty of 5/ is payable on all Passports and this sum must accompany the application.

3. Passports are granted to:—

(a) Natural-born British Subjects.

(b) Wives and widows of such persons.

(c) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted:—

(1) In the case of Natural-born British subjects, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) verified by a Declaration made by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony. The Applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required.

(2) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian, in a Form (B), to be obtained from the Passport Office.

(3) In the case of Naturalized British subjects, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the Applicant, and verified by a Declaration made by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts.

5. No Passport will be issued to a locally Naturalized British Subject who has not been naturalized for upwards of one year, or to persons of Asiatic origin who desire to travel in the Republic of Costa Rica, the Government of that Republic refusing to permit the immigration of any such persons. There are also restrictions in the case of persons of Asiatic origin who desire to travel in the Republic of Panama.

6. Chinese, naturalized as British Subjects, and the children of such Chinese, even if born within the British dominions, are not entitled to protection in China, and a note to this effect will be made on Passports issued to such persons.

7. Naturalized British Subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

8. Passports are not valid beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2/.

9. Applicants are required to call at the *Passport Office* to affix their signatures to their Passports. In special cases passports may be sent by post.

10. Passports cannot be issued to persons not resident in the Colony. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the Island by Post.

11. British Passports issued on and after 1st January, 1921, unless otherwise endorsed, are valid for travelling anywhere within the British Empire, but do not exempt holders from compliance with the immigration regulations in force in the various countries of the Empire.

" PERMITS. "

Under the Emigrants Protection Law, Law 41 of 1924, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

1. It shall be lawful for a permit officer forthwith to grant a permit to the applicant if he establishes to the satisfaction of the permit officer:—

- (a) that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or,
- (b) that being a native of or domiciled in this Island he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this colony or that he has deposited the sum of one pound and five shillings in the Treasury to cover such note, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent, such agent has paid into the Treasury the sum of one pound and five shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned.

2. If an applicant for a permit, who has deposited the sum of one pound and five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of one pound and five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall, on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of one pound and five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of the sum of one pound and five shillings, shall, on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.

2. No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such persons and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

4. Any such contract shall, inter alia, provide:—

- (a) that the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the emigrant, or otherwise obtain from him repayment of the sum of one pound and five shillings, or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting agent under
- (b) the terms of this Law;
- (c) that the contract shall be cognizable before and enforceable in the Courts of this Island, or at the place of employment, at the option of the emigrant; and
- (d) that no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this sub-section of this Law.

5. Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for one week from the granting thereof.

6. The Governor in Privy Council may, as to any proclaimed place other than the Republic of Panama, from time to time fix and determine such sum in lieu of the sum of one pound and five shillings mentioned in the immediately preceding section as he may deem sufficient to remove all risk of an emigrant to such proclaimed place having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this colony. Any sum so fixed shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and thereupon, as to such proclaimed place the sum so fixed shall be the sum to be deposited as in the immediately preceding section mentioned.

Law 36 of 1919 places certain restrictions on Immigration and provides for the removal from the Island of prohibited Immigrants. It repeals Law 25 of 1905.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

The legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic.,

cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

The Register of Patents registered is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for each search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each hour of search or part thereof.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

THE Register of Companies registered under the Trading Companies Laws of Jamaica is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each inspection.

SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the island any name, title or addition implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in sections 9 and 10 of the law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standards, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

The sections of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance:—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least

twenty-one years of age and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette;" Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to repay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty acres	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 0
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 6
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another surveyor to run a line, when surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

LAND SURVEYORS.

Ambrose Hearne, Trinity Ville.
 William Raglan Phillips, Kingston.
 William Sylvester Dunn, Troja.
 Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town.
 Charles Nicholas Heming, Clarendon.
 Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton.
 Robt. Jas. Miller, Cross Roads.
 Egerton Eustace Rickard, Kingston.
 Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen
 Thos. Robt. Bent Vermont, Lodge.
 Alexander Russell Dunn (off the Island).
 Edward George Reid, Green Island.
 Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River.
 Theophilus Lynch Byles, Cross Roads.
 Alexr. Geo. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
 Clarence Hubert Spence,.
 Wm. Burns Sangster, Mountainside
 Septimus Howard Whittingham, Cambridge
 Wm. Anthony Baker, F.R.G.S., F.S.I.,
 Kingston.*
 A. G. McCatty, Mandeville.
 Henry Dunbar Rogers, Kingston.*
 Edward Foster, F.S.I., Montego Bay.

Aug. Chas Bancroft, F.S.I.
 Wm. Aug. Carpenter, Kingston.
 Robt. Stafford Tyndale-Biscoe, F.A.S.I.,
 Spur Tree.
 Harold Walker Bowker, F.R.G.S., P.A.S.I.,
 Kingston.*
 Josiah Monk Fletcher, Mandeville.*
 Henry Jocelyn Dignum, (in Cuba).
 Ralph Etwall Rickman, F.S.I., May Pen.
 Jos. Holmes Lee Dodd, Cross Keys.
 Percy Lyons Abrahams, F.S.I., Kingston.
 Harold Arthur Melville, Kingston.
 Turner Langbridge Pearson, Morant Bay.*
 Hugh Michael Willoughby, Chester Castle.
 Herbert Hood-Daniel, Port Antonio.
 Chas. Victor Abrahams, Port Antonio.
 Geffard Wellesley Bourke, F.S.I., Kingston.
 William John Connolley, Montego Bay.*
 Edward Dimond Fort, Kingston.*
 John Sewell Tyndale-Biscoe, Cross Keys.
 Thos. Colin Martin (off the Island)
 Christopher Albert Adams, Half-Way Tree*
 Herbert Fitzalbert D'Aguiar, Cross Rds.

* In Government Service, or employed by Parochial Boards.

PETROLEUM, CALCIUM CARBIDE, GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES

RULES regarding Petroleum, Calcium Carbide, Gunpowder and Explosives are given in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1925.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

Birds—The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary, Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

A general Consolidating Law, 33 of 1914, repealed, previous legislation on this subject and enacted under Section 2 of the Law, Schedule I, the following:—

Sec. 2—(1) Any person who shall kill, wound or take, any bird or the eggs of any bird specified in the first Schedule to this Law, or who shall have in his possession any such bird killed, wounded or taken, or the eggs of any such bird taken, after the passing of this Law, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 2 as amended).

Red-tailed Buzzard, (*Buteo Borealis*); American Merlin, (*Falco Columbarius*); Large Potoo, (*Nyctibius Jamaicensis*); Jabbering Crow, (*Corvus Jamaicensis*); Tinkling Grackle, (*Quiscalus crassirostris*). All-black Grackle, (*Nesopsar nigerimus*); Common Troopial, (*Ictern vulgaris*); Yellow-backed Finch, (*Pyrrhulagra anoxantha*); Banana Bird, (*Icterus Leucopteryx*); Blue Quit, (*Pyrrhuphonia Jamaica*); Feather-tongue, (*Glosipilla*

ruficallis); Jamaican Sugar-bird, (*Certhiola flaveola*); Arrow-head Wood-warbler, (*Dendroeca Pharetra*); Jamaican Greenlet, (*Vireosylva calidris*); Plain Greenlet, (*Vireo M destus*); Osborn's Greenlet, (*Laletes Osburni*); Glass-eyed Thrush, (*Turdus Jamaicensis*); Hopping Thrush or Hopping Dick, (*Turdus aurantius*); Antillean Mocking-bird, (*Mimus orpheus*); Hill's Mocking-bird, (*Mimus Hilli*); Golden Swallow, (*Petrochelidon euchrysea*); Solitaire, (*Myiadectes solitarius*); Antillean Cliff-Swallow, (*Petrochelidon pociloma*); Selater's Fly-snapper, (*Elainea fallax*); Cotta Fly-snapper, (*Myiopagis cotta*); Buff-winged Flat-bill, (*Blacicus pallidus*); Black Beccard, (*Platypsaris niger*); Barred Wood-pecker, (*Centurus Radiolatus*); Old man Bird or Hunter, (*Hyetornis pluvialis*); May-bird, (*Saurothera Vetula*); Mango Humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*); Long-tailed Humming-bird, (*Aithurus polytmus*); Vervain Humming-bird, (*Melisuga minima*); Palm Swift, (*Cypselus phoenicobius*); Long-nostrilled Night Jar, (*Siphonorhis americanus*); Jamaica Tody, (*Todus veridis*); Black-billed Amazon Parrot, (*Chrysotis agilis*); Jamaican Macaw, (*Ara Gossii*); Barbados Blackbird, (*Crotophaga Ani*); American Barn-owl, (*Strix Pratincola*); Lettered Owl, (*Asio Grammicus*); West Indian Osprey, (*Pandion haliaetus*); Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea herodias*) Louisiana Egret (*Ardea ludoviciana*); Little Blue Egret, (*Ardea corulea*); Green-gaulin, (*Butorides virescens*); Yellow-crowned Night-heron, (*Nycticorax violaceus*); Cayenne Tern, (*Sterna maxima*) American Lesser Tern (*Sterna antillarum*); Great Sooty Tern, (*Sterna fuliginosa*); Black Tern, (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); Blue Mountain "Duck" (Petrel), (*Oestratala jamaicensis*); White-winged Grebe, (*Podiceps dominicus*); Pied-billed Grebe, (*Podilymbus podiceps*); Blue Dove, (*Geotrygon cristata*); Partridge Dove, (*Geotrygon montana*).

Sec. 3—(1) There shall be a close season for each of the birds, fishes and creatures, enumerated in the second Schedule to this Law. Such season shall, until another shall be provided in lieu thereof in manner hereafter provided, be the period set opposite in the said Schedule to the name of each such bird, fish or creature.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 3) as amended.

CLOSE SEASON.

Ground Doves or Groo-groo-doo—1st March to 15th August.

Coots—1st March to 25th July.

Beadoves—1st March to 11th August.

Whitewings or Lapwings—1st March to 11th August.

Baldpates—1st March to 11th August save in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland and Hanover, where the close season shall be from 1st March to 31st July.

Blue Pigeons—1st March to 25th July, save in the parish of St. Elizabeth where the close season shall be from 1st March to 15th July.

Ringtail Pigeons—1st March to 25th July.

Whitebelly—1st March to 31st August.

Petcharies—1st March to 31st August.

Wild Guinea-fowls—1st March to 30th September.

Quail—1st March to 30th September

Parrakeets—1st March to 11th August.

Yellow-bellied Parrots—1st March to 11th August.

Sea Turtle—1st April to 31st October.

Oysters—1st May to 21st August.

Sub-section 2 of Section 3 gives power to the Governor to alter and amend the close season, thus prescribed, as may be advisable.

Fish—The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1835 are, under Law 33 of 1838, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1835, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used. Land turtle are not protected.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Mammals. On the 5th July, 1920, the Governor under section 3 of Law 33 of 1914 declared that Conies should be included in the Second Schedule to the Law and that the close season for Conies shall be from the 1st January to the 31st December in each year.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

THE Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,388 feet, the highest point in the British West Indies, was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback or on foot.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured. Buggies *must* be ordered in advance from Bolton's stables, Gordon Town, or his Duke Street Office. Another way of doing the trip is to go by automobile from Kingston to Mavis Bank, via Gordon Town, a distance of about 17 miles and the remainder of the journey—about 12 or 13 by horse or mule—in all about 30 miles from Kingston. There is a small hut erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Information as to this trip may be obtained from the Tourist Bureau of the Tourist Trade Development Board, 85 Barry Street, Kingston.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

ABOUT the year 1825 some Jamaica planters in St. Thomas-in-the-East planted cocoanut trees on these cays for the use of shipwrecked sailors. The coconut trees have all died and now extinct.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

In 1882 complaints were made by Jamaicans who were then gathering guano that they had been subjected to outrages by an American vessel. Accordingly on the 12th October, of that year Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, acting on the instruction of Commodore Dunlop, formally took possession of the Island for the British Crown.

The original intention was later carried out, and by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays were formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the southeast of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer, turtle are caught, but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the

South coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays are leased to the Jacobs' Commercial and Shipping Agency, Ltd., Kingston.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

INSTRUCTIONS to Captains of vessels particularly when there is no doctor on board to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever, are given in the Handbook for 1925.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

Schedule of Fees for Legislative Council and Parochial Elections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	1 11	6
“ “ For a contested Election, Kingston	..	21	0 0
“ “ For a contested Election, Country	..	15 15	0
Presiding Officers, Kingston	..	4	4 0
“ “ Country	..	4	4 0
Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	4	4 0
“ “ Country	..	4	4 0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—			
For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	1 11	6
“ “ Port Royal	..	1 11	6
For a contested Election, Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	..	40	0 0
“ “ Port Royal (including duties of Presiding Officers)	..	5	0 0
“ “ Country	..	15 15	0
Presiding Officers:—			
Kingston	..	4	4 0
Country	..	4	4 0
Presiding Officer when acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of	..	5	5 0
Clerk to Returning Officer—Kingston	..	3	3 0
“ “ Country	..	1	1 0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

Returning Officer:—			
Receiving Nominations and declaring Election	..	1 11	6

<i>For a Contested Bye-Election.</i>				£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	..	..	..	12	12	0
“ “ “ Country	..	..	..	5	5	0
Presiding Officers—Kingston	..	..	..	3	3	0
“ “ “ Country	..	..	..	3	3	0
Clerk to Returning Officer—Kingston	..	..	..	3	3	0
“ “ “ Country	..	..	..	1	1	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

For Legislative Council and Parochial Elections (including bye-elections).

	Kingston.	Country.
uncontested elections	Nil.	Nil.
contested elections	..	..
Returning Officers—		
(a) For Motor car or bus hire |		
arranging for polling stations		
beforehand	£1 5 0	Not exceeding 1/3 per
..	(fixed)	mile, or if a Govern-
		ment officer receiving
		a travelling allowance
		under 2 (e) of the Tra-
		velling and Subsistence
		Regulations, the regu-
		lation rate.
(b) For motor car or bus hire on day		
of election	2 0 0	ditto
..	(fixed)	
Presiding Officers and Clerks to Returning		
Officers—		
For motor car or bus hire on day of		
election only	0 5 0	ditto
..		

No Subsistence Allowance will be allowed unless overnight expenses are incurred with the previous knowledge and consent of the Colonial Secretary, when rates in accordance with the Travelling and Subsistence Regulations will be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding Elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed, provided the amount be reasonable, and must be supported by vouchers.

VISITING POLLING STATIONS.

Not more than one visit should be paid by a Returning Officer to a Polling Station if at that visit the arrangements prescribed in Section 12 of Law 21 of 1884 can be satisfactorily made. If on any occasion it should be found necessary to pay more than one visit an explanation of the circumstances which rendered such visit necessary should be furnished.

NOTE:—The fees payable to Returning Officers as above shall include remuneration for services performed by them as Presiding Officers.

No person shall receive fees in respect of more than one office at any one election.

Approved by the Acting Governor in Privy Council on the 11th day of August, 1925.

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

St. Andrew—Stony Hill, Lawrence Tavern, Mount Pleasant, Belvedere, Red Hills, Cross Roads, Bull Bay, Gordon Town, Guava Ridge.

St. Thomas—Basington, Yallahs, Trinity Ville, Golden Grove, Cedar Valley, Bath, Port Morant, Seaforth.

Portland—Moore Town, Fellowship, St. Margaret's Bay, Castle, Manchioneal, Hope Bay, Swift River, Buff Bay, Skibo, Wakefield.

St. Mary—Annotto Bay, Richmond, Gayle, Oracabessa, Islington, Windsor Castle, Enfield, Belfield, Retreat, Castleton.

St. Ann—Brown's Town, Moneague, Cave Valley, Claremont, Ocho Rios, Bensonton, Gibraltar, Dry Harbour, Watt Town, Bamboo, Blackstonedged, Charlton, Stirling. *Trelawny*—Stewart Town, Duncans, Deeside, Ulster Spring, Clarks Town, Spring Garden, Sherwood.

St. James—Adelphi, Spring Mount, Cambridge, Maldon, Spot Valley.

Hanover—Green Island, Miles Town, Sandy Bay, Cascade, Riverside, Askenish, Chester Castle, Hopewell.

Westmoreland—Little London, Negril, Morgans Bridge, Whithorn, Friendship, Bluefields, Darliston, Bethel Town (two), New Road, Kings, (White House), Hopewell.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Cambridge, Giddy Hall, Ginger Hill, Ipswich, Newmarket, Springfield, Balaclava, Siloah, Maggotty, Santa Cruz, Lacovia, Nain, Malvern, Portsea, Southfield, Williamsfield, Pedro Plains, Williamsfield, Town Head.

Manchester—Lincoln, Porus, Davyton, Christiana, Cottage, Comfort Hall, Craighead, Wigton, Pratville, Newport.

Clarendon—Alley, Chapelton, Frankfield, Milk River, Brixton Hill, Spaldings, Rock River, Hayes, Toll Gate, Crooked River, Aenon Town, Kellits, Thompson Town, Colonel's Ridge, Borobridge.

St. Catherine—Old Harbour, Linstead, Point Hill, Harker's Hall, Troja, Rio Magno, Bartons, Brown's Hall, Ewarton, Guanaboa Vale, Kensington, Above Rocks, Guys Hill, Glengoffe, Kitson Town, Mountain River, Bellas Gate.

THE JAMAICA ASSOCIATION OF QUALIFIED OPTICIANS.

THE Jamaica Association of Qualified Opticians was formed in 1926, for the purpose of the defence of the rights of sight-testing opticians and the obtaining of an Act of Legislature to regulate the practice of "sight-testing."

President—I. C. Solomon; *Vice-President*—M. L. Tomlinson; *Treasurer*—E. C. DaCosta; *Secretary*—R. H. Brandon, 32 Church Street Kingston.

COUNCIL.

R. E. Lopez, W. R. Silvera, C. A. McLaren.

PRISON VISITORS BOARD.

Chairman—Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, Hon. F. E. Reed, O.B.M., E. B. Nethersole, Mrs. L. Allen.

CENSOR FOR MOVING PICTURE FILMS.

Censor—H. T. Thomas, 3 Geffard Place, Kingston.

Board of Appeal—Inspector General, Director of Education, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/510	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eights*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Elly	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	} Used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	
			} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths	
Chain	=	100 Links	
		or 66 ft.	

2 MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1,728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½ —
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½ —
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½ —
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5 —
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ —

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—

For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½½gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the Trade
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480—
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760—

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued.*

6. MEASURE OF TIME.		WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.	
60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	<i>Gold.</i>	
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour		dwt. gr.
24 Hours	= 1 Day	Double Sovereign	10 6½
7 Days	= 1 Week	Sovereign	5 3¼
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month	Half Sovereign	2 13¼
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month		
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year	<i>Silver.</i>	
365 Days	= 1 Common Year	Crown	18 4 4-11
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year	Half Crown	9 2 2-11
In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.		Florin	7 6 6-11
		Shilling	3 15 3-11
		Sixpence	19 7-11

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME = 15.44 grains English. It is the weight of cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	..	=	.0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th	..	=	.1544 "
Déctigramme	= 10th	..	=	1.544 "
GRAMME		..	=	15.44 "
Decagramme	= 10 grammes	..	=	154.4 "
Hictogramme	= 100	..	=	1544 "
Kelogramme	= 1000	..	=	32½ oz. Troy = 2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000	..	=	321¼ oz. " = 22.057 "
* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.				

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE = 39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	..	=	.03937 inches
Centimètre	= 100th	..	=	.39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th	..	=	3.93708 "
METRE		..	=	39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 metres	..	=	32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100	..	=	328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000	..	=	1093.63 yds. = 621.38 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000	..	=	10936.33 yds. = 6213.82 miles

NOTE 1—Since the fraction of $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625—62138 = 100362, which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilometres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.
5 "
—
8) 200
—
25 miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the **ARE** = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a *décamètre*.]

Centiare = 100th of an <i>are</i>	= 1 square mètre	=	1.196 sq. yds.
ARE	.. ..	=	119.603 "
Decare = 10 ares	.. ..	=	.2471 acres
Hectare = 100 ares	.. ..	=	2.471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the **LITRE** = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a *décimètre*.]

Millitre = 1000th of a litre	= 1 cubic centrimètre	=	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre = 100th "	.. ..	=	.6103 "
Déclilitre = 10th "	.. ..	=	6.1027 "
LITRE	.. ..	=	61.02705 "
Décalitre = 10 litres	.. ..	=	610.2705 "
		{	2.201 gallons
Hectolitre = 100 litres	.. ..	=	3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre = 1000 " = a cub. metre	.. ..	=	35.31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre = 10000 "	.. ..	=	353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic metre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the *Mètre*,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the **METRIC SYSTEM**: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

THE following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property were fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April, 1927, viz.:—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.		Parish Road Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Port Royal ..	1	6	0	1
St. Thomas ..	1	5	0	9
Portland ..	2	1	0	5
St. Mary ..	1	6	0	7
St. Ann ..	1	7	0	6
Trelawny ..	1	10	0	6
St. James ..	1	7	0	8
Hanover ..	1	8	0	8
Westmoreland ..	1	5	0	7
St. Elizabeth ..	1	3	0	2
Manchester ..	1	9	—	—
Clarendon ..	1	9	0	6
St. Catherine ..	1	9	0	7

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January ..	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February ..	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March ..	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April ..	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May ..	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June ..	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July ..	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August ..	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September ..	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October ..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November ..	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December ..	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Title of Paper.	Name of Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.	Founded.
The Gleaner	H. G. DeLisser, c.m.g.	Daily	Kingston	1834
The Jamaica Mail	G. V. Barton	Tri-weekly	Kingston	1926
The Northern Weekly News	N. A. Parker	"	Montego Bay	1908
The Jamaica Gazette	Hon. P. F. Lightbody	Weekly	Kingston	1845
The Police Gazette	—	"	"	about 1880
The Jamaica Times	T. S. Philipps	"	"	1898
The Herald	Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D.	"	"	1922
The Presbyterian	Rev. D. A. Rothnie	Monthly	"	1889
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. Wm. Head	"	"	—
The Catholic Opinion	Rev. J. Dougherty, s.j.	"	"	1896
The Standard	Rev. A. T. Bennett-Haines	"	"	1926
The Anglican	—	"	"	1827
The Wesleyan Record	Rev. R. E. R. Wade	"	"	1921
The War Cry	Staff Capt. Hodgson	—	—	—
The Messenger	Pastor C. H. Keslake	Monthly	Kingston	1909
The Jamaica Diocesan Gazette	Rev. P. W. Gibson, D.B.	"	"	1917
Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society	John Barclay	"	"	1897
The Jamaica Review	—	"	"	1925
The Jamaica Critic	Hon. D. T. Wint	"	"	1926

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE following account is based on the Official Report for 1925:—

GEOGRAPHICAL.—The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 50' W. longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands, and just below the tropic of Cancer. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide known as the Turks Island passage. The Turks Island lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but, as no thorough survey of the group has ever been made, this figure may be below the mark.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands or cays, and a large number of islets and rocks. These islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the early settlers, the scarlet head of which was said to resemble a Turkish fez.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides, respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands, separated from each other by narrow passages or channels.

HISTORICAL.—The Turks and Caicos Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. These islands remained uninhabited, probably on account of the sterility of the soil and the scanty rainfall, until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt, arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November when the salt raking season was over. Several attempts were made by the Spaniards and the French to obtain possession of the islands. In the year 1766 the King was pleased to appoint an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, "to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants. In 1790 Colonel Alexander Murray arrived as the agent of the Crown, and in 1799 an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature which placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained until 1848 when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, the Queen granted a separate charter to the "Turks Island and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands." Under this charter the islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found burdensome in the altered circumstances caused by the fall in the price of salt, and in 1873, a petition was presented to the Queen praying for the abrogation of the charter. The islands were then annexed to Jamaica and still remain one of its dependencies. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board and Judge of the Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTION.—The Legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner as President, two official members, and three unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and his assent to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands take effect there. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes and has been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency.

CLIMATE.—Although the islands are within the tropics the climate is not unhealthy. The severe heat in the hot months is tempered by the constant sea breezes. The temperature ranges from 60° minimum to 93° maximum. The average rainfall in the year 1925, from observations taken at nine stations throughout the islands, was 21.91 inches. The maximum precipitation was recorded at Kew north Caicos, measuring 34.26 inches, and the minimum at Salt Cay, registering 20.73 inches. The average annual rainfall during the five years 1921-1925 amounted to 24.55 inches.

Grand Turk.—Grand Turk is situated on the eastern side of the Turks Island passage, and is approximately 7 miles long and 1½ miles wide. It is the capital, and the Commissioner resides there. The island has a population of about 1,568, of whom about four-fifths are of African descent. The only settlement is Cockburn Town, on the western side of the island, where almost the entire population live. The town contains the various public offices and the prison; several stores, a market, a public library and reading room, four churches (two Anglican, one Wesleyan, and one Baptist), and Masonic and other society lodges. There is a local public telephone system connecting the public offices, business places and private residences. Vessels lie at anchor about 500 yards from the shore, and cargoes are conveyed between ship and shore by lighters. There is a lighthouse at the north-east end of the island. The elevation of the light is 108 feet above sea-level. This light can be seen 15 miles off in clear weather. There is a range of low hills running almost the entire length of the island on the eastern side, the greatest elevation being about 75 feet. The island is covered with low, scrubby vegetation, with stunted, hardy trees scattered here and there. The principal industry in Grand Turk is the production and export of salt, for which there is a good demand in the United States and Canada for meat packing and fish curing purposes. The salt ponds cover about 230 acres. 448,151 bushels of salt, valued at £10,317 were exported from Grand Turk in 1924. There are four salt crushing mills on the island. There are no automobiles, and horse-drawn carriages are still used as conveyances. Cricket and football are played under the management of the Athletic Club, and tennis is played on hard courts throughout the year.

Salt Cay.—Salt Cay, which lies about 7 miles to the south-west of Grand Turk, is the only other inhabited island of the Turks Islands group. The area is about 4 square miles. The population, about 370, depend almost entirely on the salt ponds, 120 acres in extent, for their living. In the year 1924, 437,256 bushels of salt, valued at £6,728 were exported from this island.

South Caicos.—This island is situated at the south-east end of the Caicos Island and it is the only island of that group in which the salt industry is carried on. The area is about 8 square miles and the salt ponds (including reservoirs) cover about 400 acres. The quantity of salt exported from this island in 1924, amounted to 489,031 bushels, valued at £8,585. The population of South Caicos was about 630. The Government is represented by a District Commissioner, who resides at Cockburn Harbour (also known as East Harbour).

East Caicos.—This island, the north-eastern of the group, was formerly devoted to the cultivation of sisal and the production of fibre. The industry was abandoned in 1919, and the island is now uninhabited.

Middle Caicos.—Separated by a narrow passage from East Caicos lies Middle Caicos or, as it is sometimes called, Grand Caicos. This island, the largest of the Caicos group, is 25 miles long and 12 miles wide. On it are situated the villages of Lorimers, Bombarra and Conch Bar, with a total population of 796. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture including cotton growing.

North Caicos.—To the north-west of Middle Caicos lies North Caicos, an island about 12 miles long, with fertile soil. The principal settlements are Kew and Bottle Creek. The population of this island is about 1,400, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

Parrot Cay, Dellis Cay, and Others.—Lying to the west of North Caicos are several small cays, the principal ones being Parrot Cay and Dellis Cay. The cultivation of cotton was abandoned at Parrot Cay, 1925.

Providenciales or Blue Hills.—Continuing the chain of islands, which in the form of a semicircle encloses the eastern and western sides of the Caicos Bank, and to the westward of the islands just mentioned, is the island of Providenciales, or Blue Hills, one of the largest of the Caicos group. This island is 17 miles long by 12 miles wide, and contains a population of about 730. On this island sponge fishing is carried on.

West Caicos.—West Caicos, also known as Belle Isle, is situated about 12 miles to the south-west of Providenciales. This island is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide. A large amount of money was spent in an attempt to develop the resources of this island, which attempt was abandoned, and the island is now uninhabited.

Vital Statistics.—The estimated population of the Dependency at the end of 1925 was 5,500.

The white population, numbering about 200, is composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Bermudians. During the year 1925, 181 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 32.8 per 1,000. During the same period 78 deaths were recorded, the death-rate being 14.1 per 1,000; 39 marriages were registered.

Imports and Exports.—The value of the imports during the year 1925 amounted to £41,570. The value of the goods imported from the United Kingdom was £4,592; from British Dominions, £3,520; and from foreign countries, £33,458, including £31,260, the value of imports from the United States. The imports consisted mainly of general merchandise, including food, drink and clothing. The customs import duties amounted to £3,808.

The exports were valued at £39,062. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at £485; to British Dominions £18,412, and to foreign countries £20,165. The value of the exports to Canada was £15,117 and to the United States, £18,209. The bulk of the exports consisted of salt (coarse and fishery). £38,220 was the value of the produce of the Dependency exported in 1925 and £842 the value of the re-exports.

Finance.—The currency consisted of British gold and silver coins and currency notes issued by the local Government, but gold coins were scarce and seldom seen. The Government paper currency in circulation amounted to £3,000; the notes being of the following denominations: five shillings, ten shillings, and one pound. The Government Savings Bank had 818 accounts open, with £22,133 on deposit, at the end of the year. The investments amounted to £19,321. There were no private banks doing business in the Dependency.

Trade.—In the year 1925 there was a balance of trade against the Dependency of £2,508, that is, the value of the imports exceeded the value of the exports by that amount. The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last three years:—

	1923.	1924.	1925.
	£	£	£
Salt	30,271	25,630	32,854
Conchs	1,563	1,217	1,393
Sponges	1,436	1,647	2,408
Cotton and Cotton Seed	641	904	566
Sisal	2,168	169	684
Turtle Shell ..	486	50	162

Education.—The sum of £820 was granted in 1925 to the Board of Education for the maintenance of the primary schools throughout the Dependency. There were eleven Government elementary schools supported in this manner. The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 911 and the average attendance was 705. The salaries of the teachers amounted to £697.

The Secondary School at Grand Turk received a grant from the Government of £150. The average attendance at this school was 29.

During the year 1924, a Centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established at Grand Turk and examinations were held in December 1924 and 1925.

Communication.—Mails to and from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world were despatched and received via New York about twice a month by the steamers of the Clyde and Columbus lines. There is occasional communication with Jamaica by the Elders and Fyffes Line.

The Government radio-telephone service enabled messages to be transmitted between Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Cockburn Harbour and passing ships.

The cable of the Direct West India Cable Co. Ltd., between Halifax and Bermuda and Jamaica touches at Grand Turk and connects the Dependency with other telegraphic systems of the world. The company supplies a News Bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a yearly subsidy of £120. In 1924, a new submarine telegraph cable was laid between Barbados and Grand Turk.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour H. E. Phillips, £700 and residence, and £50 Duty Allowance.

Judge of Supreme Court, His Honour H. E. Phillips.

Assistant Commissioner, Magistrate, Registrar and Auditor—T. G. Southby, £500 to £600.

Government Medical Officers, Robert O'Reilly, £450, £30 House allowance, £50 Personal Allowance, and private practice. J. A. Boffin, £350, private practice, and residence.

Assistant Treasurer, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping and Manager Savings Bank, G. H. Frith, £300.

Chief Clerk in Commissioner's Office, C. G. Darrell, £187 10s.
Assistant Clerk, Miss I. A. Roberts, £62 10s.
Inspector of Schools, C. Earle Crawford, B.A., £30.
Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper, Grand Turk, R. G. Been, £150 and fees.
Superintendent of Public Works, C. W. Frith, £312 10 0. Personal Allowance, £87 10s.
Sub-Inspector of Police, Capt. G. H. Frith, £50.
Government Officer at Salt Cay, G. N. Astwood, £175, residence and £10 boat allowance.
District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, E. G. Ewing, £275 and residence.
Foreign Consuls: Dominican Republic, J. G. B. Luque; France, W. S. Jones, Consular Agent; Haiti, W. S. Jones.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour H. E. Phillips, *President*.
 Hon. T. G. Southby
 Hon. R. O'Reilly
 Hon. C. W. Frith
 Hon. J. D. Wood
 Hon. B. C. Frith
 Hon. H. F. Harriott
 Hon. A. J. M. Durham

Clerk—C. G. Darrell

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The following account is based on the Annual Reports of the Dependency for 1924 and 1925:—

Geographical.—The Cayman Islands consist of three small islands in the Caribbean Sea, lying north-west of Jamaica, and approximately mid-way between that island and the south-west coast of Cuba. Sixty miles intervene between Grand Cayman and Little Cayman, and ten miles east of the latter is Cayman Brac. The group lies between 79.83 and 81.30 west longitude and the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude. Grand Cayman the largest of the islands, is 17 miles in length from east to west, four miles in width at the east and seven at the west. No part of the island is more than 50 feet above the surrounding ocean. Cayman Brac is 11 miles long by one and a quarter miles at its widest. Traversing its length from east to west is a central ridge of rock with precipitous sides, 150 feet high at the eastern end and sloping to the general level a few feet above the sea at the western end. Water-worn caverns are noticed along the entire length of this ridge, locally called the Bluff, indicating that the low land around the base, much the smaller part of the island's area, has been recently, in a geological sense, elevated above the sea. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is flat and largely a sand ridge above the surrounding ocean. There are no outlying cays or reefs. The 100 fathoms ocean depth closely encircles the islands. A basin in the ocean floor, known as Bartlett's Deep and said to be one of the deepest areas in the Caribbean, lies parallel with and south of the islands from 25 to 50 miles off shore.

Historical.—The islands were discovered by Columbus on the 10th May, 1503, but were not occupied by the Spaniards. They were first called Las Tortugas, on account of the number of turtle in the surrounding waters. The present name is supposed to be derived from "caiman"—alligator—this reptile being at one time numerous in the smaller islands. Settlement flowed from Jamaica in the first half of the 18th century; but many of the present inhabitants bear the surnames of British seamen wrecked either on the islands or on the neighbouring coast of Cuba who have remained domiciled in the Dependency.

Constitution.—In the early days of settlement public affairs were managed by the Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, acting with and under the direction of a locally elected "governor." To this body elected vestrymen were subsequently added, and in 1833 a Custos was commissioned. In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Vic. chapter 31) recognising the existence of acts and resolutions passed by the local body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica. As provided in the Imperial Act, the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Dependency, and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed. Under the provisions of Jamaica Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner to administer the affairs of the Dependency. The Commissioner

performs the duties of Collector-General and Treasurer, and presides in the Grand Court, where when sitting alone, he has the powers of three Justices of the Peace. The Assembly of Justices and Vestry consists of the Commissioner as President, twenty-two Justices named in a General Commission of the Peace, and twenty-seven elected Vestrymen representing the several districts. Five Justices and eight Vestrymen form a quorum. There is an appeal from the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica; and this Court has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of divorce.

Geological Survey.—In 1924, Dr. C. A. Matley, D.Sc., Government Geologist of Jamaica, visited the Dependency for the purpose of studying its geology. Apart from its scientific interest, the geology of the islands was one of local speculation, for in the previous year an oil-pro prospector, impressed by the conformation of the land in its relation with the surrounding ocean floor, had visited the islands and shown some activity in securing prospecting and boring rights over large areas of land. Dr. Matley describes the islands as being the only projecting peaks of the submarine Cayman Ridge which extends from the Sierra Maestra Range of Cuba to the Misteriosa Bank in the direction of Honduras, with the exposed surfaces composed of a fairly hard semi-crystalline massive white limestone, a part of the white limestone formation of Jamaica, forming the central and more elevated portion of each island, and a younger calcareous formation, an outer and lower coastal platform, made up of reef-building corals, mollusca, corals sand and marl with a hard crust due to cementation by carbonate of lime.

Emigration and Immigration.—Emigration of others than the sea-faring population has increased to the Central American Republics, but the total is inconsiderable and the absence temporary. There is no immigration other than the return of natives after varying terms of absence.

Public Health and Sanitation.—The staple food of the people consists of cassava, yams, sweet potatoes and bread-fruit, all locally grown, and the ordinary wheat and corn products by way of imports. These constitute an almost entirely starchy diet which induces mild digestive disorders.

Vital Statistics.—There were 162 births in 1925 (32 per thousand) and 44 deaths (8 per thousand). The population is estimated at 5,583 or 118 more than in 1924.

Imports and Exports.—The imports for the year (£42,663) are below the average of the previous five years, but, if the inflated years 1921-22 are ignored, about normal.

The exports (£14,813) are substantially above the normal average for the previous half decade, all but £2,500 being from the turtle fishery.

Trade, Agriculture and Industry.—The values of the imports and exports are both below the averages of the previous five years. If, however, the abnormal trade in spirits in 1923 and 1924 (which was not renewed in 1925) be disregarded, the imports are somewhat below the normal average, while the exports show an advance.

The catch of green turtle, returned as 3,000 of merchantable size, and the price obtained (£2 each), were both better in numbers and value than 1924. The hawksbill fishers were also more successful than in 1924, the catch weighing 3,952 lbs. at an average value of £1 8s. 0d. per pound, as compared with 3,419 lbs. and a rate of £1 7s. 9d. in the previous year.

The export of thatch-palm rope increased from £640 in 1924 to £1,754 in the year under review. This small industry provides an aid to livelihood to many, who, being without a vigorous breadwinner, would otherwise be unable to maintain themselves.

The following tabulation shows the variance in value of imported and exported merchandise:

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1924	51,416	16,317
Average 5 years	56,990	23,415
1925	42,663	14,813

The excess of imports over exports is balanced by the remitted wages of seamen in every part of the world, the earnings of island vessels not in the turtle fishery and the contributions to dependents here of men working ashore in the United States and in the ports of Central America.

Two cattle dips were in operation throughout the year and a third was opened in October. The Estimates for 1926 provide for a fourth. Material benefits in reduction of tick pest have accrued from their use.

Shipping.—Georgetown is a Port of Registry, having on its register 52 small sailing vessels and 9 small motor driven craft, with a total tonnage of 3,593 tons. Four vessels with a total tonnage of 76 were built in 1925.

Three small British steamships (total tonnage 742) called at the Islands in 1924.

Banking Facilities.—There are no branches of banks in the Dependency. Remittances are made from abroad by drafts on American banks or branches of banks established in Jamaica, which are cashed in the shops and serve as remittances in payment for imports.

Education.—Nine Government primary schools were in operation throughout 1925. These, with ten private schools, had 1,094 pupils enrolled and an average daily attendance of 877. The total expenditure in the Government schools was £1,487. There are no aided schools and no secondary schools.

Meteorological.—Observations are taken at Georgetown only. The rainfall amounted to 78.22 inches, the heaviest precipitation for many years, the average for five previous years being 61.02 inches. The heaviest rainfalls were in May (12.21 inches) and September (14.86 inches) and the largest single days' rain (September 26) was 5.08 inches. The rainfall was more evenly distributed throughout the islands in 1925 than is usual. The air temperature ranges from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the months October to March and 10 degrees higher in summer. No cyclonic disturbances approached the islands in the year under review.

Communications.—All intercourse with the neighbouring islands, the coasts of Central America and the Gulf ports of the United States is maintained by trading schooners, some of which have motor engines as an auxiliary, and by the occasional larger vessel, steamship, cruiser or yacht. There is no community of interest between Grand Cayman and the other Islands of the Dependency, and communication with the latter is usually made through Jamaica. Roads suitable for vehicular traffic connect the more important settlements, and from these branch a system of bridle paths.

Postal and Telephone Services.—Foreign mails are received through Jamaica and the Isle of Pines, Cuba; and all outgoing vessels to whatever port directed are the bearers of mails.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court—His Honour H. H. Hutchings, £500 to £600, residence and fees.

Government Medical Officer—G. N. Overton, £300, residence, £40 travelling allowance, £125 drug allowance.

Clerk to Commissioner and Secretary to Board of Education—Miss C. M. Connor, £70.

Treasury Clerk and Assistant to Collector—A. C. Panton, £25.

Collector of Customs and Postmaster, George Town—R. J. Watler, £180.

Cayman Brac—H. W. Ruty, £180 and fees. *East End*—A. B. Connolly, fees.

West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, fees.

Assistant Collector of Customs and Postmaster Georgetown—A. C. Panton, £100.

Assistant to Collector, Cayman Brac—A. S. Ruty, £96.

Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health—A. E. Panton, £100.

Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Tidewater and Foreman of Works—J. R. Watler, £150, fees and quarters.

Clerk of Cemetery and Markets, fees—A. E. Panton, J.P.

Auditors—A. E. Panton, £30, M. McTaggart £30, W. T. Foster, Jnr., £6, J. S. Foster, £6.

Postmistress, Bodden Town—B. Connor, £25.

Postmaster, West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, £15.

Postmaster, East End—A. B. Connolly, £15.

Registrar of Shipping—H. H. Hutchings, fees.

Admeasurer—R. B. Bodden, fees.

Lloyds Agent—W. M. Cochran.

Registrars of Marriages—A. E. Panton, J.P., fees; W. C. Watler, J.P., fees; H. W. Ruty, J.P., fees.

Recorder of Deeds—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.

Government Dispensers—

Georgetown, £20; H. W. Ruty,

Cayman Brac, £10, drug allowance, £15.

Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—M. McTaggart, fees. *Prospect*—A.

Crighton, fees. *Bodden Town*—B. Connor, fees—*East End*—A. B. Connolly, fees.

West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, fees. *Cayman Brac*—H. W. Ruty, fees. *Northside*—

L. L. Chisholm, fees.

Receivers of Wrecks—No. 1 District—R. J. Watler, fees. No. 2 District—A. E. Panton, fees. *Lesser Caymans*—H. W. Ratty, fees.
Foreign Vice-Consuls—Norway, W. M. Cochran. Honduras, E. S. Parsons.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

W. Conwell Watler, H. W. Ratty, A. E. Panton, A. Crighton, William Farrington, Samuel E. Bodden, J. T. Ebanks, M. McTaggart, L. Chisholm, H. O. Merren, J. S. Foster, R. W. Foster, G. N. Overton, J. J. Griffiths, W. T. Foster, Jr., J. N. Tibbets, R. J. Walter, H. L. Ebanks, R. E. McTaggart, A. B. Connolly, A. S. Ratty.

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 8½ per cent. on everything imported into the Dependency with the following extra duties on Beer, 4½d. per gallon, Spirits, 6s. per gallon. Wines and Bay Rum, 1s 6d. per gallon.

The following is the value of the Imports during the last five years 1919-20, £57,097 1920-21, £68,500; 1922, £37,900; 1923, £43,030; 1924, £51,416.

Coconuts, pay 1s. per thousand export duty, and liquors 2/6 per gallon.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1926.

JANUARY.

Exhibition of Paintings by the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists held under the auspices of the Institute of Jamaica (4th—April 3rd).

Mr. John Barclay made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

A team of Jamaica golfers visited Panama and brought back the Panama Cup.

FEBRUARY.

The Hon. C. F. Barrett-Lennard, Chief Justice, arrived (1st).

A team of American Lawn-tennis players visited the Island (1st).

Sir William Manning visited the Island (8th); a lunch was given in his honour (27th).

The German Lloyd S.S. *Columbus* (32,345 tons) visited Kingston harbour.

The Report of the Commission upon the Housing Conditions of the poorer classes of the community published in the Gazette (11th).

H.M.S. *Calcutta* (flag ship of Vice-Admiral Sir James Fergusson, K.C.B.) and *Capetown* visited the island (18th).

Members of St. Louis Chamber of Commerce visited the island (19th).

The St. Mary's Golf Club opened.

The proposal in the Legislative Council to authorize a Municipal Lottery was negatived by a large majority (23rd).

The Jamaica Sugar Estate Central Factory at Duckenfield started by Mrs. Jelf (26th).

MARCH.

Mr. W. Guy Seymour Ewen appointed as Immigration Secretary at Havana.

Hon. J. A. G. Smith appointed King's Counsel of the Island of Jamaica.

M.C.C. Team visited Jamaica (8th).

A gold cup was presented publicly to Mr. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., in recognition of his services as the representative of Kingston in the Legislative Council for fifteen years (11th).

APRIL.

Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G. arrived and was sworn in as Governor (27th).

The Jamaica Imperial Association gave a Ball and Reception in honour of His Excellency (28th).

His Excellency, Major Burdon, Governor of British Honduras, visited Jamaica (30th).

MAY.

West Indian Conference opened in London by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Lords; Jamaica's delegates being the Hon. William Morrison, the Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay, the Hon. J. H. Philipps, the Hon. A. G. Nash and Mr. C. W. Doorly. The Conference in June, recommended the establishment of a Standing Conference, of a standing Committee and of a permanent Secretariat.

The Chamber of Commerce entertained His Excellency the Governor at luncheon (27th).

JUNE.

A Synod of the Bishops of the West Indian Province held (14th-18th).

JULY.

The Hon. C. F. Barrett-Lennard, and the Hon. William Morrison made Knights Bachelor. Hon. Richard Nosworthy made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Frank Oldrieve, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, visited Jamaica in furtherance of the objects of the Association.

Major Burdon, Governor of British Honduras, again visited Jamaica on his return from Canada (15th).

A Hurricane struck the Florida Coast (26th) and did much damage, and at Nassau (26th and 27th) 126 persons perished. £1,600,000 damage.

Fishermen from Grand Cayman and British Honduras arrested and detained in gaol at San Andreas for fishing in Columbian waters, but were acquitted.

Mr. H. T. Thomas appointed Moving Picture Censor (26th).

An outbreak occurred at the Penitentiary, Kingston (26th).

The Governor visited St. Thomas (28th).

AUGUST.

A Summer Vacation Course for Teachers, 3rd—17th arranged by the Jamaica Union of Teachers, held at the Mico Training College.

The Falmouth Court House and neighbouring houses seriously damaged by fire (19th).

The Governor visited St. Mary (19th), St. Ann (23rd).

The Empire Marketing Board made a grant of £12,000 per annum for two years to the Jamaica Producers Association.

SEPTEMBER.

A riot and outbreak took place in the General Penitentiary, Kingston (3rd) three killed, thirty injured. A Commission of Enquiry was issued (16th).

The Governor visited Hanover (16th), Westmoreland (17th) and St. James (18th).

A hurricane did great damage to Miami (800 dead, £40,000,000 damages) and other parts of Florida, Turks Island (17th) and Bahamas.

Mr. O'Toole, the Director of Prisons, resigned after thirty years service.

OCTOBER.

The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the affairs of Westmoreland was published (1st).

"Health Week" (4th-11th) held in Kingston and elsewhere.

Mr. J. St. J. Yates, Judge of the Kingston Court, appointed a Puisne Judge in the Gold Coast.

Luncheon given to Mr. F. H. Robertson, Manager of the Jamaica Producers Association (14th).

The Governor bade farewell to the West India Regiment, then in process of disbandment (26th), Final parade of Regiment and trooping of the colours (27th).

Animal Sunday observed throughout the island (24th).

An outbreak of dysentery occurred in St. Catherine.

NOVEMBER.

The Hon. A. E. DaCosta re-elected Mayor of Kingston and St. Andrew. Alderman D. C. Vaz elected Deputy Mayor (15th).

Dr. Matley, late Government Geologist, visited Jamaica to complete privately a piece of survey work.

After much discussion in the press and at public meetings the proposed Change in the Constitution was rejected by the Legislature; eight voting for it and ten against it.

The Report of the Commission appointed to report on the administration of Prisons in Jamaica published (17th).

Mr. C. E. S. Baker, the Expert appointed to advise on irrigation matters, arrived (28th).

DECEMBER.

Captain R. W. Dale Hewson, R.A.M.C., the new head of the Lunatic Asylum, arrived. Major W. H. Plant, retired from the headmastership of Titchfield School after 40 years service.

Mr. A. F. G. Ellis elected member for St. Mary in the Legislative Council vice the late Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay (15th).

A Cleaning up Campaign was started in Kingston to prepare for the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

Mr. Harold Cox and Mr. Sheldrake, journalists, visited Jamaica at the invitation of the Jamaica Imperial Association (27th).

LEGISLATION OF 1926.

THE following Laws were enacted during the year:—

1. A Law to continue and amend the Jamaica Hotels Law, 1904.
2. A Law to provide for the summary trial of certain offences against the Law relating to Praedial Larceny.
3. A Law further to amend Law 3 of 1911, entitled "A Law to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Valuation of Real Property."
4. A Law to continue certain expiring Laws.
5. A Law to combine the Offices of Commissioner and of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Turks and Caicos Islands and to validate all past proceedings of the Supreme Court of the said Islands and to provide that it shall be necessary for the holder of the said combined offices to possess legal qualifications and also to validate all past proceedings of the Legislative Board of the said Islands.
6. A Law to alter the provisions of the Imperial Order in Council made on the 4th day of August, 1873, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria, under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed on the 4th day of April, 1873, entitled An Act to enable Her Majesty by Order in Council to annex the Turks and Caicos Islands to the Colony of Jamaica.
7. A Law to amend the Small Penalties Law, 1868.
8. A Law to amend Law 14 of 1879, The Divorce Law, 1879.
9. A Law to make provision with respect to Wireless Telegraphy on Ships.
10. The Appropriation Law, 1926-1927.
11. A Law to amend the Elementary Education Law, 1914, (Law 35 of 1914).
12. A Law to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the maintenance of Bastard Children.
13. A Law to amend the Law relating to Pensions, Gratuities and Disability Allowances of Sub-officers and Constables of the Jamaica Constabulary Force.
14. A Law to amend the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew Improvement Law, 1923 (Law 36 of 1923.)
15. A Law to allow and confirm certain Expenditure incurred in the Financial Year, 1924-1925.
16. A Law to provide for the construction of works for the purpose of aiding and increasing the supply of water to the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canals.
17. The Rum Colouring Law, 1926.

18. A Law to amend Law 25 of 1908, The Adulteration of Food and Drugs Law, 1908.
19. A Law to Consolidate and amend the Laws Relating to Agricultural Produce.
20. The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Law, 1926.
21. A Law further to amend the Cinematograph Law, 1913, (Law 14 of 1913).
22. A Law to allow and Confirm Certain Expenditure incurred in the Financial Year, 1925-1926.
23. A Law to amend the Young Criminals Punishment Law, 1904, (Law 25 of 1904).
24. A Law to amend The Telegraph Control Law, 1904.
25. A Law to amend Law 34 of 1914, The Secondary Education Law, 1914.
26. A Law for shortening the language used in Laws of the Legislature of the Island and for other purposes.
27. A Law to amend the Maintenance Law, 1881.
28. A Law to amend the Gambling Law, 1898.
29. A Law to enable the Crown Agents to vary Investments under any Loan Law or other Law of this Island.
30. A Law to amend the Government Savings Bank Law, 1925, (Law 11 of 1925).
31. A Law to re-impose Harbour Fees and Light Dues on Vessels entering any Harbour in this Island.
32. A Law relating to the Repatriation of Distressed Seamen engaged in the Colnoy.
33. The Opticians Law, 1926.
34. A Law to amend the New School Houses Loan Law, 1923.
35. A Law to amend the Public Lands Acquisition Law, 1920, (Law 49 of 1920).
36. A Law to amend the Jamaica Government Water Supply and Sewerage Extension Loan Law, 1923, (Law 39 of 1923).
37. A Law to grant certain authorities and facilities to the Direct West India Cable Company, Limited, in respect of their License to establish, maintain and use a Wireless Telegraph Station in the Island of Jamaica.
38. A Law to enable The Manchester Maternity Hospital to be incorporated.
39. A Law to repeal certain Laws for the purpose of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Jamaica.
40. A Law relating to Civil and Criminal Proceedings in the Resident Magistrate's Courts for the parish of Trelawny prior to the 19th day of August, 1926.

OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR, 1926.

HON. REV. ALEXANDER ÆMELIUS BARCLAY, the son of the late Thomas Barclay, was born at Rocky Villa in Manchester. He was educated at the Mico Training College, at University College, Hope and at the Presbyterian Theological Hall. After a brilliant scholastic career he taught in public elementary schools. He subsequently decided to give up the school-room for the pulpit, and served for four years in the Theological Presbyterian Hall. He received the kindly assistance of a few prominent Scotchmen who represented the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica, especially from the Rev. Robert Johnstone to whose influence he owed much. He spent two years as a probationer at Port Maria and when ordained he went to Carmel in Clarendon where he assisted in getting the railway extended into that parish. Subsequently he went to Goshen where he established the first substantial communal Land Settlement in the Island, being Secretary of the Western St. Mary Land Settlements Association. He founded the Western St. Mary Citizen's Association and arranged for the acquisition of a large property whereby the small settler would be enabled to be possessed of his own holding; he also arranged for the establishment of a Loan Bank and for the transportation of fruit to market and indeed did all he could in encouraging the progress of the community. He was one of the councillors of the Jamaica Producers Association. In 1920 he was appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council. He served on Medical and Housing Commissions. He was for many years a member of the Board of Education. In 1925 he was elected to represent the parish of St. Mary in the Legislative Council, a position which he filled till his death. He was a member of the St. Mary Parochial Board, and was responsible for many important reforms. He was a member of the Delegation which went to the West Indian Conference in London in 1926 and did yeoman service. He died at Lucky Hill on the 3rd of November.

EDITH, LADY BLAKE was born at Newton Anner, County Tipperary, a property which had belonged to her family for many centuries. Her mother, Catherine Isabella Osborne, was a woman of strong intellect and her father Ralph Bernal Osborne had acquired a considerable reputation as being the wittiest member of the House of Commons and one of its ablest debaters. There was a constant succession of visitors at Newton Anner and there throughout her girlhood she met men of intellectual distinction in art, politics, science, philosophy and literature and acquired a catholic interest in all branches of knowledge which remained with her throughout her life. She was a fine horsewoman and well known as a daring rider in the hunting field. She married Henry Arthur Blake, a district inspector of Constabulary, being later appointed one of the five special Resident Magistrates appointed, under Gladstone's Coercion Act with very wide powers for the pacification of Ireland. Holding this position his life was in constant danger from assassination and from this he was on several occasions saved by his wife's fearlessness. She was a very fine revolver shot and insisted on accompanying him wherever he went, sitting by him on his jaunting car with her revolver ready cocked in her hand below the rug, and similarly armed she sat by him on the bench when he was presiding in court.

In all the Colonies of which her husband was Governor, (Bahamas, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Hong Kong, Ceylon) she took a deep interest in the welfare of the people whether negroes, Chinese or Sinhaliese, and anything in the nature of injustice or oppression stirred her to indignation. During the period that Sir Henry Blake was Governor of Hong Kong a woman was condemned in Canton to the ling-chi, (death by the thousand cuts) but who was saved from this terrible fate by Lady Blake's writing personally to Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Kwang Tung and securing her reprieve. She published two books "Twelve months in Southern Europe" and "Freemasonry" both before her marriage, the latter book containing full details of all the degrees was compiled from information given her by a Jesuit Priest in Rome. She was also a frequent contributor on a variety of subjects to the "Nineteenth Century," "The North American Review" and other reviews.

Both in the Bahamas and Jamaica she formed valuable collections of native Indian remains, pottery and stone implements. These now form the "Lady Blake Collection" in the Museum of the American Indian in New York. She died at Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Ireland, on the 18th of April. Her portrait (a photograph from life) is in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

WILLIAM FAWCETT, B. SC., F.L.S., was born on February 13th, 1851 at Wicklow, Co., Wicklow, Ireland. and educated at Dulwich College, and at first taught in private schools. He then went in for Botany and took the B. Sc. of London. In 1880 he was appointed Assistant in the Department of Botany at the British Museum, at a time when the Natural History Collections there were in the course of transference to the new museum in South Kensington. In 1886 he was appointed Director of the Botanical Gardens, Jamaica in succession to Dr. (now Sir Daniel) Morris. Amongst other undertakings he created the now popular Hope Gardens out of a sugar-cane nursery. The International Exhibition held in Jamaica in 1891 owed its origin to his suggestion, and he was one of its warmest supporters. He was a nominated member of the Legislative Council, Deputy Chairman of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, and a member of the then existing Board of Agriculture. From 1887, until he left Jamaica in 1908 he was a Governor and Chairman of the Museum Committee of the Institute of Jamaica. He founded in 1887 the "Bulletin of the Botanical Department." In 1888 he visited the Cayman Islands and reported on its geology and botany. He published in 1891 "An Index to Economic Products of the Vegetable Kingdom of Jamaica" and in 1893 "A Provisional List of the Indigenous and Naturalized Flowering Plants of Jamaica" and in 1919 "Forests of Jamaica," besides numerous articles in journals of societies. He made a close study of the flora of the Island, and after his retirement he began to write "The Flora of Jamaica" in collaboration with Dr. A. Barton Rendle, the fifth volume (the fourth published) of which appeared three weeks before his death. He was a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. He also wrote the standard work on the banana, entitled "The Banana, its Cultivation, Distribution and Commercial Uses" 1913, (2nd ed. 1921). He represented Jamaica on the West Indian and Atlantic Group Committee for the British Empire Exhibition, in 1924 and 1925. He died at Shooter's Hill, Kent, on the 14th of August. His portrait a photograph from life, is in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

Sir WILLIAM GREY-WILSON, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., son of the Inspector General of Hospitals under the East India Company and on his mother's side a great grandson of

the first Earl Grey, was born in 1852. He was educated at Cheltenham, and came out in 1874 as Private Secretary to his kinsman Sir William Grey, Governor of Jamaica. When Sir William demitted office Grey-Wilson went to British Honduras where he acted in the same capacity under Governor, Sir Frederick Barlee. In 1878 he was one of the clerks of the Council. A year later he went to the Mexican frontier as Magistrate.

After acting as Special Commissioner in West Africa and Assistant Colonial Secretary at the Gold Coast he became in 1886 Colonial Secretary at St. Helena. The following year he was appointed Governor and held that post till 1897 when he became Governor of the Falkland Islands. In 1904 he was appointed Governor of the Bahamas, where he remained until he retired from the service in 1912.

He was a prominent member of the West Indian and Atlantic Group Committee of the British Empire Exhibition. He died on his way to spend a holiday in Italy, at Ospedaletti, on February 14th; and was buried at San Remo.

Major-General HENRY JARDINE HALLOWES, son of Admiral John Hallowes, joined the Army in 1855 and among other appointments, was Adjutant of the 15th Foot, Adjutant-General of the New Brunswick Militia, and Adjutant of the School for Officers of the Reserve Forces. He served in India, and also in Jamaica where he was General Officer Commanding the Troops from 1895 to 1900, and Ex-Officio a member of the Legislative Council and was Colonel-in-Chief of the West India Regiment. In spite of his age, he served throughout the late war from 1914 to 1919, and among his decorations held the Collar of a Commander of the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre with Palms. He was twice married and is survived by his widow and an only child. He died at Strathpeffer on the 28th of June, aged 87.

Sir WILLIAM HYNDMAN JONES, the son of W. H. Jones of British Guiana, was born there on the 9th of August, 1847. After being called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn he returned to the West Indies as Commissioner to inquire into the state of the Barbados Police Force. Thereafter he filled successively various legal and administrative posts in St. Lucia, Tobago, Grenada and in Jamaica as Resident Magistrate from 1888 to 1896 when he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements where he rose to the position of Chief Justice before his retirement in 1914. He died at Bournemouth on the 20th of August.

Rev. ARTHUR KIRBY was born in England in 1862 and was educated for the Wesleyan ministry at Didsbury College in Manchester, England. After having served for several years in St. Kitts he came out to Jamaica in 1912 and laboured on the Coke Circuit. On his return from furlough in England on the 28th of March, 1926, there was a noticeable decline in his health. He died suddenly in Kingston on the 31st October.

YORK MOORE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., the only son of Dr. York Moore of Torquay, was born in 1857. He came to Jamaica in 1883 as District Medical Officer. He resided at Montego Bay, at Spanish Town and was finally stationed at the Reform atory at Stony Hill. He worked through an epidemic of Small Pox.

He retired on his pension and practised in Lewisham, and was attached to the Territorials. After some years he retired and took sea voyages with the British India Co. as Ship's doctor and was afloat during the War, his ship, being commandeered as a troop carrier to and from India, was chased by the Emden and narrowly escaped destruction. On returning to England he joined his Regiment as Major R.A.M.C. and was afterwards appointed to Pension work under the Medical Pensions Board. His health broke down gradually after that, and he died of pernicious anaemia on Oct. 6th at Ickleton, Cambridgeshire.

RICHARD THEODORE ORPEN, B.L., B.A., the son of the Bishop of Limerick, was born at Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. He then studied law at King's Inn, Dublin, and was called to the Bar in 1898. He was appointed Police Magistrate in Southern Nigeria in August 1903; acting at times as Solicitor General and Attorney General and Puisne Judge of the Colony. In 1910 he was appointed as Resident Magistrate for the parish of Portland, Jamaica. He later served in Manchester and St. Elizabeth. In 1921 he was appointed Commissioner of Estate Duty and Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks. He was Judge of the Kingston Court from 1920 to 1921 and on various occasions acted as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1925 he was appointed Chief Justice of Barbados and took up his duties in July. He for a time administered the government of Barbados. He died suddenly on August 15th.

Bishop WILLIAM FRANCIS O'HARE was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 23rd January, 1870. He was educated at Boston College and the Jesuit Seminary at Woodstock, Maryland. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1888 and was ordained a Priest in 1903. He was for some years on the teaching staff at St. Francis Xavier's College at Fordham University and was afterwards appointed as Headmaster at St. Peter's College, Jersey City. He was subsequently selected for Missionary work in Jamaica, and he came to the Colony in 1905, and was headmaster of St. George's College from 1908 until 1915, the present building being erected under his headmastership. For some years he occupied the post of Superior of the Jesuits in Jamaica, and when Bishop Collins relinquished the post of Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica in 1919 he was selected as his successor by Pope Benedict XV. For many years Bishop O'Hare was a member of the Board of Education. By his earnestness and his quiet unostentatious manner he earned the regard of all sects of the community. He died at Kingston of heart failure while surf-bathing on October 11th. His portrait, a photograph from life, is in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

EMILY, LADY PROBYN, O.B.E., the daughter of the late G. Davis of Bristol was the wife of Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. She accompanied her husband during his governorship of Barbados (1911-1918) and Jamaica (1918-1924). In the latter colony she took a deep interest in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association and was instrumental in providing a house in Kingston for the Jamaica Branch of the Association. She died at Folkestone on the 19th of July.

STEPHEN SAMUEL STEDMAN was born in London on the 16th of May, 1874. He came to Jamaica in the beginning of the present century and settled here. He married Edith Annie Ford in 1906. He was a member of the Legislative Council for Portland from 1912 till 1921.

He took a great interest in agricultural matters and was a Vice-President of the Jamaica Agricultural Society. He was also a member of the Parochial Board of Portland, the Titchfield Trustees, and the Merrick Trustees, the Advisory Board of the Jamaica Government Railway and the Council of the Jamaica Imperial Association. He was a Justice of the Peace for Portland. He died on the 1st of February at Woodstock, Buff Bay.

CHARLES BOWERBANK TAYLOR was born in Jamaica and was in the Civil Service in the Treasury for seventeen years. Ill-health compelled him to retire in 1902 and for the last twenty-four years of his life he resided in the United States. At an early age, Taylor developed keen powers of observation and great taste for the study of natural history. Though handicapped by delicate health, with indomitable will and perservance he pursued his studies and eventually came to be considered an authority on the entomology and ornithology of Jamaica. For his attainments in this regard the Institute of Jamaica awarded him the Silver Musgrave Medal in 1913. He died on the 31st March.

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APPENDIX.

KEY TO JAMAICAN FROGS AND NOTES ON THEIR HABITS.

By EMMETT REID DUNN, PH. D.

In the summer of 1925 I was able to put in some ten days intensive work on the frogs of Jamaica; the collections going to the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology. I collected some 330 specimens of frogs, 270 tadpoles and numerous eggs. A surprising number of new forms came to light and on my return to the United States I went over all the Jamaican material in the Museums at hand and thereby unearthed an additional undescribed species.

Most of these new forms are perfectly distinct, but the two forms which replace *Eleutherodactylus luteolus* in the Blue Mountains and in the mountains of Clarendon and Manchester are close to it and to each other and due regard to locality should be had in attempting identifications, especially as the colours, which aid in discrimination, fade in preservative.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Mr. Cundall, Mr. Keifer, Mr. Panton and Mr. Junor, for assistance, advice and hospitality.

To Mr. Panton, in particular, is due all the credit for the rediscovery of *Hyla lichenata* and its peculiar adult habitat. It was only upon advice kindly given me by him that I succeeded in obtaining adults.

The fourteen Jamaican frogs belong to three genera, *Bufo*, *Hyla* and *Eleutherodactylus*. The *Bufo* and one *Eleutherodactylus* have been introduced, the others are native to Jamaica, and are not found anywhere else. The *Bufo*, a toad, is usually called "bullfrog" and the others are usually called "toads." There are no true water frogs (*Rana*) in Jamaica.

Key to the Frogs of Jamaica.

- A. Toes with disks at tip and feet webbed. *Hyla*.
- B. Head with hard bony skin solid with the skull (*casque*).....
- C. Casque flat, not elevated into a free edge behind. *brunnea*.
- CC. Casque rugose, elevated into a free edge behind. *lichenata*.
- BB. Head with soft skin which is free from the skull.
 - C. Yellowish brown, with a dark bar between eyes. snout *pointed*, male with a *flat* horny pad on thumb. *marianae*.
 - CC. Light green, usually a light bar between eyes. snout *blunt*, male with a set of horny points on thumb. *wilderiae*.
- AA. Toes with or without small disks or slight webs, but not both together.
 - B. Large, head with hard bony skin solid with skull, large warts, especially behind-ears. *Bufo marinus*.
 - BB. Small, head with soft skin which is free from the skull, back smooth or with small warts. *Eleutherodactylus*.
 - C. Groin red in life; belly smooth; back smooth or with a few scattered warts; no disks on fingers; vomerine teeth long. (*Luteolus* group)
 - D. Larger, (M. 34 mm., F. 48 mm.), legs longer, (heels *overlapping*), toes rounded at tip, belly *yellow* in life, snout long (eye as long as its distance from nostril, dorso-lateral line and mark poorly developed, no yellow warts on back. *pantoni*.
 - D D. Medium (M. 26 mm. F. 33 mm.), legs medium (heels touching), belly not yellow in life, toes pointed at tip.
 - E. Few tiny yellow warts on back, dorso-lateral line and mark well developed, snout long, belly light, lowland. *luteolus*.
 - EE. Few tiny yellow warts on back, dorso-lateral line well developed, dorso-lateral mark ill developed, snout short (eye longer than its distance from nostril), belly dark. Eastern mountains. *nubicola*.
 - EEE. No yellow warts on back, dorso-lateral mark ill-developed, snout long, belly light. Western Mts. *gossei*.
 - DDD. Small (M. 23 mm.), legs short (heels not touching), snout short, belly white, toes pointed, dorso-lateral line fairly developed, dorso-lateral mark well developed. *junori*.

- CC. Groin not red in life, vomerine teeth long, belly smooth, back shagreened or with many small warts. (*cundalli* group).
- D. Legs long (heels overlapping), disks on two outer fingers, larger, tympanum 2/3 eye, *cundalli*.
- DD. Legs shorter (heels not overlapping), no disks, smaller (to 27 mm.) tympanum 1/3 eye. *grabhami*.
- CCC. Groin not red in life, vomerine teeth medium, belly and back both smooth, disks on all fingers and toes. *jamaicensis*.
- CCCC. Groin not red in life, vomerine teeth very short, belly very rugose, back nearly smooth. *auriculatus* group) *martinicensis*.
- Key to Jamaican tadpoles.
- A. In ground water; tail short; body not flattened; labial teeth 2/3. ... *Bufo marinus*,
- AA. In Wild Pines; tail long; body flattened; labial teeth not more than 1/0. ... *Hyla*.
- B. Labial teeth 1/0; no labial disk; (upper lip interrupted) lower mandible in two pieces. (Notched in mid-line.)
- C. Eye dark; tail shorter; tadpole black. *lichenata*.
- CC. Eye red or yellow; tail very long; tadpole pale. *brunnea*.
- BB. No labial teeth; a labial disk; (upper lip uninterrupted); lower beak in one piece.
- C. Upper eyelid yellow; tail shorter; tadpole dark; mouth very small; horny points around edge of disk; *wilderæ*.
- CC. Upper eyelid not marked; tail longer; tadpole paler; mouth large; no horny points on disk. *marianæ*.

THE BREEDING SEASON OF JAMAICAN FROGS.

Panton wrote me that the season was over and that it was a bad time of year, "a time of year when our frogs—especially the *Hylas* are silent for the most part, because in August and September, and to a less extent, in November and December, they hardly sing at all." "by January they are considerably vocal, especially if a little rain is coming. After that, as the year advances down to June (the month when they are most vocal), they become simply uproarious." And in his articles in the *Jamaica Times*, from which it is a pleasure to quote, he says "the bigger tree frogs and among them the deep-toned snorer, [*lichenata*] which is probably one of our largest species, are almost quite silent for three or four months after August. In August one chiefly hears the softer-toned voices of the smaller frogs—the little ground species, until November."

I imagine that my stay was near the end of the calling season, but I heard at Spaldings the voices of *lichenata*, *brunnea*, *wilderæ*, *marinus*, *pantoni*, *gossei*, and *junori*; possibly heard the voice of *grabhami*; got eggs and tadpoles of *brunnea*; tadpoles of *lichenata*, *marianæ*, *wilderæ*, and *marinus*; and eggs of *jamaicensis*. True, the only really vociferous species was *pantoni*, but many of the others were as vocal or more so than the Cuban forms had been all summer. At Hope Gardens *luteolus* and *martinicensis* were quite noisy on Sept. 7, and on the next night I heard both at Mr. Cundall's residence beyond Half-way Tree.

I did not hear the call of *marianæ*, *cundalli*, or *jamaicensis* (though the latter was indubitably breeding), and was not certain that I heard the call of *grabhami*. But certainly nine out of thirteen species were calling more or less when I was there. Probably there is a protracted season but with a decided peak in June, and probably the calling which impressed me would have been comparative silence to one who had heard on many successive years the din of the height of the season when "thousands and thousands" (Panton) are calling in concert.

HABITS AND DISTRIBUTION.

Bufo marinus. The "bull-frog," was introduced into Jamaica, according to Gosse, by a Mr. Anthony Davis of St. Andrew in November, 1844, from Barbados. It has prospered and spread widely over the island, being found from near sea level to at least 2,900 feet at Spaldings. It is a native of Central and Northern South America.

Andrews says that in October there were eggs "in long strings in fresh water pools."

I found it calling at Spaldings and Hope Gardens in the beginning of September. I saw no eggs, but many tadpoles and transforming young at Spaldings were evidence that much breeding had gone on earlier. The call is much like that of *americanus* or *pellacephalus*, but the guttural trill is harsher and briefer.

Pope has given an extended account of its breeding habits in Bermuda, where it has been introduced also.

The *luteolus* group in Jamaica is a series of closely related forms, and identification of preserved material, in which the colors have faded, may be expected to prove difficult. *Enubicola*. I have not observed this animal alive, and do not know its call. It apparently lives at high altitudes in the Eastern end of the island. I have seen specimens from Newton at 3,200 feet, and Cinchona at 5,100 feet. According to Andrews it occurs on Blue Mt. Peak at 6,000 feet, "clear pellucid eggs of great size under logs, etc., in moist localities being found on the summit of Blue Mt. Peak in early and late states of development. July 9th."

E. luteolus. This form was described by Gosse from Bluefields. I have seen specimens from Kingston, Port Antonio, and Montego Bay. Probably this is the form which Andrews records from Bog Walk and Manchioneal, and this and *nubicola* together are the frogs whose development was described by Sampson under the name of *Hylodes martinicensis*, her material coming from Bog Walk, Port Antonio, Cinchona, and Blue Mt. Peak, all four being localities where *martinicensis* is unknown.

I heard it calling from the ground at Hope Gardens on Sept. 7th. The note was a repeated "whuk-whuk-whuk-whuk," low, faint, and polysyllabled. Pantón says that the call of *luteolus* is "quick", and uttered in rather subdued tones, and continued on and on, often for a long time before it ceases, sometimes given very rapidly, and sometimes more slowly, and which may be best imitated by pouting the lips and rendering the sound in the form of a low monosyllabic whistle."

The breeding habits are similar to those of *nubicola*. Andrews saying that the same type of egg in the same situations was found "at Bog Walk soon after" July 9th., and that at "Port Antonio the breeding season seemed to be past July 20th., while at Manchioneal specimens with very large ovarian eggs were taken July 24th."

Wight's Field notes were quoted by Barbour as follows: "Port Antonio, Jamaica, Nov. 30. Thirty-three eggs in slight depression, damp ground. Eggs scarcely adherent. Movements of embryo visible. 168 hours later two frogs hatched. After 312 hours the whole lot had taken on the light brown color which is typical of many adults."

E. luteolus seems confined to low altitudes.

E. gossei. This form replaces *luteolus* at higher altitudes west of the Blue Mountains. I have seen specimens from Spaldings, Mandeville, Cumberland, Moneague, and Balaclava, the last being 700 feet in elevation and the lowest.

The note is delivered from the ground and may be represented by "whoeeeee" the two syllables being equally accented. The note is rather loud, and infrequently delivered, and only repeated at long intervals. Pantón transliterates it as "cookie." I am inclined to believe that this is the species whose eggs he described as those of *luteolus* from the mountains in the following terms:

"The labourers in the mountains sometimes come across the eggs when weeding or digging in their fields; and one man told me he often met with them; and that in all cases he saw the mother frog covering them.

"Soon after he had told me of this, he brought me two 'nests' with eggs; and sure enough as he had stated the little mother frogs were covering them. One nest was in perfect preservation, for it had been taken with a clod of earth cut out with it. It was a little cavity scooped out of the clay, smooth inside, and contained upwards of seventy eggs with, as above stated, the little frog sitting on them. The other nest had forty-nine eggs but being of loose soil, it had broken. In shape the eggs are round, of about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and composed of a firm, fleshy covering that is semi-transparent, and whitish, and which when broken, exposes a thick milky fluid. All are massed together in a bunch tenaciously adhering to one another by a viscid slime that covers them, and effects the cohesion."

E. pantoni. This largest Jamaican Eleutherodactylus is amply distinguished in life by its yellow belly. At Spaldings, when I was there, it was the most vociferous of the species, and called from the ground or from holes in the limestone rocks. It seemed more at home in the woods, while *gossei* kept more to the open, but both forms were found in both situations. Its call from the open ground was a loud "took took," while in the rock cavity the sound produced was more of click and might be represented as "tlock." Pantón gives the call of this form as "a rather loud clear sounding 'tuk', but usually 'tuk-tuk'; though sometimes 'tuk-tuk-tuk'."

Pantón "obtained another lot of very similar eggs to those of *luteolus*, in the mountains, except that they were a little larger. They too were taken out of the ground; but I do not know to what species they belonged, but were I to venture a guess, I would say they belonged, to the frog which gives the cry of 'tuk-tuk' and 'cookie,' a ground species a little larger than *luteolus*, inhabiting the same situations as that frog."

(Panton, not working at night, was never quite sure as to which species uttered which calls. The form which says "cookie" is the same size as *luteolus*, and probably what he considered as *luteolus* from the mountains, and not the large form at all.)

I have seen specimens of this species from Spaldings, Cumberland, Hollymount and Mandeville.

E. junori. This is a tiny, short-legged, short-snouted form, which lives in the woods, and calls exclusively from holes in the rocks. The call can hardly be transliterated, sounding like a child's wooden ratchet. It is a long call, very deceptive and hard to trace, rising to a high pitch and falling again to silence, so that I did not know whether it was a night bird flying past, or whether it was on the ground or in the trees, until I saw the frog calling.

I have seen no specimens other than those I caught at Spaldings and rather imagine it has not been taken before.

Gosse mentions a night call which he considers that of a Gecko, heard at Content at the western end of the island, as "notes of a child's penny trumpet, or like a stick drawn across the teeth of a comb" which seems a fair characterization of the call of *junori*.

E. cundalli. This is a large species, with uniform warts on the back, and disks on the two outer fingers. It lives in the woods and is usually seen at night sitting on bushes. I have taken one or two from wild pines fairly high up. It was common at Spaldings, but either was not breeding or was a silent species, for I never heard its call.

I have seen specimens from Spaldings, Lapland, and Port Antonio.

E. grabhami. This is the next smallest species to *junori*. It is found in woods, usually under an overhanging rock. I never was able to identify the call, but a single clear whistle, coming from the ground, was heard several times in the same localities, and may be its note.

I have seen specimens from Spaldings, Pratville District, Cinchona, Newton, Mandeville and Cumberland.

E. jamaicensis. This blackish species with big disks on fingers and toes lives exclusively in the wild pines, where it lays its eggs. It is a very silent species, for although it was apparently the height of the breeding season, no note was heard that could be attributed to this frog, in great contrast to the other arboreal Eleutherodactylus.

When handled it exudes a quantity of *bright blue* slime from its sides and thighs.

The eggs are slightly adherent to each other and to the leaves of the Bromeliad. They are laid above the water level in batches of about a dozen. Six such batches were observed in varying stages of development. Panton got about two dozen such eggs in a batch from a wild pine.

I have seen specimens from Spaldings, Mandeville, Hollymount and Newton.

E. martinicensis. This little frog was seen and heard at Hope Gardens on Sept. 7th. It called from low bushes, and the note was "kwee."

It was introduced by Lady Blake about 1890. The specimens were released at King's House, St. Andrew, whence it has spread as far as Hope Gardens, where it was established by 1905, in which year Wirt Robinson caught one there. A note in the Gleaner in 1895 says that it had become common around Kingston in the "last few years." It is a native of the lower Lesser Antilles.

It has been confused with the much larger Porto Rican "Co-qui" and has been considered to breed in wild pines like that form. In point of fact Bavay described the habit of true *martinicensis* from Guadeloupe in 1872. He found eggs at Camp Jacob in September "under the debris of leaves." Development took ten days, and gills were present during the 5th and 6th days. There are no wild pines in its present habitat in Jamaica.

Hyla brunnea. This is by far the commonest of the four *Hyla* species, and has been well known ever since Goode first described it. It has been considered to occur elsewhere and other species have been recorded from Jamaica, but it is certain that *brunnea* is confined to Jamaica and is the only *Hyla* of its type on the island, Cope's *scutigerus*, the type of which I have examined, being clearly the same thing.

Gosse describes its call as "the groaning and working of a ship's timbers in a heavy gale at sea," Barbour as a "harsh, grating snoring," or "a rope being hauled by jerks through an uncoiled block or pulley." Panton transliterates the call as "coco-sucker done," or "a rapid kuk-kuk kuk-kuk." My own impression of the note is that it begins as a grating sound which breaks into syllables at the end of the somewhat prolonged note; and that the first grating part is exactly similar to the whole of the much shorter note of *Hyla septentrionalis* of Cuba, and that the whole could be transliterated as "kernaaack kek kek kek."

Panton speaks of choruses and describes the height of the breeding season at "the end of May or the beginning of June" as follows "In the wooded hills away to the west of the writer's bungalow in the mountains, one of the Brown Frogs begins his song of kuk-kuk, kuk-kuk which another takes up, and another, and another, until his friends around him have joined in the strain, while the snorers [*H. lichenata*] come in as "part singers." But very soon the sound increases and advances, for the thing is catching, and thousands and thousands of little throats in near-by woods join in the hubbub, until from hill to hill it passes coming on and on but always dying away in the rear as it proceeds, then after reaching and passing up, the sound of this pulsing wave of harmony—for indeed it is harmony—becomes less and less, and fainter and fainter, until it ceases in the far hills to the east."

"These concerts. . . . consist of a continuous repetition of a musical performance given by thousands of participants, principally the Brown Frog, and so arranged as to come off with singular regularity between interludes from twenty to thirty minutes of 'dead' silence, when no croakings are heard."

The frogs can be found in numbers in the larger wild pines, especially in the more open woods and in the pimento plantations. One specimen was taken from the hollow of a small tree.

Andrews noted eggs "in a mass in the water collecting amidst the bases of the leaves of epiphytic bromeliads, being observed in early stages of development at the end of May in the region of Mandeville."

Masses of such eggs were found in early September at Spaldings, and probably were eggs of *brunnea* rather than of the other *Hylas*, because they were found in open woods where only *brunnea* and *wilderæ* occurred, they seemed to consist of much too large batches for the tiny *wilderæ*, and because tadpoles of *brunnea* outnumbered those of *wilderæ* in a proportion of seven to one.

Panton describes the new laid eggs as follows: "A red-muzzled frog, taken from a banana tree, which I had placed in a glass jar on the 17th of June, ejected during the same night a mass of jelly of about an inch in diameter, containing a great number of tiny black eggs. The eggs were so small that two placed alongside one another would measure only a millimeter across. They were more or less round, and quite black. When dropped into a basin of water the jelly mass looked something like a little sponge composed of separate wide, circular chambers, each containing a few eggs. This spawn had a fishy odour that could be perceived even when one was at a little distance from it. It must have contained from 200 to 250 eggs."

The masses of eggs which I found in Bromeliads were exactly like those Panton describes, both in size and appearance, and in seeming to be in little circular packets of 4-6 eggs.

The red-muzzled *Hyla* which laid these eggs for Panton is in the collection of the Jamaica Institute and is *brunnea*, the red loreal region being an occasional variation which I observed once or twice in the some fifty specimens I collected.

I found about 130 tadpoles of this species, in the Bromeliads, and they could be easily distinguished in the field from the other *Hyla* tadpoles by the red eyes, long tail, and pale colour.

Panton says "the liquid in which they gambol is a mixture of water and slime, and is exactly like glycerine. On account of its greater density it no doubt keeps its little inmates in a more even temperature than would be the case with plain water, and does not evaporate as quickly." I used often to decide whether a Bromeliad was worth investigating by merely testing the liquid with my hand and when it was plain water it was of little use to proceed further, but when it felt like glycerine there was sure to be a rich haul of tadpoles.

It has been taken at Bluefields, Port Antonio, Mandeville, Spaldings, Cumberland and Moneague.

Hyla lichenata. This is one of the largest, if not the largest tree-frog in the world. *Hyla vasta* of Santo Domingo seems to be slightly larger. The maximum length of adult males of *vasta* is 110 mm., while that of *lichenata* males is 104 mm. The largest recorded *vasta* measures 133 mm., while the largest *lichenata* (sex unknown) is 117 mm. long. In view of the few specimens of *lichenata* that have been taken and the fact that all the specimens available to me are males the matter of relative size cannot be regarded as settled. *Hyla boans* and *H. maxima* are nearly as large.

It was first noticed by Dr. Robinson, who, about 1750, figured a specimen from Hanover Parish in his manuscript of Jamaican Natural History. This figure was the type of the nominal species *anolochora* of Gosse.

Gosse's type of *lichenata* came from Bluefields Mt., in Westmoreland Parish, and although a number of specimens had found their way to the British Museum, the Smith-

sonian, the Philadelphia Academy, and Amherst College by 1863 no additional localities were mentioned. From 1863 to 1914 the species seems not to have been collected. In the latter year there were a few left in the British Museum, none in museums in the United States nor in Jamaica, and the creature was a good deal of a mystery. Thus great credit is due to Pantón, who after two years search, finally got his first specimen on Feb. 10, 1914.

The call is very loud, but does not carry far, although there is a resonant or reverberating quality to it. Gosse describes a call which is undoubtedly that of *lichenata* as, "the objurgations of an inveterate snorer, but are much louder." Pantón in a letter to me, speaks of "the croak—a deep, loud croak of *lichenata* is seldom at any time heard," but he goes on to speak of another frog "which I call the Snorer; for its croak is exactly like that of the snore of a person sleeping. I have never been able to identify this frog, but by the volume and strength of its voice it must, I think, be as large as *Hyla brunnea*, if not larger." "They sometimes croak in concert, producing a pleasing effect. But this is not *lichenata*."

He says in his articles "Curiously enough, when at a distance this sound has a decided similarity to the loud tremulous rapping made by our red-headed woodpecker on dry, hollow wood, when trying to start vagrant insects, and as the likeness is greater sometimes than at others, with different individuals, one wonders the reason for the modification."

At Spaldings I heard many times the note of the Snorer. Finally, acting under advice received from Pantón, I was hacking at a hollow tree in a search for *lichenata*, when from near by, in the broad daylight the familiar roaring snore sounded out. It came from another hollow tree from which after repeated poking, a fine male of *lichenata* jumped out. This seems to me to prove that *lichenata* is the Snorer of Pantón and that its snore note is given from the interior of hollow trees or limbs. The other note mentioned by Pantón may well be *lichenata* calling from the open, and thus having a different note as does *Eleutherodactylus pantoni* in similar situations.

Pantón says "in nearly all cases, the frog is to be found in hollow trees—usually hollow branches." Three I got myself were in small hollow trees, the hollows opening at heights of from four to twelve feet from the ground. It usually calls from much higher, and a specimen brought me by Manoah Brown, who was recommended to me by Pantón, was taken from a tree which he had to fell. The bony head is obviously of use in plugging the hole after the frog is inside.

Pantón's first specimen came from a wild pine, but he says "In all, about a dozen examples of this species have come into my possession, all collected in the mountains, and it is of interest that every one of them, with the exception of the first, which, as already mentioned, was taken from a tree pine, were found in hollow trees. In order to find them, I advised the men and lads who were on the look out for them to listen for their cries at night, by which means most were traced to their hiding places."

Before I had found any adult, or had any clue to their lurking places, I found four tadpoles of this species in a wild pine some twenty feet up in a small tree. Thus the breeding site is similar to that of the other *Hylas*, and the main difference from them in habits is that the adult, probably because of its size, does not remain in the wild pines.

Besides Hanover Parish, and Bluefields Mountain in Westmoreland, Pantón took it in the Cumberland district, near Spaldings; I got it at Spaldings in Clarendon; Pantón was told of one taken at Malvern in 1915; I heard the note at Walderston in Manchester; and Pantón writes me he has heard it at Mandeville.

Hyla marianae. The first specimens of this form which I found at Spaldings are recorded in my field notes as young of *brunnea*. Thus there is little accurate data on them in regard to difference of habitat. I first noticed that I had a new *Hyla* on the afternoon of August 29, the second day of collecting, when I took three specimens from wild pines in rather thick woods. On the 28th I had taken four but as I collected in both woods and open and did not discriminate between this and *brunnea* I cannot say definitely whence they came.

I caught 3 more specimens on the 31st., in rather thick woods where *lichenata* also was. So that my impression is that it is a creature of the deep forest.

I did not hear its call, and the males had no breeding pad, so perhaps the breeding season was over. I only found 21 tadpoles.

That the males have a flat breeding pad similar to that of *brunnea* is shown by U.S.N. M. No. 35,860, from Hollymount, the only other locality whence I have seen specimens.

Hyla wilderae. This is pre-eminently a creature of the smaller bromeliads, and of the more open woods. I took about 75 adults and 17 tadpoles.

The note is a faint "ticky-ticky-ticky, tick-tick-tick" almost exactly like a tiny telegraph instrument. I identified it positively after hearing it on several occasions by first having some captive specimens repeat it in my room at night, and later seeing one on the limb of a low tree near a small bromeliad giving the note with fully inflated throat.

The Wilder's specimens came from Moneague, nine were taken at Spaldings and, as I surmised, the specimens of pale green young of *Brunnea* which Barbour took at Mandeville prove on examination to be *wilderæ*.

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LIST OF JAMAICAN FROGS.

- Bufo Marinus* (Linn.)
Hyla lichenata (Gosse)
Hyla brunnea Gosse
Hyla marianæ Dunn
Hyla wilderæ Dunn
Eleutherodactylus luteolus (Gosse)
Eleutherodactylus nubicola Dunn
Eleutherodactylus gossei Dunn
Eleutherodactylus pantoni Dunn
Eleutherodactylus junori Dunn
Eleutherodactylus cundalli Dunn
Eleutherodactylus grabhami Dunn
Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis Barbour
Eleutherodactylus martinicensis (Tschudi)

ADDENDA.

Alterations made while the work was passing through the press.

Vice-Consul.

Page 11. U.S.A. Mr. Louis A. Clausel.

Aide-de-Camp.

Page 51. Captain John Hamilton.

Legislative Council.

Page 52. Elected Member, St. Mary. Rev. H. B. Wolcott vice Mr. A. F. G. Ellis.

The Tariff Amendment Law, 1927.

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SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—(SECTION 2).

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
1	Animals and Birds Living—		
	(a) Asses, per head	£1	£1 6/8
	(b) Cattle, per head	£2	£2 13/4
	(c) Goats, per head	10/	13/4
	(d) Horses, per head	£3	£4
	(e) Mules, per head	£3	£4
	(f) Sheep, per head	10/	13/4
	(g) Swine, per head	10/	13/4
	No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.		
2	Ammunition and Explosives—		
	Ammunition:		
	(a) Cartridges, per 100	3/	4/
	(b) Shot, per 100 lbs.	9/	12/
	Explosives:		
	(c) Gunpowder for sporting purposes, per lb. ..	1/6	2/
	(d) Gunpowder for blasting purposes, per lb. ..	9d.	1/
	(e) Other explosives, per lb	9d.	1/
3	Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter per gallon ..	1/6	2/
4	Biscuits, Bread and Cakes: Unsweetened per 100 lbs.	3/1	4/2
5	Butter and Butter Substitutes:		
	(a) Butter per 100 lbs.	15/	30/
	(b) Butter substitutes including butterine and oleomargarine, per 100 lbs. ..	15/	30/
6	Candles:		
	(a) Tallow candles per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Other kinds, per 100 lbs.	18/9	25/
7	Cattle and other Animal Foods:		
	Bran, and Middlings per 100 lbs.	1/10½	2/6
8	Cement, i.e., Portland Cement:		
	(a) which conforms to such standards as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette, per 400 lbs.	1/	1/4
	(b) other than that included in (a) per 400lbs. ..	3/	4/
9	Cheese, per 100 lbs.	8/4	16/8
10	Chicory, per lb.	1/	1/4
11	Cider and Perry, per gallon	1/6	2/
12	Cocoa:		
	Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
13	Coffee:*		
	(a) Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
	(b) roasted or ground per 100 lbs.	£1 10/	£2
14	Cotton:		
	Piece-Goods, ad valorem	10 p c.	20 p.c.
15	Fish:		
	(a) Salmon and Trout, dried salted, smoked, or pickled per 100 lbs.	5/	10/
	(b) Alewives, Herrings and Mackerel, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs. ..	2/	4/
	(c) Other kinds, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs.	3/6	7/

*The importation of foreign coffee is prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	(d) Canned, ad valorem	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(e) Fresh do.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
16	Fruit, fresh : apples do.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
17	Glucose, per lb.	2½d.	3d.
18	Grain, Flour, Pulse and Preparations thereof:		
	(a) Corn (maize) per 100 lbs.	1/6	2/
	(b) Oats, per 100 lbs.	1/6	2/
	(c) Rice, per 100 lbs.	2/3	3/
	(d) Rice, undressed, per 100 lbs.	1/3	1/8
	(e) Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1/6	2/
	(f) Other kinds, not to include pearl barley, per 100 lbs.	3d.	4d.
	Flour and Meal:		
	(g) Wheaten and Rye, per 196 lbs.	7/	9/
	(h) Other kinds, per 196 lbs.	1/6	2/
	Pulse:		
	(i) Beans and Peas, whole (per 60 lbs.) and split peas (per 70 lbs.)	9d.	1/
	(j) Dholl, per 100 lbs.	1/3	1/8
	(k) Other kinds, per 100 lbs.	1/3	1/8
	Farinaceous Preparations:		
	(1) Arrowroot and Corn Flour, per 100 lbs.	3/1	4/2
19	Lard and Lard Substitutes, per 100 lbs.	6/3	12/6
20	Matches:		
	In boxes containing 50 matches (matches in boxes containing a greater or less quan- tity than 50 matches each are to be charged in proportion) per gross of boxes	1/9	2/4
21	Meats:		
	(a) Fresh, ad valorem	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(b) Canned, or contained in jars, bottles or other similar vessels, ad valorem	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(c) Beef, Pork and Tongues pickled salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	5/8	11/4
	(d) Smoked or dried per 100 lbs.	12/6	25/
	(e) Bacon, per 100 lbs.	12/6	25/
	(f) Ham, per 100 lbs.	12/6	25/
	(g) Sausages, dry or pickled per 100 lbs.	12/6	25/
22	Medicines and Drugs:		
	Opium, not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb.	£1	£1 6s. 8d.
23	Milk:		
	(a) Condensed, as defined in Section 2 of Law 18 of 1926 (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs.	1/6	2/
	(b) Skimmed as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs.	16/8	£1 13s. 4d
24	Oils:		
	(a) Edible, per gallon	3½d	5d.
	(b) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils per gallon	3d.	4d.
	(c) Lubricating, per gallon	3½d.	5d.
	(d) Motor Spirit, including Benzine, Benzo- line, gasolene, naphtha and petrol spirits generally, per gallon	6d.	8d.
	(e) Other kinds, excluding essential, medicinal and perfumed oils per gallon	4½d.	6d.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
25	Paper: Cards, playing per pack (not exceeding 54 cards per pack) ..	4½d.	6d.
26	Potatoes, per 100 lbs. ..	7½d.	1/3
27	Salt: (a) Rock Salt, per ton ..	11/3	15/
	(b) All other including table salt per 100 lbs. ..	1/	1/4
28	Soap: Common, brown, yellow or blue mottled and other laundry soaps per 100 lbs. ..	2/6	3/4
29	Spirits: (a) Brandy, (b) Gin	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(c) Whisky	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 13s. 0d.
	(d) Spirits of wine and		
	(e) Alcohol (including absolute alcohol and British Colonial Rum*) per gallon of proof spirit as ascertained by Syke's or Sike's Hydrometer; provided that in the cases of (a), (b), (c) (d) and (e) in no case shall the duty be less per liquid gallon than as follows: (a), (b), (d) and (e): Preferential 21/ General 23/8, (c), Preferential 21/ Gene- ral 27/10 per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(f) Cordials and Liqueurs: All kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing 40% proof spirit, ½ per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	Unenumerated Spirits: not to include Bay Rum and dentrifices, toilet preparations and washes:		
	(g) Potable, perfumed, if tested—per proof gallon: provided that in no case should the duty be less per liquid gallon than 21/ Preferential and 23/8 General Tariff ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(h) Potable, perfumed—if not tested, per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(i) Spirituous Compounds, not being methy- lated spirits, nor perfumery, nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmaco- pœia or the United States Pharmaco- pœia, nor Medicinal Spirits and not otherwise enumerated containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
30	Sugar: (a) Refined, per 100 lbs. ..	6/3	8/4
	(b) Unrefined, per 100 lbs. ..	6/3	8/4
31	Tea, per lb. ..	1/	1/4
32	Tobacco and Snuff: Unmanufactured: (a) Leaf, per lb. ..	2/6	3/4
	Manufactured: (b) Cigars, per lb. ..	10/	13/4
	(c) Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb. ..	6/	8/
	(d) Snuff, per lb. ..	3/6	4/8
	(e) Other manufactured tobacco, per lb. ..	4/	5/4
33	Vinegar, per gallon	1/	1/4

*The importation of Foreign Rum is prohibited by Law.

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Article.</u>	<u>Preferential Tariff.</u>	<u>General Tariff.</u>
	Wine:		
34	Of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit, (wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be classed as spirituous compound)—		
	(a) of a value of 12/ per gallon and under and not exceeding 18 , per gallon ..	5/3	6/9
	(b) of a value per gallon of over 18/ and upwards, per gallon ..	11/	13/9
	Wood and Timber—		
35	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 ft. ..	6/9	9/
	(b) Lumber, sawn or hewn, wholly or partly dressed by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 feet ..	10/6	14/
	(c) Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(d) Shingles, Wallaba, per 1,000 ..	4/6	3/
	(e) Shingles, Boston Chips and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described per 1,000 ..	3/	4/
36	All other Articles: not in this Schedule particularly enumerated, or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted, or included in the Third Schedule or enumerated in the Fourth Schedule ad valorem ..	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	In the case of specific duties, these rates to be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, ware and merchandise respectively.		

Collector-General.

Page 94. A. E. V. Barton.

Puisne Judge.

Page 166. Hon. Mr. Justice Adrian Clark, O.B.E.

Barristers.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Called to the Bar.</u>	<u>Admitted in Jamaica.</u>
Foster, Sutton Stafford Williams	Gray's Inn—16th Nov., 1926	21st April, 1927.
Braithwaite, Samuel Robb	Middle Temple, 16th June, 1926	17th Feb., 1927.

Resident Magistrate, St. Andrew.

Page 188. W. T. S. Fretz.

Justices of the Peace.

- Page 198. St. Andrew—R. S. G. Richards, Lawrence Tavern.
St. Thomas—K. S. Calder, Golden Grove; M. G. Beckford, Bath.
St. Catherine—H. E. Crum Ewing, Linstead.
R. F. Gregg, Linstead.
W. M. Gordon, Bog Walk.
A. L. Maxwell, Guy's Hill.
Dr. St. C. Lopez, Spanish Town.
A. M. Tucker, Spanish Town.
A. E. Lopez, Spanish Town.
C. H. Rodriques, Spanish Town.
S. Bateman, Spanish Town.
-

Harbour Fees.

- Page 389. The rate of Light Dues under the Harbour Fees and Light Dues Law, 1926, (Law 31 of 1926) were fixed at 3d. per ton for all vessels propelled by sail only and 1d. per ton on all vessels propelled by steam or otherwise.
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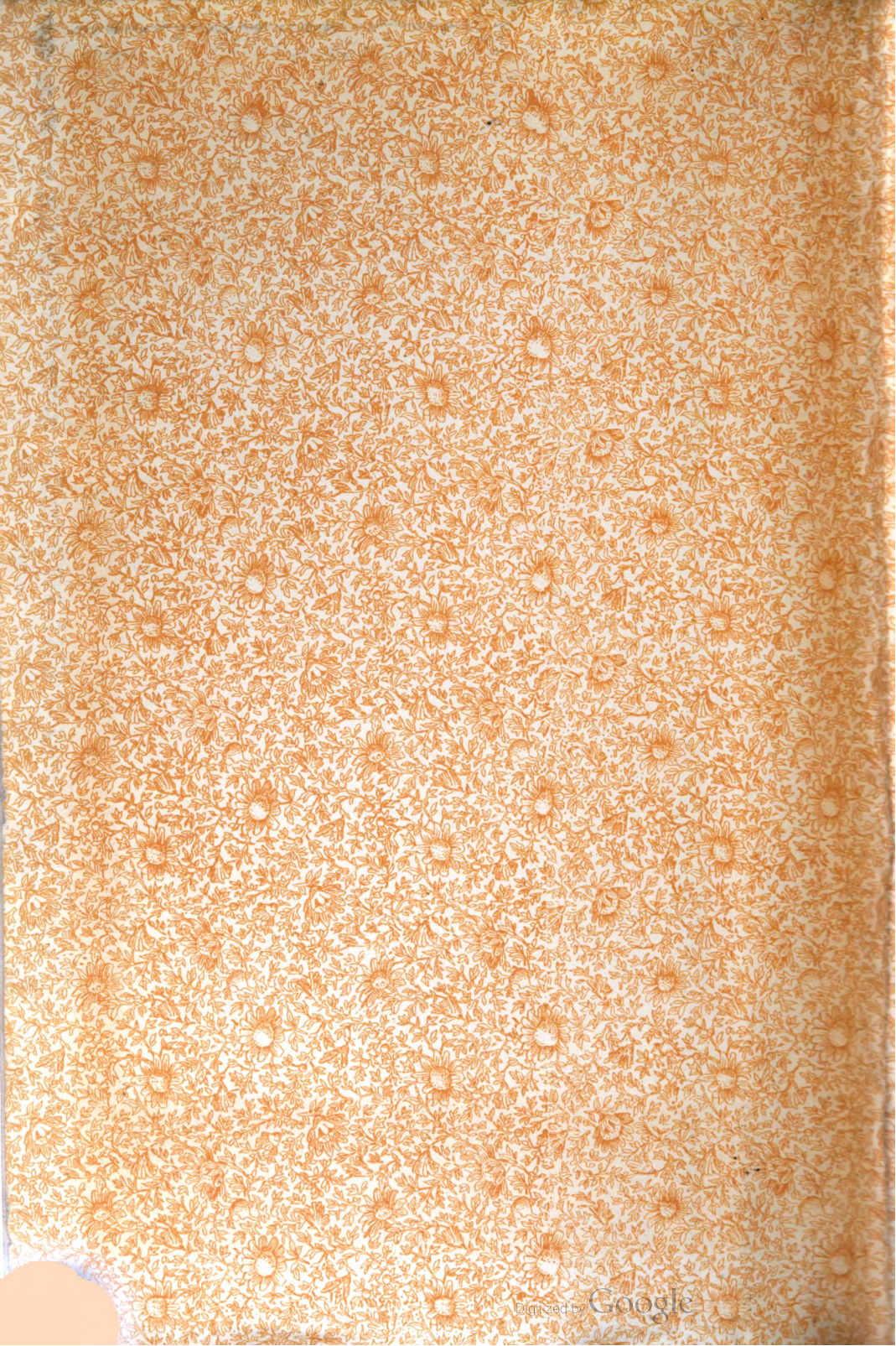
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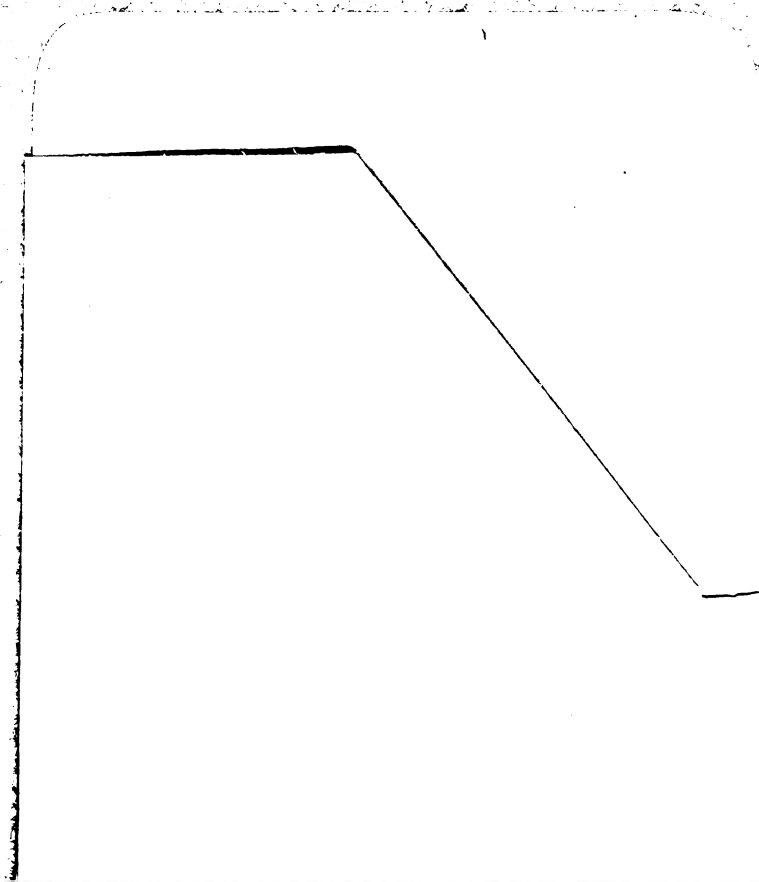
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